A History Of....

The Fairfield Cemetery

"The Most Famous Man"
Buried Therein
Dr. Harold Clayton Urey

The Fairfield Township Schools

The Hamlet of Fairfield Center

By Paul E. Reinoehl

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by [illegible]

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Kay Waters (Urey's niece) for a few excerpts from her writings, "A Little Known Boyhood From The Past."

To my wife,Jean, For all of the typing, typing, typing.

I give no acknowledgement or thanks whatever to this computer which apparently did not like what I wrote, took sick and spit out about 80 pages, lost forever and all needed to be re-typed. I told my wife not to leave any hammers lay here close by. I only proof read with this thing.
I wish I knew a little bit about this contraption, it is embarrassing for grandpa to ask a little kid for advice.

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Second Edition

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The Fairfield Cemetery

PREFACE
CEMETERY

I have served on the Fairfield Cemetery board a little more than twenty years and it has been a learning experience and still is. Our cemetery board treasurer, after serving 25 years, all as treasurer, retired from the board and moved to the city. His retirement from the board was received with regrets because he had been a good board member and treasurer all these years but we do appreciate all these years of service. In the summer of 1996 he brought me a four-drawer filing cabinet containing cemetery material. It was not entirely full but contained a lot of old record books, large envelops, maps and some boxes full of loose papers, all pertaining to the cemetery. I spent much time going through these records, some several times, piece by piece. Quite often people ask me questions about the Fairfield Cemetery concerning it's history. I thought that someone ought to write a history about the cemetery because I don't think anyone has ever done that. I wondered who would do it. I could not think of anyone who might do it or anyone who had the information or interest in trying to find the necessary information. No one would do it for profit because I doubt many people would be interested in such a book.
Since the cemetery is 150 years old and no one has ever written about it, and I probably had more information at the present time than anyone in the past ever had, I decided to try to do it.

I am not a writer and it will be crude but never the less the information will be there. The longer it goes the more difficult it will be to write about. Also in case of a catastrophe these old records could be lost forever. We have several sets of current records that are not all stored under one roof.

Almost every day that I read anything, I encounter abbreviations, usually two to four letters. Often I have no idea what they mean. Advertisements use far too many abbreviations. In what I have written you will find not many abbreviations and those you do find I believe are old, common and well established.

Some of this history will probably be boring to read, especially the 100 years of secretary minutes and parts of the additions. I omitted all of these that I could and still keep you informed about cemetery business. These writings are not expected to be entertaining but were intended for information and reference for those interested in the cemetery. I regret the repetition but when writing in detail, from many sources, this seems natural. I have included some hand written pages in the beginning for you to see the originals and also some old deeds to prove my source.

Possibly fifty years from now this information will be more interesting to some people than it is today.

In these writings I have tried to list everyone who has been involved with the cemetery. There were a few things that were not recorded and some were vague in the secretary's book. By checking the treasurer's book and other records I usually could determine who was involved and what happened. If I left out any personnel or events it is because the records were not available, they were in error, or I made a mistake for which I sincerely apologize.

Record of Fairfield Cemetery associatio of DeKalb Co., Ind.
As organized by lot owners of Cemetery ~~of C~~ platted by J. A. Buchanan and recorded July 6th 1892 in record No 2 of Town plats Page 168.

This organization was fully compleeted by a certifyed copy recorded the 30th day of Oct. 1895 at 2 O'clock P.M. and recorded in Vol. 53 page 334 by Samuel William County recorder of DeKalb Co., Ind.

According to the certified copy refered to above. The lot owners met at the Center Schoolhouse No 5. on Oct 5th 1895 + elected by ballot 5 directors for said Cemetery. which election resulted as follows. Wm H McCullough David Bair Wm H McGiffin Phineas D. Childs and Solomon Reinoehl were elected as directors for 2 years + untill there successors are elected. The Directors then chose P. D. Childs President
David Bair Vice President
Wm. H. McGiffin Treasurer
Solomon Reinoehl Secitary.

Ptf ex 3-1

Pltf x 1-1

The directors Baught of Joseph Huet one acre of ground as described by Deed. for $200 Oct" 31st 1895 by paying $75.00 down and giving a joint note for $125.00 Due in 2 years or before, at six per" cent annual Interest from Date,

L Reinochl Sec"

Meeting of Directors Called by the President to meet at C. P. Robees office March 21st 1896 at 2 P.M. all members present except, W. H. McGiffin. P. D. Childs stated the object of the Meeting. and on motion & unanimous concent of all present it was agreed that in making deeds the President of the board of directors should sign the deeds, and his signiture should be leagal in all papers given by said board of directors,

Also further enanimous agreed that the Pres. should notify the Tp. Trustee to cause the public highway leading to the cemetery to be opened to its full width as recorded on the Tp. records, within 60 days from said notice.

Also to interview said trustee, with regard to a joint fence in front of old & new Cemetery running E & W. along said highway, & report to the board at there next meeting.

on motion to ajourn, meeting ajourned.

L. Reinochl Sec"

Meeting of Directors called by the President
on Cemetery grounds on Friday 2 P.M. Oct. 9, 189
The board all present, P. D. Childs stated
the object of meeting as follows.
1st to apprase the lots ready for sale.
Sec. to arrange for fensing grounds.
3rd.. to conclude on road leading to grounds.
The lots were apprased as follows.
All lots in inner circles $20.00
All lots in outer circles except 146 & 147
$15.00 (146 to 159 inclusive $20) 143, 144, 145 $15.00
(163, 164, 165, 166 — $8.00) 169, 170, 171, 172 $8.00)
(175, 176, 177, 178 — $8.00) (161, $7.00) (162, 10.00) (173 12.00) (174 10.00)
(168, $5.00) (179, 8.00) (160, 5.00) (167, 5.00) (109, 110, 135, 136, 8.00)
(83 & 84 7.00) (111, 114, 131, 134, 10.00) (112 to 133 except 114
& 131, 12.00) (66 to 70 inclusive reserved)

The fense shall be taken up between
old & new ground and run on east &
west ends. and a wire fense placed on
north side. The road question was
left to the President to see the
parties joining land and affect a
compromise. & report at our next
meeting. S. Reinoehl Sec.

After Notice given by the President P. D. Childs
the Members of the board met at the home
of S. Reinoehl on the evening of the 18th
of Oct. 1897. the board all being present
The President stated the object of the
meeting. viz. 1st to find our finantial
Standing and to set time and place

for the biannual meeting.
and to give notice to the members.
After consultation it was agreed
that Sat. Oct. 30th 1897 at 2 P.M.
should be the time, and No 5 School
house should be the place. and the
Sec. was ordered to notify the lot
owners by card. Also that the board
meet one hour sooner on said day
to streighten accounts. The President
also reported the road question as
very dificult. on account of one party
not being in shape to give title;
otherwise all parties could be reconciled. after some discusion the
meeting adjourned.

Solomon Reinoehl Sec.

N. B. Also at the same meeting as
above it was assigned to P.D. Childs
and Solomon Reinoehl to formulate
by-laws for the association
and present them at the biannual
meeting for adoption S.R. Sec.

Oct. 30th 1897

Pursuant to notice given by
the Sec. said notice was by postal
card to each member of the association
the members of Fairfield Cemetery
association met at the center
School house on Sat Oct 30th 1897 at
2 Oclock P.M. to hold there biannual
meeting. Meeting called to order by
the president P.D. Childs. stating
the object of the meeting.

The sec. was called to read articles of incorporation. also the minits of the meetings, and buisness of the directors since our last biannual meeting. after reading. no abjections. the president declaired that they stood approved. The president then read the bylaws formulated by the Committee. after which each section in each article was taken up for discussion. neither section was rejected or amended. but all received the unanimous consent, and approval was adopted as read. The president then on motion & second that we proceed to Elect five directors, to which all agreed.) appointed as tellers Henry H Deetz and Lenard Shipe. who distributed slips of paper to the members present who, proceeded to ~~after~~ prepai~~ring~~ there ballots. And was collected by the above named tellers and resulted as follows:
P. D. Childs, S. Reinochl W. H. McGiffin
E D Case and David Bair ~~was~~
received the highest no of votes were declaired by the president Elected as directors of the Fairfield Cemetery association for the term of two years. and until ther success. be elected. no further buisness. on motion & sec. the meeting adjourned.

Solomon Reinochl Sec.

Immediately after adjournment the directors Elected remained and were organized as follows

P. D. Childs President
W. H. McGiffin Vice President
S. Reinoehl Treasurer
E D Case Secretary then adjourned to meet at Center School house on the Eve of Nov 8th 1897. at which time & place to settle with out going officers & accepting bonds &. of newly Elected members. S Reinoehl Sec

V: Bylaws of Fairfield Cemetery Association

art(1) sec(1) This association shall be known as Fairfield Cemetery association and shall be Composed of the lot owners of Said Cemetery

Sec(2) It shall be controled by five Directors who shall be Chozen by lot owners at Elections held at Center School House at 2 Pm on the third Saturday of October bi anualy

Sec(3) Sed Election shall be by Ballot for the term of two years. and Each person owning a lot or lots in sed Cemetery shall be entitled to Cast one vote for Each lot owned

Pltfs Ex 3-2

Sec(4) in this Election Each voter shall write upon his Ballot the names of five Persons who shall be members of this association and the five Persons who shall Resieve the highest number of votes shall be declaired Elected. a tie shall be decided by Ballot.

Sec(5) Notice of sed Elections shall be given by secretary by Mail to all Members whos address can be Redily obtained

Sec(6) in Case of death or Removal of a member notice shall be given the family who may authorize some Person to Represent them at Elections

Art(2)
Sec(1) This Board of Directors shall Elect from their number a President vice President secratary and treasurer

Sec(2) The duty of the President shall be to Preside at all meetings of the Board and association he shall have Power to Call meetings of the Board shall have supervision of the Property of the association shall attend to the selling of lots and the making of Deeds and shall Sign Deeds and all other Poperty given by Board of Directors

p#fs E4
3-2

Sec(3) The vice President shall Preside in the absence of the President and in the Event of the Death or remolcal removal of the President, shall assume the duties of untill his successor shal have been Elected

Sec(4) The secratary shall Keep keep an account of the business of the association & shall Keep minits of the meetinge of the board and association and shall Read the same when called upon at any meeting of association or Board of directors, he shall sign all orders given by President on the treashure treasurer and shall keep an account there of and shall furnish at the End of his term a written Report to the board and to the association, he shal give Bonds in the sum of two hundred Dollars.

Sec(5) The Treasurer Duties shall be to collect and have Charge of all moneys of the association shall Pay out the same on the order of President attested by sec: shall be Prepaired to furnish a Report of the Condition of the Finances of the association when Called upon by Board of director and to the association at the end of his term and shall give Bonds acceptible to board in the sum of two Hundred Dollars for the Faith full Discharge of his duties

[illegible] 2-2

sec(6) The Board of directors shallhave Controll of all the Property of the association hall adopt such Rules for the management of the grounds as they Deem Proper shall have Power to assess and collect fines for the violations of such rules Copy's of which shallbe Displayed at the Entrance of Cemetery shall improve and Beutify the grounds according to the finances of association shall fix the Price at which lots shallbe sold and Perform such other Duties as may be necessary

sec(7)

✓ in the event of a vacancy in the Board of Directors Said vacany shallbe filled by the Remaining members

sec(8) in meetings of the Board of directors Five members shall Constitute a quorum and no business shallbe done with a less number Present

sec(9) The Board may allow its members such Compensation for their services as it may Conceder Proper

sec(10)

These by laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of all the members Present at any Regular meeting of the association.

E. D. Case Sec.

Dec. 3. 1897
Pursuant to Call of President
Board Met at Fairfield Center
Schoolhouse and Transacted the
Following Buisnes allowed Bills to
amt. of $15.35. Also Bands of treasurer & sec.
also accepted Report of treasurer and
Settlement of Same. Balance in Treas
min: all in Dept: 84.47
also Discussed Best method of writing notes
so as to Collectible by Co. Concluded to
leave same to Discression of Pres

O. D. Case

Oct. 19, 99
Pursuant to Call of Pres.
Board met four of five
Present allowed Bills to amount of
$19.22 accepted Report of Tras. and
made set. with same
Ball in treas. min. all indebt.
$160.98
moved and sec to adjourn to
Meet of Nov 21, 99

O D Case } sec

October 21 1899

Pursuant to Call of President members of Fairfield Cemetery Association met. Meeting Called to order by President. Minits of Previous meetings Read and approved also minuts of Directors meeting and by Laws. After which, Report of treasurer & sec Wer Read and accepted it was then moved and seconded that we Proceed to Election of officers. President appointed J.B. Bower and W.H. McGiffin tellers and Proceeded to Ballot by which P.D. Childs E.D. Case S. Kenwell W.H. McGiffin and J.B. Bowers wer Elected Board of trustees moved & sec to adjourn

E.D. Case (sec)

Immediately Board met Proceeded to Choose their officers. Choise as follows P.D. Childs (Pres) E.D. Case sec S. Kenwell (tres) W.H. McGiffin (vice Pres). Board Then Proceeded to Cemetery to view ground and gave President Charge of letting the Removal of Ground from walk Between Old and new ground Said Ground to be Put infront of West Entrance to Cemetery mov & sec Cd.

E.D. Case sec

Apr 29 1901

Pursuant to Call of Pres:
Board met and transacted
the following Business
moved and sec to buy 38 Evergreen
trees and Plant same in Cemetery
Price of trees 5.00
also Board adopted Rules
and instructed sec to have
them Printed and Post copy in
two Places in Cemetery
later on day of Planting trees
Board ordered Rules to be Printed
100 Postal cards and 100 Plain Card
for Distribution
Board all Present   C. L. Case. sec

Oct 9 1901

Pursuant to Call of Pres. Board of
Directors met and transacted following
Business 1 Report of J B Bowers
trustee willing to Pay $25.00
for for Proposed Building in
Cemetery, motion was made to
not build Carried.
motion to buy Burkdorf Property
Carried. J B Bowers appointed
to try and secure same.
then following Rules were
adopted by board

1 all Persons owning lots and burying
~~Ere~~ Erecting monuments there on
shall be required to remove all
Remove

rubbish or dirt within ten days,

2 Any Person defacing any monument or picking Picking or destroying any flowers or shrubs will be Prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

3 All lot owners will be required to keep their lots level and Clean the same twice each year in May and August and upon failure to do so the Board Directors may do the necessary work and charge expense against said lot or lots.

4 Lot owners will not be allowed to Plant any running or Spreading plant or shrub.

Said Rules being adopted by Board of Directors this 9th day of October 1901

P L Cole (sec)

Board then instructed Seci to have same Printed on 200 Postal cards Printed

Motion to Adjourn Carried

P. C. Childs (Pres) P L Cole sec)

(Bi Annual meeting) Oct. 1st 1901

Meeting Called to order by Pres.

1 Reading of min. of Previous meeting & min. Approved and Adopted

2 Reading of by laws

3 Financ. Report of sec

4 Tres. Report to finance
Both Reports accepted

5 Motion to adopt Rules of Cemetery Caried (unanimous)

Pres then appointed Henry Peetz and Loren Shipe Tellers and Proceeded to Ballot Resulting as follows

Sol. Reinoehl
P. R. Childs
L. B. Bowers
W. H. McGiffin
O. L. Case

were Elected Directors for the term of two years

Moved to adjourn Caried

P C Childs (Pres) O L Case sec

100 YEARS OF EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES FOR THE FAIRFIELD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION WITH COMMENTS

Oct. 29 1901 - The cemetery board proposed to build a house in cemetery. They decided to locate building on lots 83 and 90. This would be at the north property line in the northeast part of the east circle in the Second Addition. The size was to be 14 feet x 20 feet and ten feet high, on a stone wall.

If they built this building where they said they did, it had three locations. I do not remember this building setting on lots 83 & 90. I can't find anyone who remembers it setting there. When I first remember the cemetery building it set either in the northwest corner of the Township Cemetery or in the southwest corner of the 2nd Addition. I asked a few people older than I and they agree. The Oct. 24, 1942 minutes say the directors voted in favor of moving the cemetery building to its new location. It must have been the above location I remember. The minutes don't say much about the building move to its present location. The treasurer reports paying $340 on Oct. 26, 1949 for leveling south half of Fourth Addition and moving building. The Fairfield Township Trustee paid 2/5 of the cost of this building. Cemetery board agrees to put up old and new fence if township agrees to pay 2/5 of costs. Also same proportion for house in cemetery. W. Lockhart signed a contract to furnish wire and stretch fence. Also to furnish Red Cedar corner posts and White Cedar line posts and to set same, all for 55 cents per rod and to charge this to township and cemetery. (There is mention in these early days of gates purchased and repaired).

July 26, 1902 - Pursuant to call of the president, board met - also township trustee board, called to order by Pres. and transacted the following business. Let contract for building house in cemetery to William Stohm (Stomm) to be completed by Oct. 1, 1902. Board instructed J.B. Bowers to see Clinesmith heirs and secure lot for house. Cost of house $139.50.

Nov. 4, 1902 - Board then instructed Sol. Reinoehl to purchase 1 stove, 1 broom, 2 shovels, six chairs, 1-zine (probably table) and place said articles in building ready for use. Board then secured 1 cord of wood from P.D. Childs.
(My Father, John Reinoehl, was township trustee, or about

to take office, at the time this building was built). This building still sets in the cemetery, and is in a reasonably good state of repair.

Oct. 17, 1903 each board member was to be paid $6.00 for salary, (I suppose for 1 year). J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

April 9, 1906 the cemetery agreed to purchase 2 acres, more or less, as will plot to best advantage, from Joseph Huet for $250 per acre. This became the Third Addition. It is located east of the 1st and 2nd Additions. The secretary was enacted to confer with Mr. Cal. E. Van Auken as to when his services could be procured to survey and plot this addition in cemetery. J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

Jan. 18, 1907 - There not being sufficient money in the treasurer to pay Joseph Huet for land purchased, the board borrowed $55 from Oron Bair, giving a note for 1 year. J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

Oct 16, 1908 - Cal. E. Van Auken was paid $75.00 for surveying land bought from Huet. J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

COUNTY OF DE KALB STATE OF INDIANA S,S,
April 9th, 1906 - Article of agreement between Joseph Huet party of the first part and directors of the Fairfield Cemetery Association party of the second part. Said Joseph Huet party of the first part agrees to sell to the directors of the Fairfield Cemetery Association, party of the second part,two acres or more land lying directly east of the cemetery. Consideration $250 (two hundred and fifty dollars) per acre. Party of the second part agrees to pay to party of the first part one hundred ninety five and 34/100 dollars cash and balance when land is surveyed.

Party of the first part Jos. Huet. (signed)
Party of the second part J.B. Bower (signed
P.D. Childs (signed)
Oron Bair (signed)
W.H. McGiffin (signed)
J.B. Childs (signed)

Nov. 18, 1912 - Note of Oron Bair for $55 with interest for 5 yrs. & 2 months was paid, $72.05. Interest rate must have been 4%. J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

March 24, 1914 - Cemetery received from Elizabeth Lockhart estate $200 in trust, interest to be used in maintenance of cemetery. Moved by Mr. Bair that an assessment of $1.00 per lot be made to maintain cemetery, carried.

Oct. 19, 1915 - Cemetery advertises for bids to keep cemetery clean during next yr.

Oct. 18, 1919 Mr. C.H. Bangs Executor of the estate of Charlotte Willinaur the cause reading, "I give and bequeath the sum of $50 to be used as a permanent fund for the upkeep of our lot in the Fairfield Cemetery Association".
J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

Oct. 18, 1919 - The subject of planting trees considered and Mr. Bair requested to procure and plant suitable trees. Mr. Childs decided to confer with township trustee in regard to township share of payment for caring of cemetery. J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

April 5, 1921 - Contract for cleaning cemetery lots to Byron Firestone for $240 for year 1921. Secretary ordered to procure stationery, 500 envelopes, 500 letters for notifying lot owners of yearly assessment. Ordered that foundation for monuments be four and one half feet deep of stone and concrete. (It says four but I think they mean three and one half as they are put in now). Proposition of P.D. Childs for endowment of one $50 Liberty Bond to care for lots 333 and 296 accepted. J.B. Child (Sec'y)

April 11, 1925 - Cemetery association contracted with Byron Firestone to care for cemetery the coming year for $300.

April 11, 1925 - (The cemetery address has been listed along with date several times previously as Fairfield Center but beginning Oct. 17, 1925 it is listed as Corunna). Other records show the Fairfield Center Post Office existed from June 25, 1852 to a change of name November 5, 1893. Maybe they called it Fairfield Center until 1925 for identification purposes, like a zip code. It was moved from Fairfield Center to Corunna.

Oct. 17, 1925 - Biannual meeting of Fairfield Cemetery Association called to order by Pres. Deetz. Minutes of last meeting approved. Bills allowed and paid. The board being the only ones present no election was held. Organized same as previous year.

April 23, 1926 - Contracted with Byron Firestone to care for cemetery the coming year for $300. Directed the president to have the building re-roofed and draw on the treasure for expense. Considered loaning endowment fund. Talks by Bair, Johnston and Deetz. J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

July 24, 1926 - Mailed cards to those delinquent on assessments. Mr. Bair brought up the subject of investing the endowment fund. The board all being present concluded the best investment would be long time bonds. A committee was appointed by Pres. Deetz, of Mr. Bair, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Childs and was directed to procure bonds in amount of $1,500.

July 29, 1926 - The committee went to Ft. Wayne and consulted the Lincoln Trust Co. They offered hotel bonds yielding 6% without guarantee. The City National Bank of Auburn offered the saver class of bonds at 6 1/2% without guarantee or 6% with guarantee. The 1/2% to be paid the insurance company in advance as premium for the guaranteed policy which would guarantee both principal and interest. Considering the last proposition the better one the committee directed the board to order bonds to the amount of $1,500 of the longest time bonds they could get and on their arrival notify Mr. Bair who as treasurer would settle for them. Those on board were Oron Bair, J.B. Childs, W.A. Deetz, Byron Firestone and Emory Johnston.

April 14, 1927 - Meeting called by Pres. Deetz to consider care-taking job for cemetery during 1927. Byron Firestone's proposition to do the work for $300 was accepted.

Oct. 15, 1927 - Meeting called by Pres. Deetz. An audit of the books of treasurer Bair showed balance on hand of $3,629.75. Moved the board allow the directors $2.00 each meeting for attending board and called meetings. Carried.

April 7, 1928 - Byron Firestone offered to care for the cemetery the coming year for $300. His offer was accepted.

April 6, 1929 - Byron Firestone offered to care for the cemetery the coming year for $300 and the offer was accepted.

April 5, 1930 - Byron Firestone makes same offer to care for cemetery and board accepts. Secretary ordered to purchase a book for a mailing list. Book to be indexed.

May 10, 1930 - Meeting called to order. Addressed assessment cards.

Nov. 7, 1930 - A proposition to allow the Farm Bureau to use the community building was agreed to. They are to pay for fuel oil and janitor, estimated at $2.50 per night. (This fuel oil was for lights. It was heated with two stoves fired with wood).

Why did the cemetery own this old church building? I will tell you from memory as it was told to me many years ago by Orlo Deetz. After the church was disband a group of people thought Fairfield Township should have a meeting place for elections and various other things. They bought the building (I doubt they paid much) and needed someone to hold the deed. They decided many local people had interest in the cemetery and so they deeded it to the cemetery for community use. The Farm Bureau was large and active at that time as well as many years to follow and used this building regularly, as did the Home Bureau, 4-H and others).

Nov. 15, 1930 - Moved and seconded that the short drive from the First to the Third Addition be abandon and plotted into four lots to sell for $35 each including permanent care. Carried

Nov. 15, 1930 - Moved that Pres. Deetz, Secretary Childs and E.D. Case constitute a committee to start proceedings to acquire the land west of the cemetery for cemetery purposes.

Mar. 20, 1931 - The purchase of additional land was discussed but no action taken. A motion that the Farm Bureau be granted use of the community building free of charge was lost.

Mar. 25, 1931 - A motion that the association buy from Byron Firestone a lot west of, but not adjoining the cemetery containing one half (1/2) acre for $150 was carried. (This lot is in the farthest northwest part along the road of the proposed 7th Addition. It protrudes about 25 feet north of the remaining straight north line, running east & west. This protrusion is 146.6 feet east & west. It has not been platted into lots and probably won't be for several years.)

A motion that the association buy from Arthur Bower a plot of land south of the First and Third Additions containing about three (3) acres for $300 was carried. It actually contained 2.31 acres. This is now the 4th Add. A motion that Mr. Firestone be hired to care for the cemetery another year for $300 was carried.

Jan. 11, 1932 - Meeting, at the request of the Farm Bureau, was called to order by Pres. Deetz. Remarks by Mrs. Harmes, Case, Mertz, Conrad and others. The decision of the cemetery association granted the Farm Bureau use of the community building without charge if they furnished fuel, light and janitor service. The proposition was accepted by the representation of the Bureau.

April 9, 1932 - Mr. E.D. Case was appointed a committee to make arrangements for decoration of the cemetery and contract for care of the cemetery during the year 1932. It was awarded Mr. Firestone on his bid of $195 and for the new part 20 cents per hour, grave digging $6.00 for large and $3.00 for small. No charge for church for funerals or other meetings connected with the cemetery. For monument and headstone foundations, 30 cents per cubic foot. (Note the 35% decrease in Mr. Firestone's offer to care for the cemetery for 1933. This was because of the great depression). J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

June 18, 1932 - The price of various size lots in the 4th Addition is established. They were priced from $30 for a 10 ft. wide to $50 for a 19 ft. lot, all lots are 12 ft. long. (Only the north half of the Fourth Addition was platted at this time and the price included permanent care).

Mar.29, 1933 - Moved by Mr. Johnston, Spencer Ringler be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bair. Seconded by J.B. Childs. Motion carried. Mr. Ringler is elected treasurer.

April 7, 1933 - Moved by Childs we accept Mr. Bair's books as he left them except three bonds as follows: 415 Aldine Building first mortgage for $1,000 at 6 1/2 %, bond number 525; 1420 Long Shore Drive first mortgage for $500 at 6 %, bond number 1416; Chicago Avenue Business Block first mortgage for $500 at 6 1/2 %, bond number 398.

April 15, 1933 - Mr. & Mrs. Zonker (Oron Bair's daughter, administratrix and heir) with their attorney Mr. McClintock were present and discussed with the board the matter of the three bonds bought by Mr. Bair. These bonds were not accepted by the board in their settlement with Mrs. Zonker. The board contracted with Mr. Firestone to care for the cemetery during the year 1933 for $200.

April 22, 1933 - Meeting called to order by Pres. Deetz and considered the request of the attorney for the estate in regard to the rejected bonds. A motion by Mr. Johnston that this board does not claim them and any action the administratrix takes to protect the estate is immaterial to us. Committee Mr. Ringler and Mr. Childs to consult our attorney in regard to the objected bonds and instruct him to look after the interests of the cemetery association.

May 4, 1933 - Agreed that Mr. Deetz, Mr. Ringler and Mr. Childs meet with Mrs. Zonker and the attorneys of both sides at Auburn Saturday May 6, 1933. Met in above appointment and signed an agreement as to care and custody of the disputed bonds which agreement is in Mr. Stump's possession.

May 4, 1933 - The trustees of Fairfield Cemetery Association met at the hour of 1:00 on the 4th day of May 1933 at the cemetery building pursuant to the call of the president. The trustees present were W.A. Deetz, Spencer Ringler, Emory Johnston, Byron Firestone and J.B. Childs. Mr. Johnston moved that the president be authorized and directed to execute on behalf of Fairfield Cemetery Association the written contract with Orda Zonker, administratrix of the Oron Bair Estate, relating to certain bonds. Said contract being dated April 24, 1933. Mr. Firestone seconded motion and the cause was duly carried by unanimous vote.
J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

May 12, 1933 - The directors of the Fairfield Cemetery Association held a special meeting at the hour of 2:00 o'clock P.M. on May 12, 1933 at the cemetery building Fairfield Township, DeKalb County, Indiana pursuant to the call of the president. The directors present being William A. Deetz, Jason Childs, Emory Johnston, Byron Firestone and Spencer Ringler. Mr. Johnston submitted to the board the following resolution and moved its adoption to wit: Resolved that Spencer Ringler the treasurer of the Fairfield Cemetery Association be and he is, hereby directed, authorized and empowered to execute on behalf of said association a certain irrevocable bond power relating to Bond No. 1416 for $500 on 1420 Lake Shore Drive Building which is now registered in the name of Fairfield Cemetery Association. It being the purpose of this association to co-operate with the holders of other bonds of like character in reorganizing and refinancing plans pertaining to outstanding bonds against said Lake Shore Drive Building. Said motion was seconded by Mr. Childs and after due consideration the same was unanimously adopted.

May 12, 1933 - (The secretary makes a statement to certify and rewrites the entire motion and signs his name to the minutes. I noticed that since there is a dispute in cemetery business, the minutes are written more formal and precise. I never knew J.B. Childs first name, but now it sometimes says Jason Childs). (They are beginning to itemize and list the cemetery's assets and always list the claim against the Bair Estate as a $2000 asset which is nearly half of their worth). (This is optimism).

Oct. 21, 1933 - Biannual meeting called to order by Pres. Deetz at 2:00 P.M. Jason B. Childs secretary reports that notice to lot owners were not mailed as required by the by-

laws. Moved by Emory Johnston, seconded by Len Shipe that the meeting be continued until next Saturday afternoon at 2:00 P.M. Meeting adjourned until 2:00 P.M. Oct. 28.
J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

Oct. 28, 1933 - Treasurer report shows assets as following

Insured Bonds	$1500.00
Liberty loan bonds	100.00
Notes (To individuals)	546.85
Hudson Bank	84.00
Auburn City National Bank	50.00
Auburn State Bank	108.75
Ashley Bank	37.50
Corunna Bank	47.31
Check Book	34.99
	$2509.40
Claim against Oron Bair Estate	2000.00
	$4509.40

Oct. 28, 1933 - Moved persons owning a lot or lots or who have paid for some of a lot or lots be entitled to vote, seconded and after (carried)... (After what)? (Earlier these cemetery minutes stated they could have 1 vote for each lot owned. This and previous elections did not have nominations. Each person wrote on his ballot five names and the five names that received the most votes were elected to the board.) (Two tellers were appointed by the president. For this election they were Mr. Al Hovarter and Mr. Frank McCullough.)

(In the beginning the minutes say directors were elected for 2 years and until their successors are elected. Bi-annual meetings were usually not well attended and often no one but the board was present. This meeting was different. I don't know how many were present but 239 votes were cast for 24 people of which the 5 highest vote getters were elected to the board. The votes were as follows:)

W.A. Deetz	14	Dave Leins	1
J.B. Childs	13	Frank McCullough	24
Emory Johnston	15	H.H. Deetz	1
Spencer Ringler	27	Sam Potts	6
Al Hovarter	18	Myrl Delong	1
E.D. Case	7	Byron Firestone	11
A.E. Sherlock	8	Core Elson	11
John T. Smith	24	Isaiah Wert	2
Frank Henny	33	Earnest Pairan	2
Charley Reinoehl	20	Dale Conrad	2
Jacob Perkins	33	Orval White	1
Forrest Zonker	23	Fred Huet	2

Before beginning the ballot Mr. and Mrs. Zonker filed with the secretary quite a number of proxy votes. At the announcement of the result of the ballot, Mr. Zonker presented the proxies to be counted. Before the tellers commenced counting them, he withdrew them). ("Chinney" tries to stuff the ballot box but apparently met vigorous opposition or why would he withdraw them).

Spencer Ringler was the only trustee re-elected. He had only been on the board 7 months and replaced Oron Bair. Those elected were Spencer Ringler, John T. Smith, Frank Henney, Jacob Perkins and Frank McCullough.

Immediately afterward Mr. McCullough and Mr. Ringler withdrew their names saying that under no circumstances would they serve on this board. The meeting was in disorder and broke up without a motion to adjourn. J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

(Oh Boy! There is much evidence that this must have been a wild, wild meeting. Isn't it nice that we can laugh about it now?)

The middle thirties were the darkest days in the history of the Fairfield Cemetery. They faced the possibility of losing $2,000 in the disputed bonds. They had individual notes that were questionable, (They did lose some of these.) The Hudson, Ashley and Corunna banks failed with some loss but they were small. They were involved in a lawsuit, which caused dissension and division among the lot owners. Many lot owners were delinquent on their annual assessments. Lots were sold with a little down and a note given for the remainder. Trustees elected to the board refused to serve. Even the evergreens that they planted all died. These were hard times for nearly everyone. Even the weather was bad. The dust bowl days were hot and dry in 1934 and 1936 was hot and dry in summer and cold and snowy in winter.

Nov. 18, 1933 (Three weeks later). Special meeting called to order by Pres. Deetz in an effort to straighten the election of a board of directors for the Fairfield Cemetery Association. It pertained to the election of Oct. 21, 1933, continued to Oct. 28, 1933 for a board of directors for the ensuing two years. The following five received the highest number of votes. Spencer Ringler (27), John T. Smith (24), Frank Henney (33), Jacob Perkins (33), Frank McCullough (24). These were declared. They would not serve and resigned. Consulted our attorney and concluded the better way would be to let the board hold over to the next election date. (Also this would not place 4 new men on the board, along with a 7-month rookie, in this most difficult time).

April 6, 1934 - Pres. Deetz not being able to be present, Mr. Johnston called the meeting to order and stated the object was to contract with Mr. Firestone to care for the cemetery during the year 1934 for $200 and 20 cents per hour for Addition No. 4. Mr. Johnston was requested to draft two copies of a contract and present them at the next meeting.

May 9, 1934 - Pres. Deetz not being present Mr. Johnston called the meeting to order. Addressed the annual assessment cards and made arrangements for Memorial Day, May 27.

Sept. 4, 1934 - Meeting called to order by Pres. Deetz, Mr. Johnston not being present. Addressed cards to delinquents. Considered the evergreens bought and planted two years ago, all of which have died.

Sept. 15, 1934 - Meeting called to order by Pres. Deetz. The board went to Auburn and talked to Capt. Stump about the suit against the Oron Bair Estate and concluded to ask the Judge to set the time of trial as soon as convenient. Also, instructed him to engage Judge Link to assist him if possible. The board then went to Angola and arranged with the nurseryman to replace the evergreens at half price, which would be $36.

Oct.3, 1934 - Pursuant to call of the Pres. the board (Mr. Johnston not present) met with the nurseryman at the cemetery and accepted and planted the evergreens under his direction.

Nov. 27, 1934 - On this date Spencer Ringler, J.B. Childs, Elmore Case, Byron Firestone, Emory Johnston, Wm. A. Deetz and H.C. Willis were summoned for trial at Auburn of the board against the Oron Bair Estate which commenced Dec. 12th and continued through the 13th, 17th, 18th and resulted in the jury disagreeing.

Jan 4, 1935 - At the request of Pres. Deetz the board met with him at his residence in Helmer. The meeting was called to order by Pres. Deetz who then read his resignation as president of the board. The resignation as Pres. was accepted and Mr. Johnston was elected to fill the vacancy. The board unanimously agrees to continue the suit against the Oron Bair Estate. Mr. Johnston and Childs were appointed to see the attorneys in regard to the suit and arrange for it.

April 17, 1935 - Moved and seconded the contract with Mr. Firestone for last year be renewed for 1935. Carried. Moved by Mr. Ringler and seconded by Mr. Deetz, the price of lots in the 4th Addition be advanced $5.00 each lot, this being the price agreed on by the board but changed by Mr. Bair in the copy given the secretary for record. (Did he make a mistake of just contrary and slippery?)

May 11, 1935 - Meeting called by the Pres. Considered Mrs. Clinesmith in regard to moving tree. Addressed assessment cards. Mr. Deetz moved the bonds be audited. Motion carried. He was directed to look after having it done. Meeting adjourned.

May 26, 1935 - Called the township trustee in and considered straightening up the monuments in the old cemetery. Requested him to bring the matter to the attention of the commissioners or the P.W.A. or himself and get an appropriation for the purpose. Meeting adjourned.

Sept. 28, 1935 - Meeting called to order by Pres. Johnston. A committee from the Farm Bureau met with us and talked about building an addition to the church building or a basement under it. On motion by Mr. Ringler, supported by Mr. Deetz the board is favorable to building a basement provided it could be done without damage to the building and no expense to the board. Motion carried.

In regard to the bonds: Moved and carried we accept the proposition of the F.P. Corporation 10 Park Place, Newark NJ pertaining to Tourine Hotel 3592, 3593, 3594. Bonds to be sent to Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore Md. together with the numbers of the insurance policy, which could not be ascertained until Mr. Ringler went to the bank. (These are not the Bair Bonds.) Moved adjourn, carried.

The township trustee informs us he cannot get an appropriation from any of the boards to repair the old cemetery.

Oct. 19, 1935 - The biannual meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery Association was held at the cemetery building on Oct 19, 1935 pursuant to notice given. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Childs who read a card from the president, Mr. Johnston, which stated that he would not be able to be present. Mr. Childs was elected president pro-tem. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Election of the board of directors was then in order. At the end a ballot being spread, resulted as follows. Number of lots voted 16. Number of voters voting 13. Two ballots were declared void on account of six names voted for as directors. In this election, voters had one vote for each lot owned as per by-laws.

14 Ballots as follows:

Spencer Ringler	7	Plin Miller	6
Emory Johnston	6	Charles Wright	7
Byron Firestone	5	Grover Potts	6
Wm. A. Deetz	5	Frank McCullough	2
Jason Childs	5	James Deetz	2
Jacob Perkins	1	Edward Gushwa	1
Forrest Zonker	7	Wm. Stomm	2
Charley Reinoehl	7	John Smith	1

No one having received a majority of ballots cast, another ballot was taken in which 14 persons cast 19 ballots and no one having received a statutory majority of votes the meeting was adjourned.

(In this election it is plain, they did allow 1 vote for each lot owned and each voter could vote for 5. In the early by-laws in an election like this it said the five highest vote getters would be elected. This is the first time I have heard of a statutory majority, to be elected, in these minutes. It is interesting that Forrest Zonker received as many votes as anyone did, being a husband to the party being sued. He was controversial at the previous election. He probably had some sympathizers).

(I have inserted a copy of a letter I found while going through a box of loose cemetery papers. There is no mention of this letter in the cemetery minutes but I included it because I thought it was pertinent to the situation).

The most recent election this letter refers to was on Saturday Oct. 19, 1935. The letter is dated Oct. 21, 1935 and this would be the following Monday. They took action as quickly as was possible. It was addressed to the cemetery board president, treasurer and secretary. I believe Forrest Zonker was the leader of this movement. He would like to have had a change of the board personnel. This was evident in the election two years before when he and his wife tried to submit proxy votes. The Bair Estate defense attorney Mr. McClintock would also be interested in a new cemetery board. A new board might drop their charges against the Bair Estate and thus a victory for the defendant.

I don't know who decided that this was not a valid election.
Maybe someone from the audience declared it so, or maybe the board president, being reluctant to turn the authority of the cemetery board over to newcomers, schemed and

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Law Offices
Clarence E. McClintock
TELEPHONE NO. 123
CITY NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
104 WEST EIGHTH ST.
Auburn, Indiana

October 21, 1935.

Mr. Emory Johnson
Hudson, Indiana

Spencer Ringler
Hudson, Indiana

Jason Childs
Corunna, Indiana

Gentlemen:

As the newly elected Board of Directors of the Fairfield Center Cemetery Association, we wish to advise that we will meet at one o'clock P. M. Saturday, October 28th, 1935, at the Fairfield Center Cemetery building, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers of this association.

We respectfully request that you arrange to be present at this meeting, prepared to deliver to the new Board of Directors all the property of said association, including the association's books, moneys, notes and bonds, the books of said association to be brought up to date as of the date of the bi-annual meeting just held.

Very respectfully,
Phin Miller
Chas. Reinoehl
Forrest A. Zonker
Charley Wright

declared it so. Who ever declared this an invalid election had not done their homework or was scheming because according to the by-laws this was a valid election. Four received 7 votes each and were elected. Emory Johnston, Plin Miller and Grover Potts each received 6 votes. A run-off election of these last 3 should have been done but it appears wasn't. I don't understand why Plin Miller's name was on this letter, he had no more votes than the other two. The only copy of the by-laws was probably in the hands of the cemetery board secretary. I believe, and the attorney probably knew, the by-laws were recorded and could have looked at them at the county records or possibly even did. It appears no one challenged, the challengers, in this election based on mention of the by-laws.

I think Mr. McClintock missed an opportunity here to possibly end this lawsuit brought against the Bair Estate. Had he persued it, it seems to me he had a good chance to win. The fact that they elected 4 instead of 5 may have been a technical obstacle. Maybe the people who signed this letter were only interested in trying a "free" bluff.

It is difficult to understand. At the previous election two years ago all five men elected to the board refused to serve and resigned. Now two years later those "elected" 2 days earlier consult an attorney and try a "hostile take over"
of the board and those on the board don't seem to want to give it up. On the matter of the lawsuit against the Bair Estate it seems the board is well united and always vote unanimously on this.

(Oct. 19, 1935 - During the peak of the Dark Days of the cemetery association this is the second attempt to elect a board of trustees with no results. In the previous election, two years earlier, there were five who scored among the top votes and were declared elected but refused to serve. In this election one of those received no votes and three were among the lowest. Only Spencer Ringler scored high in both elections. Forrest Zonker scored high in both elections and only lacked 1 vote of tying two candidates that were elected in the previous election.

Oct. 30, 1935 - Moved by Mr. Deetz to go on with the suit. Seconded by Mr. Firestone and carried. Moved by Mr. Ringler the president and secretary sign a contract with the Farm Bureau if required. Carried, moved to adjourn and carried.
Emory Johnston (Chair.) J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

Nov. 5, 1935 - Special meeting called by President Johnston. A motion by Mr. Deetz seconded by Mr. Ringler reads: In as much as there was no legal election on the 19th of October 1935 the board has called an election for Nov. 14, 1935 at 1:30 o-clock P.M. at the church at Fairfield Center. Motion carried. Addressed cards to lot owners.

Nov. 14, 1935 - Meeting of Fairfield Cemetery Association for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing two years. Meeting was called to order at one-thirty P.M. on Nov. fourteenth, nineteen hundred thirty-five, by the president of the association. The secretary reported that he had given written notice by mail at the last known addresses, so far as such information was available to all lot owners, 184 cards. The minutes of the meeting of Oct. nineteenth, nineteen hundred thirty-five were read & showed that said meeting failed to elect a board of directors for want of a majority for any candidate. The minutes of said meeting were then approved by the meeting. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved. The meeting then proceeded to the business of electing directors.

There were present and entitled to vote the following named lot owners in said cemetery to wit:

Ezra Brand
L.D. Shipe
John Smith
John Freed
Dan Smith
C.T. Elson
Elizabeth Weirich
Ralph Weirich
Roscoe Lower
E.C. Deisch
C.E. Shipe
Mart Elson
J.F. Reinhart
Erwin Eckhart
Nancy Eckhart
Lizzie Kimmel
Warren Hovarter
L.C. Schaffer
Chester Vian
Cora Hovarter
Clara Ober
James Deetz
Viola Miller
Malissa Hovarter
Mistress William Getts
Flora Trumble
Elvin Freed

Alma Ellis
Mistress E.E. Urey
William Kessler
Clara Traster
Levi Hartman
Andrew Lauer
W.J.Martin
J.W. Perkins
Earnest Pairan
Alber Sherlock
Effa Wilson
Orval White
Frank Kessler
Karl Pankop
Emma Freed
Henry Smith
James Buchanan
Ray Skelly
Neva Smith
Frank Henney
Warren Fike
Laura Smith
Iowa Reinhart
Mistress Albert Sherlock
D.F. Shipe
J.E. Deetz

Albert Ewell
Edward Gushwa
A.W. Hovarter
Columbus Neidig
Clyde Farrington
Spencer Ringler
Emory Johnston
E.D. Case
J.B. Childs
Daniel Stomm
Orrin Delong
Sam Potts
Mistress Grover Potts
Nila Delong Werley
Mistress Clarence Delong
Etta Delong Rice
Merle Delong
Dale Conrad
Karl Kuckuck
W.A. Deetz
W.A. Sonebraker
Frank McCullough
Riley V. King
Byron Firestone
Mistress L.C. Schaffer
William Kline
Harry Shipe

Charles Aldrich Lester Reinhart
Lena Bickle Emma Luttman
All of whom voted at said meeting.

Charley Reinoehl was also present and addressed said meeting. The chairman appointed Frank McCullough and Riley King who are lot owners in said cemetery and entitled to vote at said election as tellers and E.D. Case and A.W. Hovarter as inspectors.

The vote was taken by written ballot, each voter being entitled to vote for 5 candidates for director. The tellers, after the vote was completed, reported the ballot to stand as follows, the five highest were: Emory Johnston 70 -101/280,
W.A.Deetz 53 -371/840, Spencer Ringler 78 -107/126,
J.B.Childs 53 -91/140 and Byron Firestone 59 -1/20. The president declared these five duly elected and directors of the Fairfield Cemetery for the next two years. There being no further business the meeting there upon adjourned. (These 5 were not only elected but were re-elected overwhelmingly.
The closest runners-up were E.D. Case 19 -15/56, Frank McCullough 16 -37/56, A.W. Hovarter 12 -23/56 and all the remainder had 6 votes or less. Several of those in the disputed election 2 years ago and 1 month ago that scored highest scored very low or not at all in this election. It truly must have been a time of turmoil.)

The minutes say Charley Reinoehl addressed the meeting before this election. I don't know what he said or if it had any influence on the group but something changed and united the voters. Charley Reinoehl was one of those that had signed the "hostile take over" a month earlier.

Mar. 26, 1936 - Meeting called to order by Pres. Johnston. Moved by Mr. Deetz, in as much as the jury disagreed in the late trial in the LaGrange Court in the Oron Bair case, that our attorney be instructed to ask a new trial and a change of venue if they think best. Seconded by Mr. Firestone. Carried.

(After the four day trial in DeKalb County ending with a "hung jury" the defendant asked for the case be moved to another county. By agreement between the plaintiff (cemetery) and the defendant the case was moved to LaGrange County).

(On Dec. 19, 1935 the first day of the trial at LaGrange, attorneys Mountz and Mountz withdrew their appearance for the defendant. Rex S. Emerick and Frank Dunten attorneys

now enter appearance for defendant.
The six-day trial at LaGrange was on Dec. 19, 20, 23, 24, 26 and 27, 1935.

On Dec. 27, 1935 the case goes to jury at 12:30 P.M. and at 10:15 P.M. the jury reports that it cannot and is unable to agree on a verdict in this cause and said jury is now discharged from further consideration of this cause.

May 4, 1936 - Plaintiff (cemetery) files motion for change of venue. Three counties adjoining LaGrange are submitted. Plaintiff strikes Elkhart, defendant strikes Steuben and trial venued to Noble County. Transcripts of all proceedings, all papers and files transferred to Noble County upon payment of costs by plaintiff (cemetery) as required by law.

April 18, 1936 - Meeting called to order by Pres. Johnston, moved by Mr. Deetz that we change the price of digging graves to $8.00 for large and $4.00 for small graves and 35 cents per cubic foot for foundations. Mr. Firestone offered to care for the cemetery for $200 next year and 20 cents per hour for labor in the Fourth Addition. His offer was accepted. Mr. Orlo Deetz was elected secretary and treasurer of the church board to succeed Mr. E.D. Case who asked to be excused. Moved Mr. Orlo Deetz be requested to arrange for decorations. Moved to adjourn. Carried. J.B. Childs (Sec'y)
Emory Johnston (Chair.)

May 16, 1936 - Meeting called to order by Mr. W.A. Deetz. A card from Pres. Johnston stated he would not be here for the meeting. Proceeded to address annual assessment cards. Addressed 150, moved to adjourn. Carried. J.B. Childs (Sec'y) Emory Johnston (Chair)

Oct. 17, 1936 - Discussed payments of up-keep of lots by delinquents. Adjourned. Emory Johnston (President)
J.B. Childs (Sec'y)

Jan. 7, 1937 - A special meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery board of directors met at the home of Spencer Ringler on above date at 7 P.M. Meeting called by Pres. Johnston in order to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Wm. A. Deetz and Jason Childs. After some discussion as to getting younger men on the board, a motion by Spencer Ringler that Ralph Weirich succeed Wm. A. Deetz, supported by Byron Firestone and elected by a unanimous vote. A motion by Byron Firestone that Earnest Pairan succeed Jason B. Childs as director supported by Spencer Ringler. The vote was unanimous for him and both were declared elected to fill the vacancies and notified of their election by the president of the board. After some discussion of the Bair case in court a motion was made to adjourn. Carried. Spencer Ringler (Sec'y) Pro -tem.

April 17, 1937 - A special called meeting by president of board of directors of Fairfield Cemetery Association met at the cemetery building. Meeting was called to order by President Johnston. Those present Firestone, Ringler, Pairan and Johnston. After some discussion as to hiring a caretaker for this year it was finally agreed to pay Mr. Firestone two-Hundred and fifty dollars for the care of Additions 1-2 and 3 and 25 cents an hour for actual labor on 4th Addition. The rates on grave digging and foundations etc. to remain the same as last year. The Decoration Day meeting was discussed and decided to let in the hands of Orlo Deetz and president to see if it is agreeable to him. Discussion of damaged evergreen trees was taken up but no decision what to do. There being no further business a motion was made to adjourn. Motion carried. Spencer Ringler (Sec'y) Pro-tem.

May 17, 1937 - A meeting was called by president of the board of directors, Emory Johnston, at the home of Spencer Ringler on above date to send out assessment cards and for Decoration services on Sun. May 23, 1937. At this meeting it was moved to elect a secretary by ballot. One ballot was taken which was in favor for Ralph Wirich to act for rest of term. A motion was made to hold a special meeting on May 21, 1937 at the office of Attorney Stump to settle for services of attorneys during cemetery trials. A motion was made to adjourn. Carried. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 21, 1937- A special meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery board of directors was called and met in Mr. W.D. Stumps office to make settlement for services rendered by him and ex Judge Link in the three trials against the Oron Bair Estate to recover two thousand dollars. He had paid for three bonds purchased from his son-in-law, Forrest Zonker, without knowledge or authority of the board of directors.
The jury disagreed at Auburn and LaGrange but at Albion the jury found for the defendant. Mr. Stump and Link told us they had decided to make no charge for their services as they felt our cause was just and that they were satisfied to leave matter in our hands and for us to consider that we stood between the living and the dead and to consider the dead rather than the living and that they would be perfectly satisfied and never complain with any sum we might decide to give them. They went home and left us in possession of the office and after discussing the unheard

of proposition, we took a ballot which resulted in giving each $150 and directed Mr. Ringler, our treasurer, to pay them that amount along with our kindest regards. On motion, the treasurer was directed to mail a check for ten dollars to Madge Robinson, DeKalb County reporter, for services rendered at Albion trial. After some discussion on Memorial Day program for May 23 we adjourned on motion. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

After four years, the law suit was over and the Cemetery Association lost the case. I wanted to find out more about this trial and went to Auburn. I told the clerk, at Auburn, what I wanted, when it happened and who was involved. They were very friendly and cooperative and showed me what they had but didn't have much because the trial ended in a "hung jury" and most of the papers had been sent to Lagrange County on a change of venue. I went to LaGrange County and they were as friendly and cooperative as was DeKalb County but didn't have much information because they had sent most of the papers to Noble County on a change of venue because of another "hung jury." Before this day I never knew this case had been tried in three counties.

On my way to Noble County I was quite enthusiastic. I thought I was getting closer to bundles of material, which would yield information. When I arrived at the clerk's office in Albion I gave them the information about what I wanted. Immediately, they became indignant. The "lady" waiting on me called another for information. She too was indignant. They said that stuff would be in the vault and said I could go in the vault with them. They looked in two large books and in one found the verdict of the jury. She said, "Is that what you want?" I said, "No, I already know that." I said, "I want all the papers you have about this trial to get all the information that I can get." She said, "Those papers are in one of those filing boxes up there." The vault was about 12 ft. by 14 ft. and 10 ft. high. Both ends of the vault were lined solid with these filing boxes about the size of a shoe box set on end with 1 handle. There were several hundred of these boxes.

Some boxes had labels on them but they meant nothing to me. She looked in another big book and climbed the ladder and pulled out four or five file boxes, glanced inside and slammed them back. She climbed down from the ladder and said what I wanted was up there somewhere and I was welcome to look but she didn't know where they were. I asked if they had an index as to what was in those boxes. She said, "Nope". She said they didn't microfilm those old records because nobody but genealogy or historical society people ever look at them. I told her for me to find what I wanted could take weeks. I asked if she was the Clerk? She said, "No, but she is here." The Clerk came and told me the same thing and somewhat indignantly apologized and I left.

When I saw my attorney, I told him the story and asked if they could do that? He said no and told the year that the Indiana legislature passed a law that all counties must microfilm all court records. He said Howard Grimm once told him, "When you go west from here, beginning with Noble County, the way they keep court records and do court business is all together different from any counties over this way".

I once asked Bill Stonebraker why the cemetery lost this case. He said, "Well, they said that even though the cemetery trustees hadn't given consent to buy these bonds, there were two on the board that knew about it and didn't object and that was the same as giving consent." I doubt this would pass parliamentary procedure.

When a trial ends with a "hung jury" it is an indirect victory for the defendant because nothing happens and the case is back where it was before the suit was filed.

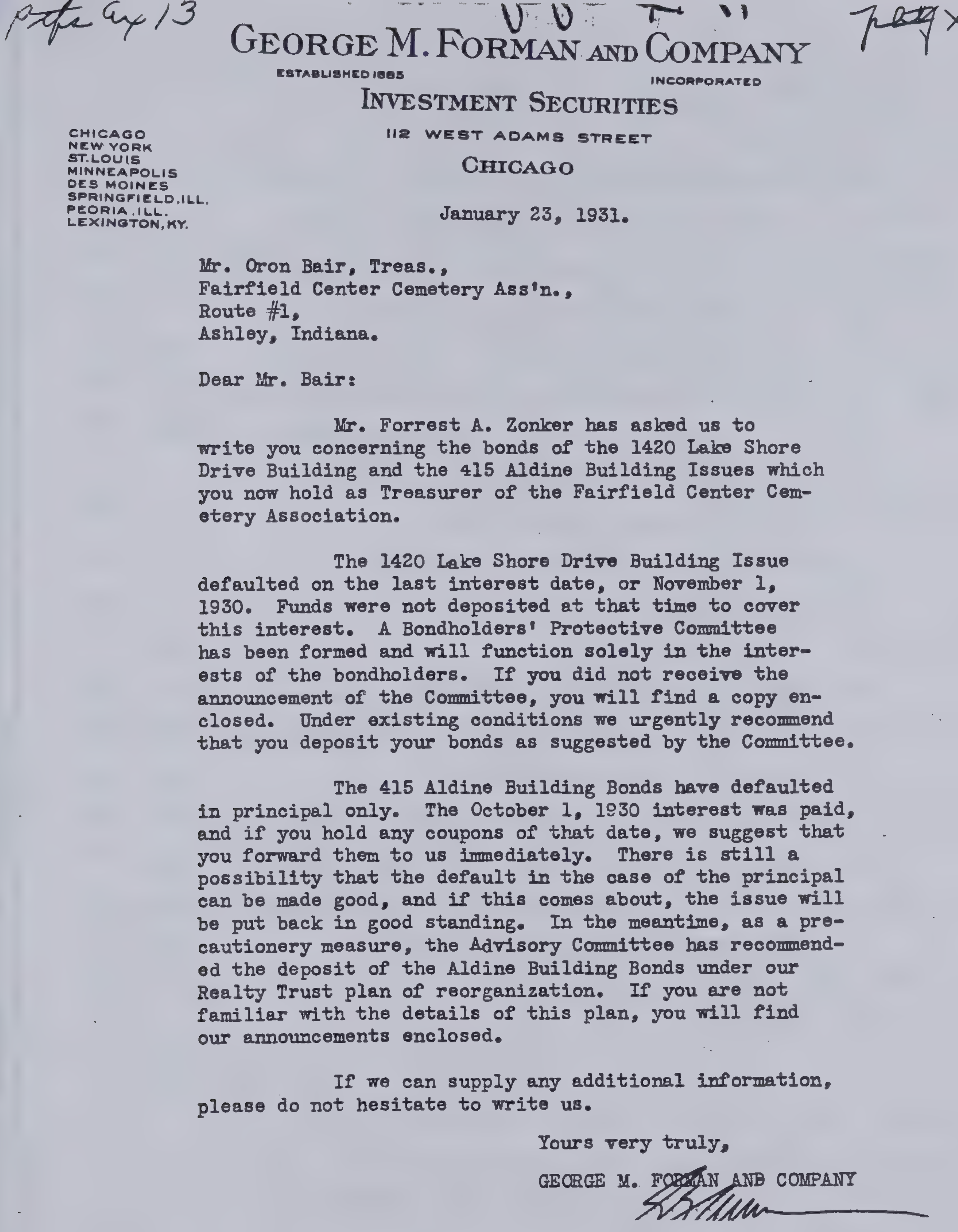
I have a theory that the Noble County jury may have been divided but felt that this was the third episode on the matter and a decision had to be made. The Bair Estate had two previous indirect victories and the jury probably though they owed them the benefit of the doubt and gave them a direct victory. Under our court system a jury must rule for the defendant if there is any doubt as to their guilt.

Oron Bair died March 22, 1933. From the estate records it shows the following expense.
Digging grave ...$6.00; Minister (Charles Brand) $10.00;
Attorneys H.W. Mountz, C.E. McClintock, Fred Bodenhafer, Rex S. Emerick and Frank Dunten $1,600 for defending claim of Fairfield Cemetery. Burial Vault.... $50.00
This tells me, preaching pays better than digging and there is not much money made in the courtroom. The Cemetery sued for $2,000 and you might think, that is not much money so what was the fuss about?

At that time in history $2,000 would have bought 3 new automobiles or a 40 acre farm with buildings. It would have paid for opening and closing 333 graves or paid Byron Firestone for working six month a year, 40 hr. a week for 9.6 years. That's what the fuss was about.

I can't find any mention of these 3 disputed bonds in the

Continued on page 40



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GEORGE M. FORMAN AND COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1885

INCORPORATED

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

112 WEST ADAMS STREET

CHICAGO

CHICAGO
NEW YORK
ST. LOUIS
MINNEAPOLIS
DES MOINES
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
PEORIA, ILL.
LEXINGTON, KY.

January 23, 1931.

Mr. Oron Bair, Treas.,
Fairfield Center Cemetery Ass'n.,
Route #1,
Ashley, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Bair:

Mr. Forrest A. Zonker has asked us to write you concerning the bonds of the 1420 Lake Shore Drive Building and the 415 Aldine Building Issues which you now hold as Treasurer of the Fairfield Center Cemetery Association.

The 1420 Lake Shore Drive Building Issue defaulted on the last interest date, or November 1, 1930. Funds were not deposited at that time to cover this interest. A Bondholders' Protective Committee has been formed and will function solely in the interests of the bondholders. If you did not receive the announcement of the Committee, you will find a copy enclosed. Under existing conditions we urgently recommend that you deposit your bonds as suggested by the Committee.

The 415 Aldine Building Bonds have defaulted in principal only. The October 1, 1930 interest was paid, and if you hold any coupons of that date, we suggest that you forward them to us immediately. There is still a possibility that the default in the case of the principal can be made good, and if this comes about, the issue will be put back in good standing. In the meantime, as a precautionery measure, the Advisory Committee has recommended the deposit of the Aldine Building Bonds under our Realty Trust plan of reorganization. If you are not familiar with the details of this plan, you will find our announcements enclosed.

If we can supply any additional information, please do not hesitate to write us.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE M. FORMAN AND COMPANY

These 2 bonds were the ones sold by Forrest Zonker to the cemetery via his father-in-law and Treas. of Fairfield Cemetery. Oron Bair lived and was treasurer of the cemetery for 2 years and 2 months after the date on this letter. I don't know why Forrest Zonker made this request or why Oron Bair didn't report this to the cemetery.

Treasuer report Oct 7. 1937.

3	Bonds Tourine Hotel	$1050.00
1	" Lake Shore Drive B.	500.00
1	" Chicago Ave. Busness Block	500.00
1	" Aldine Building	1000.00
1	" Goverment	50.00
1	Note Sept. 22, 1931. Rosco Lower	200.00
1	" Apr 14, 1924. John B Vogus	200.00
1	" Sept 31, 1921 Sam Moor Renewed Nov. 1934	145.00
	Hudson Bank	5.06
	Ashley "	17.92
	Corunna "	39.07
1	Certificate 10-16-36 State B.	102.84
1	" 10-29-36 City National	450.00
1	" 11-29-36 " "	50.00
1	" 11-28-37 State Bank	45.00
1	1-5-37 City National	30.00
1	" 4-17-37 State Bank	220.65
	Bank Savings Book	90.00
	Check Book	247.17
	Cash	.33
	Total	$4,943.04

Oct 8 193

A meeting of the Board Of Direc
met at the cimetary building on
above date the meeting was
called to order by Pres. Emory
Johnson a settlement of bills
allowed for services and other
expences of Board was paid by
Treasuer.

Byron Firestone
Balance on contract $ 215.10
Services on Board and Witness on
Albion trial 15.00
$230.1

Emery Johnson. services
on Board and Witness on Albion trial $ 46.5
Spencer Ringler
Services on Board and Albion trial $ 20.00
Earnest Parian
Services on Board and Albion trial $ 10.50
Ralph Weirich
Services on Board and Albion trial $ 8.00
total $315.1

Addressed 150 cards to be sent
to lot owners for election of offic
on Oct. 16 1937.
Motion to adjourn (car
Ralph Weirich (c

minutes before Oron Bair's death. There are many unanswered questions here and always will be. How did Bair show this bond expenditure in his treasurer's report? I found a letter dated Jan. 23, 1931 in a box of loose papers I am including that may be of some interest. When were these bonds bought?
Why did Forrest Zonker sell the bonds? Why didn't he sell them on the market for their true value or did he need the assistance of his father-in-law to get full value? Were they bearer bonds of which ownership cannot be determined any more than cash? Was there Hanky-Panky and some sorting and switching done, or was it all on the up and up and it just looks screwy?

At the time of Bair's death his estate inventory showed he also owned bonds as follows:
Lake Shore Building Bond Number 1744-$500.00
Lake Shore Building Bond Number 1572-$500.00
Commonwealth Hotel Bond Number 1026-$500.00
Sheridan Road Building Corp. #3000-C.D. Number 483 $1,000.

At that time in history many stocks, bonds, banks and individuals defaulted on payments.

At the Oct. 28, 1933 election Mr. & Mrs. Forrest Zonker tried to vote a number of proxy votes. This should tell us something of their character. On Oct. 21, 1935 he participated in a "hostile take over" of the cemetery board. On this "take over" I think he was right and justified and it was someone else who was wrong.

Oct, 16, 1937 - The biannual meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery Association was held at the Fairfield Church by notice given lot owners. Called to order by Pres. Johnston. Minutes of last two meetings read and approved. Election of the board of directors was then in order. At the end of the first ballot, resulted as follows:

	1st Ballot		2nd Ballot	
Emory Johnston	7		4	
Spencer Ringler	17	X		
Byron Firestone	7		3	
Earnest Pairan	18	X		
Frank McCullough	15	X		
Ralph Weirich	17	X		
Core Elson	2			
Jacob Perkins	7		11	X
Frank Henney	1			
Elmore Case	1			
Charles Wright	1			

Emory Johnston and Byron Firestone were not re-elected.

Frank McCullough and Jake Perkins were elected to take their place.

Oct. 16, 1937. At same meeting new officers organized as follow: Earnest Pairan -Pres., Jacob Perkins -Vice-Pres., Spencer Ringler -Treas. and Ralph Weirich -Sec'y. Retiring Pres. Johnston turns over all blanks and cemetery property to new Pres. E. Pairan. Treasurer's report read and approved. There being no further business at this meeting, a motion to adjourn. Carried. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Feb. 26, 1938 - A special meeting was called at cemetery building by Pres. Pairan in order to make arrangements for repair of cemetery road which is badly in need of repair. Mr. Pairan had talked to Mr. Shannon, roadman. He said they would gravel it if the cemetery association would grade it. A committee was appointed, Pres. Pairan and Ralph Weirich, to see about it. At this same meeting it was also discussed to see advisory board about funds for straightening tombstones in old part. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

April 23, 1938 - Meeting called to order by Pres. Pairan. All members present. A discussion followed about hiring caretaker of cemetery for coming year. It was agreed to pay $350 a year for Additions 1-2-3-4 and 25 cents per hour for any extra work to be done which was accepted by Byron Firestone. The grave digging and foundation work for tombstones to remain same as last year. Treasurer's report read from first of year to date was approved. Adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 21, 1938 - A regular meeting was called to order by Pres. Earnest Pairan at cemetery building. All members present for the purpose of sending out annual assessment cards and for Memorial services to be held on Sunday May 29. We sent 201 cards. Motion was made and seconded that Spencer Ringler see Orlo Deetz about fixing church belfry. At this meeting a motion was made by Frank McCullough and seconded by Spencer Ringler that all lots, sold from this date, should be settled by cash or bankable note. The treasurer is to have notes printed. A committee was appointed of Frank McCullough and Ralph Weirich to collect back payments on lots and notes due. Adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Dec. 21, 1938 - Meeting called to order by Pres. Pairan. Secretary’s report read and approved. Settlement of all bills to date by treasurer, Spencer Ringler. It also was agreed by directors to write up an agreement with Farm and Home Bureau to pay for all expenses connected with rural electrification. A motion made by Frank McCullough and seconded by Jake Perkins that all bills be settled by check. Another motion made by Spencer Ringler and seconded by Frank McCullough that our Pres. Pairan and Ralph Weirich take the plot of 1-2-3 Additions and try and get duplicates made. Bills settled and adjourned.

Mar. 22, 1939 - The board voted to give the job of taking care of cemetery to Byron Firestone for the year of 1939 at same price as in 1938.

May 20, 1939 - Addressed cards to lot owners for annual assessments and Decoration Day services to be held at the Fairfield Center Church and at cemetery on May 28, 1939. We mailed out 176 cards.

Oct. 14, 1939 - Meeting called to order by Pres. Earnest Pairan. We addressed and mailed cards for the biannual meeting to be held Oct. 21, 1939 for the election of directors for the coming 2 years.

A letter was received from Chicago Ave. Business Block Bond for extension of time on bond until 1947 at 5% interest. A motion was made by Jake Perkins and seconded by Frank McCullough to extend time on bond. A second motion was made by Spencer Ringler and seconded by Ralph Weirich that our Pres. Earnest Pairan appoint Al Hovarter and Dale Conrad to audit the treasurer's book. A third motion was made by Jake Perkins and seconded by Frank McCullough that treasurer give bond in the amount of $4,000. The expense to be paid by cemetery fund. As there was no other business to be taken care of, a motion was made to adjourn. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

(I found the following letter dated June 27, 1938 in a box and thought it interesting.)

Oct. 21, 1939 - The biannual meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery Association was held at the Fairfield Church. Election of the board of directors was held. The election gave the same directors that served the previous two years the majority of votes. Meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 4, 1940 - The directors of the Fairfield Cemetery Association met at the cemetery building on May 4, 1940. A motion was made by Spencer Ringler and seconded by Frank McCullough that Byron Firestone continue to care for cemetery at the same price as previous year. At this meeting it was agreed to meet at the home of Earnest Pairan on

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JUDGE'S CHAMBERS
ROB R. McNAGNY
JUDGE THIRTY-THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COLUMBIA CITY, INDIANA

June 27, 1938

Hon. Walter D. Stump,
Attorney,
Auburn, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Stump:

May I ask a favor, please?

You will recall the Fairfield Cemetery case we tried in Albion. Sometime after the trial and when it was apparent that there would be no further action taken in the matter, Mr. Ringler came to me and asked for the exhibits. As I recall, he came with another gentleman on a day when we were trying a jury case and when I was quite busy. I remember giving him the books of the cemetery in particular and taking a receipt. Then Mrs. Zonker came and wanted her exhibits, and there my trouble begins. I couldn't find a single exhibit--nothing but Mr. Ringler's receipt for all exhibits. Of course, I am the one at fault. Why I should have given him all the exhibits I don't know. All I know is Mrs. Z. is insisting that she have the ones that belong to her.

I have written Mr. Ringler but never had any answer from him. Mrs. Z. now informs me that she proposes to bring a suit to get them back, and from what she says and the way she says it, I wouldn't be surprised if she did just that. Will you please get in touch with Mr. Ringler and see if he won't send her exhibits back to me. The depositions of the dead directors of the association seem to be her chief worry.

Assuring you I will appreciate anything you can do for me, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Hoos

Dorothy Hoos

Note→ This time it seems the authority is reversed. It is the judge who is squirming

May 16 to direct cards to lot owners for annual assessments and Decoration Day services. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 16, 1940 - The directors met at the home of Earnest Pairan and addressed 169 cards to lot owners for assessments and Decoration Day services to be held May 26, 1940.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 23, 1940 - The regular meeting of the directors was held at cemetery building. A motion was put before the board of directors by Earnest Pairan for the erection of a gate at the entrance of cemetery. The motion was seconded by Jake Perkins that Byron Firestone should put up a gate at the entrance of cemetery. (I can remember when there was a gate across the drive at the southwest corner of the Township Cemetery-also a hedge along the south side of Township Cemetery and a hitching post). A motion was made by Frank McCullough and seconded by Jake Perkins that all members of the board have a receipt book. An agreement was made by the directors to compensate the treasurer $20 for extra service he has done the previous year. A settlement of all bills to this date was paid by treasurer as follows.

Spencer Ringler	$30.73	Byron Firestone	$214.35
Frank McCullough	$ 8.00	Ralph Weirich	$ 8.00
Earnest Pairan	$10.00	Jake Perkins	$ 6.00
		Total	$277.08

Meeting adjourned. (I have not listed all bills paid at each annual meeting. The above bill is quite typical for bills paid at each annual meeting.) Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

April 3, 1941 - The board of directors met at the home of Earnest Pairan. A motion was made by Spencer Ringler and seconded by Frank McCullough that the directors pay Byron Firestone $360 a year for all work connected with the cemetery, except grave digging and foundation work same as previous year. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 3, 1941 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Earnest Pairan at cemetery building to send out cards for Decoration Day services and annual assessments on lots. We sent out 171 card. A discussion followed about getting a new flag. It was agreed to have Frank McCullough order a new flag. The treasurer paid bill of $7.65 to Byron Firestone for gopher and ground mole dope. All present except Jake Perkins. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Oct. 18, 1941 - A meeting was called at cemetery building by Pres. Earnest Pairan to address cards to be sent out for biannual meeting to be held Oct. 25, 1941 for the election of directors for the coming 2 years. After some discussion a motion was made by Frank McCullough and seconded by Ralph Weirich that the treasurer Spencer Ringler see about investing $1,000 of cemetery money. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Oct. 25, 1941 - The biannual meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery Association was held at the Fairfield Church. all members were present. As there were only two lot owners present, Elmore Case and Byron Firestone, a motion was made by Elmore Case and seconded by Byron Firestone that same directors act for next 2 years. A discussion followed about investing some of the cemetery money. A motion was made by Frank McCullough and seconded by Ralph Weirich that the president appoint 2 members of board to see about investing the money. Frank McCullough and Jake Perkins were appointed. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Mar. 28, 1942 - Meeting called at cemetery building. All members present. A motion by Spencer Ringler and seconded by Frank McCullough that Byron Firestone continue as caretaker under same contract as previous year. Frank McCullough moved and seconded by Ralph Weirich that the board approve of the investment of $1,500 of cemetery money in the Auburn Federal Savings and Loan Association of Auburn, Indiana. Treasurer, Spencer Ringler had deposited this amount on Nov. 1, 1941. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 16, 1942 - Meeting called by Pres. Earnest Pairan. All members present but Frank McCullough and Jake Perkins. We sent out 139 cards to lot owners for assessments of lots and Decoration services. A bill was paid to Byron Firestone by treasurer, $2.50 for lawn mower sharpening. Meeting adjourned.

Sept. 10, 1942 - The cemetery board met on the evening of Sept. 10, 1942 at the home of Earnest Pairan. They discussed a meeting with the Farm Bureau and Home Bureau committees for the purpose of repairing community building. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Sept. 14, 1942 - The Board of Directors for the Fairfield Cemetery met at the community building with a committee of the Farm Bureau and Home Bureau to agree upon the upkeep of the community building. A talk was made by John Mertz. After some talk by other members it was agreed to appoint two from each committee to see about repair of building. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Oct. 24, 1942 - A motion was made by Ralph Weirich and seconded by Frank McCullough that Earnest Pairan and Spencer Ringler act as members of central committee to repair building (community building). At this time the directors voted in favor of moving cemetery building to its new location. A motion was made by Spencer Ringler and seconded by Jake Perkins that Frank McCullough and Ralph Weirich collect back payments on notes and lots. Bills paid and adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

April 6, 1943 - A meeting was called at cemetery building by Pres. Earnest Pairan. A discussion by directors on hiring a caretaker for coming year as Mr. Firestone who has served as caretaker for 24 years has retired. It was agree to hire Harvey Zonker. A contract was written and signed by directors and caretaker. Meeting adjourned.

April 6, 1943 - The contract for 1943.
We the directors of Fairfield Cemetery have agreed to pay Harvey Zonker $360 for the year which consists of mowing lots, trimming trees and around tombstones, keeping drives level, burning grass and general upkeep of cemetery. Also to take care of church in case of funerals and any other meetings connected with cemetery. The caretaker will charge not to exceed $8.00 for large graves and $4.00 for small and 40 cents a cubic foot for foundation work.

May 7, 1943 - A regular meeting was called at the home of Earnest Pairan for the purpose to send out 183 cards for Decoration Day services and lot assessments for the year. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Oct. 16, 1943 - A report by our treasurer Spencer Ringler on letters he had received on the Bonds and Mortgages held by the cemetery association was given. A motion made by Ralph Weirich that $750 that is in savings account be taken and purchase a $1,000 U.S. Gov. Bond. A second motion made by Frank McCullough and seconded by Jake Perkins that treasurer be given authority to cash $500 Chicago Ave. Business Bond Number 398 at .9999 on the dollar plus interest. (This is a disputed bond from the Bair Estate.) We sent out 54 cards for the biannual meeting to be held at community building Oct. 23, 1943. Bills were settled by treasurer. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Oct. 23, 1943 - The biannual meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery Association was held at the community building. All members were present. Reports were given and approved. Election of directors was in order. As there were only 2 lot owners present Byron Firestone and Harvey Zonker, a

motion by Byron Firestone and seconded by Harvey Zonker that same directors act for coming 2 years. After some discussion about buying a bond, a motion by Frank McCullough and seconded by Jake Perkins that treasurer Spencer Ringler purchase a $1,500 U.S. War Bond. Meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Mar. 18, 1944 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan. All members present. Reports given and approved. A motion by Ralph Weirich and seconded by Spencer Ringler that Harvey Zonker continue care of cemetery under same contract as previous year. A motion by Frank McCullough and seconded by Jake Perkins that cemetery association try and purchase a power mower for mowing cemetery. Meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

April 5, 1944 - A special meeting was called at the home of Spencer Ringler to discuss selling of bonds held by cemetery association. After the matter was discussed a motion was made by Frank McCullough and seconded by Jake Perkins that the cemetery board dispose of said bonds as follows: 1420 Lake Shore Drive which is worthless. (This is a disputed Bair Bond.) The Forman Realty Trust Collateral Income Bond with ten shares of stock and the 1400 Lake Shore Bonds. Spencer Ringler, treasurer of the association was authorized by the board to see about disposing of said bonds. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

April 15, 1944 - A meeting of the board of directors of the Fairfield Cemetery Association was held in the banking office of the City National Bank of Auburn on April 15, 1944 with the entire board present. The board discussed the matter of sale of $1,000 Forman Realty Trust Collateral Income Bond with 10 shares of stock. On motion by Frank McCullough and second by Jake Perkins the board unanimously voted to make such sale to Forman Securities Corporation at 25 1/2 and authorized Spencer Ringler treasurer of association to sign any necessary documents in connection with this sale. I certify that the above is a true excerpt from the minutes of a meeting of the board of directors of Fairfield Cemetery Association held in Auburn April 15, 1944. Signed - Earnest Pairan - Pres. Ralph Weirich - Sec'y.

April 15, 1944 - Con't -The matter of sale of three $500 amended policies covering 1400 Lake Shore Drive bonds was discussed. A motion by Jake Perkins and seconded by Frank McCullough, the board of directors unanimously voted to sell the three $500 amended policies covering the 1400 Lake

Shore Drive Bonds to Forman Securities Corporation at $514.00 per $1,000 less transfer tax and less $300 per $1,000 to repay insurance company loan. And further authorized Spencer Ringler, treasurer of association, to act for this cemetery association and sign on behalf of such association, documents in effecting such sale.

May 16, 1944 - Meeting was held at Spencer Ringler home to send out 175 cards for Decoration Day services and lot assessments. Meeting adjourned.

Dec. 2, 1944 - The meeting was called to order by Pres. Pairan. Reports given and accepted. A motion made by Jake Perkins and seconded by Spencer Ringler that we purchase a $1,000 Government Bond. Bills allowed and paid. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

April 14, 1945 - Meeting called to order by Pres. Pairan. Reports given and approved. An agreement by the directors with Harvey Zonker to care for cemetery for coming year and a contract was written and signed by both parties. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 16, 1945 - The directors of the Fairfield Cemetery met at the home of Pres. Pairan for the purpose of directing 156 cards to lot owners for Memorial Day services and lot assessments. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Oct. 23, 1945 - The directors of the Fairfield Cemetery met at the home of Pres. Pairan on Oct. 23, 1945 to address cards to be sent to lot owners for the biannual meeting to be held Nov. 3, 1945. Meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 3, 1945 - The biannual meeting of Fairfield Cemetery Association was held at the community building Nov. 3, 1945. All directors present. Reports were given and approved. As there were only two lot owners present Harvey Zonker and Wm. Hoffmeyer a motion by Harvey Zonker and seconded by Wm. Hoffmeyer that same directors act for coming two years. Officers are to act in same order as previous two years. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec/y)

May 11, 1946 - The board of directors of Fairfield Cemetery met at the cemetery building May 11, 1946. It was agreed by directors and Harvey Zonker that he continue under same contract as previous year. Cards were sent to lot owners for annual assessments and Decoration Day services to be held at cemetery. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Dec. 21, 1946 - A regular meeting was called by our president Earnest Pairan at cemetery building for the purpose of settling all bills for the year 1946. Reports were read and approved and bills were paid. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

April 26, 1947 - The regular meeting of the cemetery directors was called by Pres. Pairan. All members were present. The secretary's report was read and approved. Hiring a caretaker for cemetery for 1947 was in order. A discussion followed about raising the price of caretaker for cemetery and grave digging also foundation work. A motion by Spencer Ringler and seconded by Frank McCullough that an increase of $40.00 be allowed on caretakers labor which would be $400.00 per year and $10.00 for large graves and $5.00 for small ones. Also 50 cents a cubic ft. for foundation work. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 15, 1947 - A meeting was called by Pres. Pairan to address 163 cards for Memorial Day services. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Oct. 28, 1947 - The directors of the Fairfield Cemetery Association met at the home of Ralph Weirich on Oct. 28, 1947 to address cards to be sent to lot owners for the biannual meeting to be held Nov. 1, 1947 at community building at Fairfield. Meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 1, 1947 - The biannual meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery Association was held at the community building for the election of directors for the coming two years. Meeting was called to order by Pres. Pairan. Reports were given and approved. Election of directors was in order. As there were no lot owners present a motion by Spencer Ringler and seconded by Earnest Pairan that meeting be closed.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)
Con't - A second meeting was called. A motion by Frank McCullough and seconded by Spencer Ringler that directors act in same order as previous two years. One of the directors Jacob Perkins did not care to act any longer. A new director was to be appointed. A motion by Frank McCullough that John Carper succeed Mr. Perkins was seconded by Spencer Ringler and was elected by unanimous vote. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 7, 1948 - A regular meeting was called at the home of Earnest Pairan. All directors were present. Reports were given and approved. The hiring of the caretaker was in order. It was agreed by directors and caretaker, Harvey Zonker, to continue under same contract as previous year.
Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 12, 1948 - The directors met at the home of Ralph Weirich to send out 200 cards to lot owners for annual assessments and Decoration Day services to be held at community building and cemetery on May 23, 1948. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 6, 1948 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan at cemetery building for the purpose of settling of bills and final business for previous year. Reports were given and approved. Bills were paid and meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 21, 1949 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Earnest Pairan. Reports were given and approved. Hiring of caretaker for coming year was in order. It was agreed that Harvey Zonker continue for coming year under previous contract. At this meeting we addressed and sent out cards for Decoration Day services and annual assessments on lots that are not permanent upkeep. There were 159 cards sent, of which 32 were annual assessment cards. The services were held on May 29, 1949. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Sept. 10, 1949 - A meeting was called to order by Pres. Earnest Pairan at cemetery building. All directors present. A discussion followed about grading and filling in dirt to finish rest of 4th Addition. It was agreed that the directors should contact several different parties that do that kind of work. A motion by Spencer Ringler and seconded by Ralph Weirich that we purchase a special built mower to clip grass around tombstones and head markers. It was bought at Corunna Hardware for $15.75. Some other bills were presented by caretaker which were settled by treasurer. A motion by John Carper and seconded by Frank McCullough that we allow caretaker $2.00 for trip to town for repairs. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Sept. 20, 1949 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Pairan to get a report on who was to grade and do the filling on the 4th Addition. One of the directors Frank McCullough had Mr. Russell Ray of Albion to come and look at the work to be done and later was hired to do the work. At this meeting it was agreed to have county grade entrance to cemetery to make double drive back to 4th Addition. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 7, 1949 - The directors of the cemetery met at the home of Ralph Weirich for the purpose of sending out cards for biannual meeting to be held at community building on

Nov. 12, 1949. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 12, 1949 - Bills were settled by treasurer as follow:

Earnest Pairan--------$28.95
Spencer Ringler--------43.80
Ralph Weirich----------22.25
Frank McCullough-------40.00
John Carper------------40.00

$175.00

As there were 4 meetings during the previous year at $2.00 a meeting, the rest of the money paid the directors was for labor on the 4th Addition.

The biannual meeting was called to order by Pres. Earnest Pairan. As there was only one lot owner present besides the directors, the same directors were automatically elected for the coming two years. At this date it was decided by directors to sell all lots in 4th Addition at $20 per grave. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 15, 1950 - A regular meeting was called by Earnest Pairan for the purpose of sending cards to lot owners for assessments of lots and for Decoration Day services to be held on May 28th. It was agreed by the directors and Harvey Zonker, caretaker, that he continue for coming year under same contract. Election of a new director was in order. There were two names mentioned, Dale Conrad and Orlo Deetz. A motion by Ralph Weirich and seconded by Spencer Ringler that Orlo Deetz serve to fill the vacancy by the death of Frank McCullough. Motion carried. Meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Dec. 9, 1950 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan. All directors were present. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. Settlement of bills for previous year were in order. As there was no other business the meeting was adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 12, 1951 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Earnest Pairan. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. At this meeting cards were sent to lot owners for Decoration Day services to be held at cemetery on May 27, 1951. There were 145 cards sent of which 28 were for yearly assessments on lots. At this meeting the hiring of caretaker was in order. It was agreed by the directors and caretaker to continue under same contract as previous year. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 27, 1951 - The biannual meeting was called by Pres. Earnest Pairan for the purpose of election of directors for the Fairfield Cemetery for the coming two years. The settlement of bills for the previous year was made by treasurer, Spencer Ringler. As there were no lot owners present, the same directors were automatically elected for the next two years. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 15, 1952 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Earnest Pairan. All members present. The treasurer and secretary reports were read and approved. A discussion followed about laying out lots in the south portion of the 4th Addition. It was agreed by the directors they would do this on the following week. Bills were paid and meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 28, 1952 - The directors of Fairfield Cemetery met at the home of John Carper for the purpose of auditing the treasurer's books. Orlo Deetz and John Carper were selected to audit books. They reported as follows. We the undersigned duly approved by the president of cemetery board wish to make the following report. We examined the accounts and the reports that treasurer Spencer Ringler has posted in his books and find that they are correct and wish to submit the following report as the financial condition of the association of Nov. 15, 1952. Signed:

Orlo Deetz
John Carper
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Mar. 28, 1953 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan. One director, John Carper, was absent. The secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. Hiring of a caretaker for the following year was in order. As the south half of the 4th Addition is to be added to the mowing of the cemetery, a motion by Orlo Deetz and seconded by Spencer Ringler that we add $50 to caretaker's salary. The directors and Harvey Zonker agreed on same contract as previous year which was $400 with the $50 addition for the following year. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 16, 1953 - Meeting by directors of Fairfield Cemetery at cemetery building to send out cards for Decoration Day services to be held May 24, 1953 at community building and Fairfield Cemetery. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 14, 1953 - A regular meeting was called by Pres.

Earnest Pairan. All members present. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. Bills were paid for 1953. At this meeting it was agreed by the directors that we advertise in several newspapers instead of sending cards to lot owners. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 23, 1953 - The biannual meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery Association was held at the community building Nov. 23, 1953 at 7:30 o'clock. Meeting called to order by Pres. Pairan. All directors were present. There were no other lot owners present. All directors were automatically elected for the next two years. All officers of directors were retained for two more years. Meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

April 10, 1954 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Earnest Pairan for the purpose of hiring a caretaker and appointment of new director. A motion by Ralph Weirich and seconded by John Carper that Walter Miller fill the vacancy by the death of our director Spencer Ringler. He was elected by unanimous vote. Orlo Deetz was elected as the new treasurer. The directors and caretaker agreed to continue another year, the same as for the previous year. John Carper was appointed to see about 15 evergreens to be replaced. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 15, 1954 - Meeting called to order by Pres. E. Pairan for the purpose of sending 156 cards to lot owners for yearly assessments and Decoration Day services. Services to be held at community building and cemetery on May 26, 1954. A report was made on replacement of 15 evergreens at a cost of $37.50. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

June 11, 1954 - A meeting was called by the president to put in rest of lot markers in 4th Addition. Those present to help were E. Pairan, John Carper, Orlo Deetz and Ralph Weirich. Time was 4 hours at this meeting. It was agreed to have Robert Parr demonstrate a new lawn mower. Meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

June 12, 1954 - This meeting was to demonstrate a new lawn mower. Those present were Earnest Pairan, John Carper, Orlo Deetz and Ralph Weirich. It was agreed to buy the mower from Robert Parr for $89.95. John Carper and Orlo Deetz stayed and mowed the new part of the 4th Addition. The time was 3 hours. Bills were paid and meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

June 18, 1954 - Meeting called by Pres. Earnest Pairan at

his home to talk about hiring a new caretaker. Harvey Zonker, present caretaker has been sick and is unable to care for cemetery. Earnest Pairan and Ralph Weirich were appointed to contact Mr. Zonker to see if he would give up his contract for rest of this year or what his plans were. It was agreed that Mr. Zonker should meet with us at cemetery building at next meeting. At this meeting June 18, John Getts, the new caretaker was present. Meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

June 26, 1954 - A business meeting called by Pres. Earnest Pairan for the purpose of talking with present caretaker Harvey Zonker and new caretaker John Getts. At this meeting Harvey Zonker gave up his contract and directors hired John Getts as new caretaker to continue under same contract until April 1, 1955. The treasurer is to pay Mr. Zonker $273 for his services to June 1, 1954 and trustee Ora Rowe to pay him $50 for his services on old township part of cemetery. Treasurer Deetz also to pay Mr. Zonker $1.95 for 1 1/2 bags cement and $2.00 for a canvas to use in putting dirt on when digging graves. Orlo Deetz and Walter Miller were absent. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Oct. 16, 1954 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Earnest Pairan. All directors present. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. As there were not funds in checking account to pay expenses, a motion by John Carper and seconded by Walter Miller to draw $200 out of savings and add to checking. Bills were then paid. As there were only a few lots sold this year and expenses were a little higher, a second motion by Earnest Pairan and seconded by Ralph Weirich that $200 more be drawn from savings and added to checking account. Meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 23, 1954 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Earnest Pairan. All directors present but Walter Miller. Meeting was called to settle the price of grave digging. John Getts gave up his contract on account of illness. We contacted Harvey Zonker to see about digging graves and the directors agreed to pay for his services. As he had to hire the graves dug instead, he gave $15.00 to the men that dug the graves and charged $5.00 for his services. The directors agreed this was too much as he only served a short time at each grave. Mr. Zonker would not serve for any less so the directors appointed John Carper to act until Jan. 1, 1955 and then a new contract will be written. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 7, 1955 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan for the purpose of sending out cards for lot assessments for ensuing year and for Decoration Day services to be held at cemetery on May 29, 1955. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 12, 1955 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan for the purpose of settling all bills for previous year. Also to give notice to lot owners for the biannual meeting to be held Nov. 26, 1955 at 1:00 o'clock at Fairfield Community Building to elect directors for next two years. A motion was made by Orlo Deetz and seconded by Walter Miller to increase grave digging $5 a grave which will make it $20 a grave. Bills paid and meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 26, 1955 - The biannual meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery was called by Pres. Pairan to elect directors for coming two years. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. As there were five lot owners present a vote was taken for directors. All directors were re-elected. Also all officers were retained. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 12, 1956 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan for the purpose of sending out cards to lot owners for Decoration Day services to be held on May 27, 1956. A bill was approved for $13 to caretaker for repair of mower. Caretaker hired for another year with same contract. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Aug. 6, 1956 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Pairan to act on purchasing 3 acres of land from the Joseph Huet estate. It was agreed to pay $800 for this land. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y) (This land lays between the Old Township part and Second Addition and County Road 13, except 1/2 acre in the north west corner purchased earlier from Byron Firestone. It is referred to as the 7th Addition). (Also the tract located east of the 3rd Addition known as the 6th Addition).

Nov. 25, 1956 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan for the purpose of settling bills for previous year. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. Bills were paid. There was a discussion among directors on raising prices of lots to take care of higher prices of equipment and care of cemetery. A motion by Ralph Weirich and seconded by Orlo Deetz that we charge $30.00 a grave in 4th Addition and $20.00 a grave in the other additions. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 11, 1957 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan to send out cards for Decoration Day services to be held May 26, 1957. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. It was agreed that caretaker continue under same contract as previous year. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 2, 1957 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan for the purpose of settlement of all expenses for the year of 1957 and also to call biannual meeting for election of directors for coming two years. Bills were paid and meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 9, 1957 - The biannual meeting was held at the cemetery building on Nov. 9, 1957 for the purpose of electing directors for the coming two years. As there was only 1 lot owner present, no vote was taken. A motion by Harry Bruce and second by Orlo Deetz that same directors act for next two years in same order as previous 2 years. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. Meeting Adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Feb. 22, 1958 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan with all directors present. The caretaker presented some bills to be paid Helmer Lumber $7.29 and $2.24 for printing. This material was bought to erect new signs at the cemetery. Hiring of caretaker for coming year was in order, as Mr. Carper did not want to continue under old contract. The salary was not sufficient to continue. The directors agreed to raise the salary to $650 (This is a $200 increase) for the coming year. Meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 3, 1958 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan to make arrangements for Decoration Day services to be held May 25, 1958 at cemetery. Cards were sent to some lot owners and notices in several newspapers. A bill of $9.36 was presented by the caretaker, John Carper, and paid. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 29, 1958 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. Bills for 1958 were paid and meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Dec. 16, 1958 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Pairan at the home of John Carper for the purpose of hiring a new caretaker. Mr. Carper had declined to act for another year on account of his health. Several names were mentioned for caretaker. The directors agreed to contact these parties and report at next meeting. Meeting adjourned.

Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Feb. 28, 1959 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Pairan for the purpose of hiring a new caretaker for the coming year. An agreement with Carroll Gushwa to care for the cemetery for the year 1959 under same contract as previous caretaker, John Carper, at $650.00 for year of 1959 was made. He is to be paid $25.00 for opening large graves and $12.00 for small ones and $1.50 cubic foot for foundation work. Caretaker will be paid $80.00 for first 7 months, $75.00 for 2 months and $90.00 for 1 month. All books and all other material connected with cemetery were turned over to new caretaker by previous caretaker, John Carper. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

(New caretaker, Carroll Gushwa, was paid $560.00 on Nov. 7, 1959. I have tried to figure how the payment, for his services was done, but can't make it jibe. I assume he received $650.00 for the year).

Nov. 7, 1959 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Earnest Pairan. All directors present except Walter Miller. It was agreed the biannual meeting will be Nov. 21, 1959 at 1:30 at the cemetery building. Bills were paid and meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 21, 1959 - The biannual meeting was held at cemetery building at 1:30 o'clock on Nov. 21, 1959. As there were no lot owners present the meeting was closed. A second meeting was called and it was agreed by directors to continue for the coming two years in same order as previous years. A motion by John Carper and seconded by Carroll Gushwa that all bills paid should be in secretary's minutes. Meeting adjourned. (Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 7, 1960 - A regular meeting was held at cemetery building for the purpose to arrange for Decoration Day services to be held on May 29, 1960. We are to send out cards and publish it in several newspapers. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 10, 1960 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Pairan to make new contract for new caretaker to be hired. It was agreed to write new contract at next meeting. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 19, 1960 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan for the purpose of settling all bills for the previous year. All bills were paid. A new contract was discussed by directors for a new caretaker. It was agreed to write contract at next meeting. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Jan. 7, 1961 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Pairan for to hire a new caretaker and write a new contract. A new contract was written and agreed on by directors and caretakers, Mr. & Mrs. William Carr. Treasurer Orlo Deetz is to order new receipt books that he made a report on. Four books with 200 receipts to cost $21.18. Motion by Ralph Weirich and seconded by John Carper that books be ordered. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

April 22, 1961 - A meeting was called by Pres. Pairan for the purpose of sending cards to lot owners for Decoration Day services to be held on May 28, 1961. It is to be advertised in Auburn, Kendallville and Waterloo papers and we are to see about a speaker. Meeting adjourned.
Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 25, 1961 - The biannual meeting was held at cemetery building for election of directors for coming two years. As there were no lot owners present no election was held. A bill of $30.00 was presented by caretaker William Carr for hauling and cleaning fencerow. It was agreed by directors that Iona Ahrens, daughter of John Ahrens be buried on her parents lot number 254 in 3rd Addition. Bills were paid and meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 25, 1961 - A second meeting was called by Pres. and a motion by Ralph Weirich and seconded by Orlo Deetz that directors act in same order as previous two years. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Feb. 17, 1962 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan for the purpose of hiring a caretaker for 1962. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. The caretaker wants more money for digging graves. A vote was taken as follows: one was for raising price and four were for not raising price. He will charge $30.00 for large graves and $15.00 for small graves. It was agreed by directors to order 250 new By-Law books and 250 deeds. It was agreed to change two paragraphs in the by-laws. (It doesn't say what the change is). Hiring caretaker was in order. Motion by Walter Miller and seconded by Earnest Pairan that we pay caretaker $40.00 per month for 6 months and $100.00 per month for 6 months for years 1962. This motion also included for paying $89.45 for new trimmer for cemetery work. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

April 30, 1962 - A meeting was called by Earnest Pairan for the directors to meet at his home for the purpose of purchasing a new mower. It was agreed to have a 24 inch mower demonstrated by the Garden Gate of Ft. Wayne. It was agreed by the directors, after the demonstration, to purchase the mower for $246.00. Meeting adjourned Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

May 12, 1962 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Earnest Pairan for the purpose of sending cards to lot owners. Also, we will have notices in several newspapers for Decoration Day services to be held May 27, 1962. The speaker will be Rev. Gene Stolte. Meeting Adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Sept. 1, 1962 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Pairan for the purpose of getting a Social Security number for the Fairfield Cemetery. This was needed so caretaker, Mrs. William Carr, could draw Social Security payments. It was agreed that Mrs. Carr pay back tax payments up to Oct. 1, 1962. Earnest Pairan and Ralph Weirich are to go to Ft. Wayne with Mr. & Mrs. William Carr to see about getting the Social Security number. John Carper was absent at this meeting. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 20, 1962 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Pairan for the purpose to give Orlo Deetz the right to get six bonds out of lock box at Auburn State Bank. This $3,200 is to be deposited in Federal Savings at Auburn. The Social Security number obtained for the Fairfield Cemetery Association is 35-1073926. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

April 8, 1963 - Meeting called by Pres. Pairan for the hiring of caretaker. It was agreed by directors to raise grave digging $5.00 per grave which would be $35.00 for large and $17.50 for small graves. A motion by Orlo Deetz and seconded by Walter Miller that there will be no more mowing in cemetery on Sundays, holidays or during funerals. This will be in new contract and was agreeable by caretaker Wm. Carr. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

June 3, 1963 - A meeting was held on June 3, 1963 to talk to caretakers about better care of cemetery.

Nov. 16, 1963 - A regular meeting was called by Pres. Pairan. It was agreed to send Mr. & Mrs. Carr a notice and signed by all the directors that their services would expire Jan. 1, 1964 and a new caretaker would be hired. Nov. 23, 1963 was the date set for our biannual meeting to elect officers for coming 2 years. Bills paid and meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Nov. 23, 1963 - The biannual meeting was called to order by Pres. Pairan for the purpose of electing new directors for the next two years. As there were no lot owners present no election could be held. A motion by Walter Miller and seconded by John Carper that directors act in same order as previous year. At this meeting a director, John Carper resigned because of his health. Orlo Deetz was to contact Chester Vian to see if he would act as a director to replace John Carper. Orlo Deetz reported Mr. Vian would act as a director which was approved 100% by the directors. Meeting adjourned. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y)

Dec. 28, 1963 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Pairan. All directors present. The meeting was called to hire a new caretaker. Mr. Ed Goudy was at this meeting, agreed and signed a contract, to be caretaker for the year 1964. Former caretaker Mr. Carr is to give all papers belonging to cemetery to Ed Goudy by Jan. 1, 1964. Mr. Goudy is to be paid $40.00 dollars a month for Jan., Feb. and March and $100.00 dollars a month for April, May, June, July, August and Sept. and $40.00 a month for Oct., Nov. and Dec. The labor consists of mowing cemetery lots and trimming around monuments, keep driveways level, keep shrubbery and trees trimmed. There will be no mowing on Sundays or during funerals. Caretaker will charge $35.00 for large and $17.50 for small grave digging and $1.50 a cubic foot for foundation work. Ralph Weirich (Sec'y) (Minutes were not written by Ralph - Probably his wife).

May 16, 1964 - A meeting was called by Pres. Pairan to make arrangements for Decoration Day services to be held May 24, 1964. The speaker for the services is to be Rev. Peter Sudah. The invocation is to be given by Lottie Rynearson. Notices of the service are to be printed in the local papers. Ralph Weirich sent his resignation as secretary because of illness. The directors voted to elect Chester Vian as secretary with Ralph to remain on the board. Meeting adjourned. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Nov. 27, 1964 - A meeting was called about hiring a new caretaker. Mr. Woodcock was at the meeting and said he would like to have the job under terms of the old contract except he would like to use his own mowers. Mr. Pairan suggested we let him sell the old mowers and keep amount received to apply on expense of his own mowers. The rest of the directors agreed it would be O.K. It was decided to hold a meeting later to work details and sign a contract. It was suggested to raise the price of lots to take care of increased expense of mowing and care of cemetery. Ralph was not present at this meeting. Meeting adjourned. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Dec. 19, 1964 - A meeting of the directors was called by Pres. Pairan to hire a caretaker. Mr. Roger Woodcock was present at the meeting. He agreed to work under same contract as out going caretaker. Mr. Goudy is to give all papers that belong to the cemetery to Mr. Woodcock by Jan. 1. 1965. The contract was signed by directors and caretaker to be paid as follows: $40.00 per month for Jan., Feb., March, $100.00 per month for April, May, June, July, August and Sept. and $40.00 for Oct., Nov. and Dec. The labor consists of mowing cemetery lots, trimming around monuments, keep driveways level and keep shrubbery and trees trimmed. There will be no mowing on Sundays or during funerals. Caretaker will charge $35.00 for large and $17.50 for small graves and $1.50 cubic foot for foundations. It was agreed to keep old mowers and pay caretaker $50.00 upkeep if he used his own mowers. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Dec.19, 1964 - Financial report for 1964

Income for year	$ 948.00
Balance from 1963	231.26
	$1179.26
Expense for 1964	1016.53
	$ 162.73

The directors were paid as follows:

Earnest Pairan -3 meetings & deeds	$12.50
Orlo Deetz-3 meetings	6.00
Ralph Weirich-3 meetings..........	6.00
Walter Miller-3 meetings..........	6.00
Chester Vian-3 meetings...........	6.00

Due to the small balance and increased expense the directors voted to raise the price of lots from $30.00 to $40.00 effective Jan. 1, 1965. Meeting adjourned.
Chester Vian (Sec'y)

(Sometime ago I was told that in the late fifties and early sixties that the cemetery association had very little money and was a deep concern to some people. One person told me that at this time the cemetery had less than $500. As I go through the minutes for the past several years I find the secretary's report gives only the income and expense for each year and not the total dollars on hand. There are several times when they transferred from savings to checking. On Nov. 20, 1962 they agreed to cash six bonds and put thirty two hundred dollars in the Federal Savings. I saw no evidence since then that they used this money. In reviewing the treasurer's books I found total assets of the Cemetery Association listed on Nov. 28, 1958 at $5,224.76.

From that time on I found no total assets listed until Jan. 6, 1983, about 25 years later. I am sure the directors knew the total assets and lot owners didn't come to meetings so there was no one to report anything to. From Nov. 28, 1958 I noticed the cemetery each year usually had a little more income than expense. I doubt since 1958 the cemetery total assets were ever less than at that time. I think my informants were uninformed. This was not a lot of money even for that time but much more than I had been told).

April 24, 1965 - A meeting was called by Pres. Pairan to plan Decoration Day services. The service is to be held Sunday May 23 at 1:30 P.M. The speaker to be Rev. Schuette from St. Marks Lutheran Church at Auburn. Notice of services to be printed in local papers. Secretary's report read and approved. Chester Vian (Sec.)

Nov. 9, 1965 - A meeting was called by Pres. Pairan to discuss the south drive in cemetery, as lots are beginning to sell in that location. It was decided not to sell the lots in the southwest or southeast corners so it would be easier to make the turn at the corner. It was decided to gravel the drive as needed. Meeting adjourned. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Dec. 18, 1965 - A meeting was called by Pres. Pairan to hire a caretaker for the cemetery for 1966. Due to neither Mr. Woodcock or Mr. Smith coming to the meeting, no caretaker was hired. It was decided W. Stonebraker would talk to Ralph Smith and E. Pairan would talk to Roger Woodcock. Another meeting was called for that evening.

At the evening meeting it was decided to hire Ralph Smith to be caretaker for 1966. The contract was the same as the one for Roger Woodcock for the year 1965. The balance is running low in treasurer but decided to postpone action until later date. Meeting adjourned. Chester Vian (Sec.)

May 10, 1966 - A meeting was called by Pres. Pairan to make plans for Memorial services on May 29. The Kendallville Legion will take charge of service. We'll try to get speaker from Ashley Church of God, Rev. Vern Noll, for the service to be held at 1:30 o'clock. It was decided to sell two of the lawn mowers if we could find a buyer. Orlo Deetz and Walter Miller said they might be interested in them. Meeting adjourned. Chester Vian (Sec.)

Dec. 3, 1966 - The biannual meeting was called by Pres. Pairan to complete the years business. The caretaker brought to the attention of the board that not all concrete base work bills are being paid. The board decided to send statements to collect payment and all concrete base work shall be paid in advance unless ordered by reliable monument salesman. The board hired Ralph Smith as caretaker for 1967 on same contract as 1966. There was discussion on raising the price of lots and grave digging but was tabled for another year. Earnest Pairan resigned as President of the board after 33, (actually 30) years of service. Walter Miller made a motion, seconded by Orlo Deetz that W.A. Stonebraker be President. Motion carried. Meeting adjourned. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Dec. 13, 1966 - The financial report for the year Nov. 1, 1965 to Nov. 1. 1966 as follows:

Income for year	$1363.97
Balance from last year	270.04
Total	$1634.01
Expense for year	1044.67
Balance Nov. 1, 1966	$ 589.34

The directors were paid for year:

3 meetings...W.A. Stonebraker	$ 6.00
3 meetings...Chester Vian	6.00
3 meetings...Walter Miller	6.00
3 meetings...Orlo Deetz	6.00
3 meetings & deeds..Earnest Pairan	13.35

Chester Vian (Sec'y)

(I included this financial report because it is quite typical of their reports, although they showed a better gain on this particular year. This is a checkbook report and doesn't include all assets).

May 13, 1967 - A meeting was called by Pres. Willard A. Stonebraker to make plans for Memorial services for May 28. We'll try to get John Smith, attorney from Auburn, to be the speaker. The service to be held at 1:00 o'clock. Orlo Deetz to contact Munger Nursery about trimming evergreens. After some discussion it was decided to put a sign at cemetery entrance for identification. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Dec. 2, 1967 - A meeting was called by Pres. Stonebraker. It was decided to trim some evergreens as they had grown over driveways and grave stones, to be done before spring. We are to do some measuring and reset some corner stones for lots. The board authorized the president to buy and use stamps on deeds as necessary. (I think these were probably tax stamps). There was discussion on raising the price of lots but decided to wait until a later date. It was decided to see about air hammer as one is needed when ground is frozen. Walter Miller made a motion to keep same officers for another term. Seconded by Earnest Pairan. Carried.

Meeting adjourned. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Feb. 26, 1968 - Meeting called by Pres. Stonebraker to trim the evergreens in cemetery. All directors and caretaker present. All trees were trimmed and brush piled over to center drive. It was decided to come back at a later date to finish job.

Mar. 4, 1968 - A meeting was called by Pres. Stonebraker to finish trimming evergreens. Four members and caretaker were present. After all trees were trimmed and limbs piled, a business meeting was called to plan Memorial Day services. They are to be held Sunday May 26 at 2 P.M. The Kendallville Legion to be in charge. The invocation to be given by Rev. Temple from Kendallville and Stanley Deetz to be the speaker. It was decided to re-nail and paint the tool shed at a later date. Meeting adjourned. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Dec. 7, 1968 - The meeting was called to order by Pres. Stonebraker. All members and caretaker's wife were present. The new sign of instructions was completed and on the building. The building also had been painted. It was decided to continue use of air hammer to dig graves in winter. It was decided to grade and gravel south drive in spring. Mrs. Smith said they were not able to continue care of cemetery at present price for work. It was decided to raise the grave digging, cement work and salary. A new contract was to be signed by Jan. 1, 1969. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Jan. 6, 1969 - A meeting was called by Pres. Stonebraker to discuss buying more land for cemetery. About 1 1/2 acres is available from Ralph Smith for sum of $600 Motion made by Earnest Pairan and seconded by Walter Miller to get option on the land. Orlo Deetz & W.A. Stonebraker to look after same. Another meeting to be held later.
Chester Vian (Sec'y)
P.S. Memorial Day services will be held May 25, 1969 at 2 P.M. Speaker to be Robert Newhard, minister of Cedar Lake Church of Christ. Invocation to be given by Lottie Rynearson. Kendallville legion to be in charge of service.

Dec. 13, 1969 - The regular board meeting was called to order by Pres. W.A. Stonebraker. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The financial report was read and approved. A resolution was made by board that undertakers pay for opening and closing graves at time of burial. Resolution carried. The caretaker brought to attention of board that there is a bill outstanding for concrete work. The board authorized Pres. Stonebraker to send notice that the bill is due at once. If there is no response other action will be taken. The annual salary of board members was paid as shown in financial report. Ralph Smith was paid the sum of $600 for purchase of land (about 1 1/2 acres) by cemetery board. The attorney and surveyor were also paid, leaving low bank balance. A motion was made by W.A. Stonebraker and seconded by Earnest Pairan that interest from bonds be used to pay current expenses. Motion carried. The officers were retained to serve another year in same office as before. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Jan 1, 1970 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Stonebraker to discuss 4 3/4% interest on pass book savings to six month certificates as they bear 5 1/4% interest. Orlo Deetz, treasurer, was ordered to transfer stated amount.

Chester Vian (Sec'y) P.S. Total amount of pass book savings on hand Jan 1, 1970 is $7064.40

May 24, 1970 - Memorial Day services held May 24, 1970 at 2 P.M. at Fairfield Cemetery. Kendallville Legion in charge. Invocation was given by Lottie Rynearson. The speaker was Rev. Roy Richey minister of Pleasant Chapel Church of the Brethren.

Dec. 19, 1970 - The regular board meeting was called by Pres. Stonebraker. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. It was brought to the attention of the board that the sum of $25.00 for digging grave for Harlo Meek's son had not been paid. Also, that $60.00 had been paid on three grave lot No. 220 in 4th Addition. The board authorized treasurer to pay caretaker $25.00 for digging grave. The board instructed Pres. Stonebraker to contact Mr. Meeks to see if he wishes to pay balance due on lot or we should take another course of action. It was decided to seed the front lot on north side of drive. Caretaker is to be paid $50 yr. extra for mowing two front lots. Some discussion was held on when to lay out more lots. Also, when to gravel drive way on south side of cemetery. No decision was made at this meeting. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

The Memorial Day service was held Sunday May 30, 1971 at 2 P.M. at cemetery. Service was in charge of Kendallville Legion. The speaker was the minister of Corunna Church of Christ.

Sept. 16, 1971 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Stonebraker to discuss needs for south drive in cemetery and also preparing land to plot into lots. The board decided to hire a contractor to level the new portion south of the drive and cut a new drive along south side of

cemetery. There will be a new drive across the new portion of cemetery (5th Addition) from north to south. The west drive in present cemetery (north half of 4th Addition) will be extended to south drive (south side of south half of 4th Addition). No decision was made on gravel at this meeting.
Chester Vian (Sec'y)

(When this contractor was leveling the ground in the 5th Addition he found several large stones and went and asked Bill Stonebraker what he should do with them. Bill said he told him,"You can't have large stones in a burial ground and so they will have to be hauled away." Bill said he went and asked Ora Rowe (the oldest man in the area that might know) if there ever was a building set there. Ora told him," Yes, at one time there was a large house set in the northeast corner of the 5th Addition and just west of this house was a large building used as a shop for a blacksmith". The writings of Myron Pontius substantiate this fact. While digging a grave in the northeast part of the Fifth Addition, Meletta Mason called and said she had found a vertical bell tile about 10 inches in diameter in the bottom of a grave and wondered what to do with it. I went and looked at it. It was empty about ten or twelve ft. deep. I told her to take the top tile out and fill the hole with sand, which was there available. It maybe at one time was a well.

Dec. 29, 1971 - The biannual meeting of the Fairfield cemetery board was called by Pres. Stonebraker. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. As this was a biannual meeting, the election of officers was discussed. A motion by Walter Miller and seconded by Orlo Deetz that the board serve another two years. Motion carried.

Pres. W.A.Stonebraker	Earnest Pairan (member)
Sec'y Chester Vian	Walter Miller (member)
Treas. Orlo Deetz	

It was brought to the attention of the board that a party has asked permission to buy a lot and build a Mausoleum in center of cemetery. A motion was made by Orlo Deetz and seconded by Earnest Pairan that no Mausoleum be built or ground sold for that purpose at this time. The motion carried 100%. The board decided to hire the caretaker to mow the yard at the community building and for all cemetery ground. The board voted to raise the caretakers pay $102.00 per year for same. The board voted to pay all chemicals needed at cemetery and community building.
Chester Vian (Sec'y.)

April 7, 1972 - A meeting was called by Pres. Stonebraker

for the purpose of appointing a treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Orlo Deetz. The remaining members present except Walter Miller who was injured in an automobile accident and unable to attend. Willard Stonebraker was appointed to serve as treasurer pro-tem until a permanent treasurer can be elected.
Chester Vian (Sec'y)

The Memorial Day service was held May 28, 1972 at 2 P.M. at the cemetery. The Kendallville Legion was in charge. The speaker was Bro. Lee Bracey, minister of Corunna Church of Christ.

Sept. 13, 1972 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Stonebraker to elect a board member to take the place of the late Orlo Deetz. The names of five lot owners were presented on the ballot. Don Smith was elected to serve as treasurer of the board. The construction of additional drives and lots is being started Sept. 13, 1972. It was decided to make two new additions. One being in the front of cemetery and the other at the back. Also, decided to make a new drive at south side of cemetery. A large amount of gravel will be needed to fill drives. This will be decided at a later date.
Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Jan. 6, 1973 - The meeting was called to order by Pres. Stonebraker with all members present. The reports were read and approved. After a period of discussion it was decided to number the new additions as follows: The one to the east side of the cemetery shall be known as the 5th Addition. The new addition in the front of the cemetery and on south side of main drive shall be known as the 6th addition. (The above is a very serious mistake because the decription of location of 5th and 6th Additions is reversed. It is corrected in the minutes later).

Due to increased cost of taking care of cemetery it was decided the price would have to be increased on graves. A motion was made by Chester Vian that after Jan. 1, 1973 all graves sell at $75.00 each on all except the ones in the 6th Addition and the ones in the 6th Addition be priced at $125.00 each. The motion was seconded by Don Smith and approved by all members of board.

A motion was made by Walter Miller that after Jan. 1, 1973 the opening and closing of graves be $75.00 on adults and $37.50 on infant graves, also concrete work be $2.50 a cubic foot. Motion seconded by Earnest Pairan and carried.

Ralph Smith handed in his resignation as caretaker of the cemetery and it was accepted with regret because they have done an excellent job. They said they would open and close graves, sell lots and do cement work. We will have to hire someone to mow the grass. Some gravel has been spread on drives but due to wet and muddy ground, most remains to be hauled. There was discussion on getting markers and laying out more lots which must be done this spring. Chester Vian (Sec'y)...Don Smith (Treas.)

P.S. A contract was entered into by the cemetery board and Ralph Smith that he mow and care for Additions 5-6-7 for 1973 and each year there after until terminated by a 30 day notice by one of the parties of the contract. The amount of pay is $400.00 per year.

Mar. 26, 1973 - Meeting held at the home of Don Smith. Pres. Stonebraker called the meeting to order to hire a caretaker to mow Additions 1-2-3-4 in main part of cemetery. Don Smith contacted Robert Carroll and he said he would be interested in taking care of these additions for the sum of $1500.00.
After a period of discussion Walter Miller made a motion to accept the offer. Seconded by Don Smith. A contract was made and signed by Robert Carroll and all members of the board. There was discussion on finding lot markers and laying out more lots for sale. No decision was made at this meeting.
Chester Vian (Sec.) Don Smith (Treas.)

May 27, 1973 - The Memorial Day service was held at 2 P.M. to- day at cemetery. Bro. Lee Bracey was the speaker and Kendallville Legion was in charge.

Jan 23, 1974 - This meeting held at the home of Don Smith was called to order by Pres. Stonebraker. All members present. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. It was reported that all driveways in the new addition are now graveled. It was also reported that the lot markers have been ordered and shipment has been made. The caretaker said he has trouble getting gas because of shortage. Pres. Stonebraker said he would see that enough gas would be delivered to mow the cemetery. The caretaker asked that his wage be increased because of the higher price of gas. A 3% increase in wages was granted to both Mr. Carroll and Mr. Smith by a motion made by Walter Miller and seconded by Earnest Pairan. Motion approved by all members. This being the biannual meeting it is time to elect officers. A motion was made by Earnest Pairan and seconded by Walter Miller that officers serve another 2 years.
Pres. - W.A. Stonebraker Earnest Pairan - Member

Sec'y - Chester Vian
Treas. - Don Smith

Walter Miller - Member

Chester Vian (Sec'y)

May 26, 1974 - The Memorial Day service was held May 26, 1974. Bro. Lee Bracey speaker, Kendallville Legion in charge.

Sept. 14, 1974 - Meeting was called by Pres. Stonebraker. All members present but Walter Miller who was in the hospital because of an accident. Mr. Ralph Smith has resigned as grave digger and lot salesman as of Jan. 1, 1975. We are looking for a replacement.

It was decided to buy the rest of the markers for the 5th Addition. Motion made by Don Smith and seconded by Earnest Pairan and approved by the board. The north half of the 5th Addition was marked out May 16-17-1974. It was decided we need more gravel on the new driveways. A motion was made by Chester Vian and seconded by Earnest Pairan that we gravel as soon as possible. Motion carried. Chester Vian was appointed to see Wm. McCann about hauling gravel. A gift to the cemetery association of $1,000 was made by Carl Gardner family to keep up the cemetery. The gift was deeply appreciated. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Feb. 3, 1975 - The cemetery board meeting was held at the home of Don Smith. The meeting was called to order by Pres. Stonebraker with four members present. Walter Miller is still in the hospital. The Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. Our expenses were read and approved. Our expenses were quite high last year due to buying new markers and gravel for driveways.

We decided to buy the rest of the markers for the 5th Addition. We made a $300 down payment with order. (The south half of the 5th Addition of cemetery lots was numbered June 4th and 5th, 1975) Mr. Carroll has taken over the mowing of all the cemetery and his contract will be altered to include same. As yet we have not found anyone to take the Smith's place in keeping the books and digging the graves. It was suggested we contact Karl Meyers or Henry Freed to do the work. It was brought to the board's attention that Fairfield Township has revenue sharing money to spend. It was suggested the money be used to repair community building, but it must first transfer the title of building from the cemetery board to the township officials.
Chester Vian (Sec'y)

It was decided that W.A. Stonebraker get estimate of cost of repairs and then report back to the board.
Chester Vian (Sec'y)

The Memorial Day service was held May 25, 1975 at cemetery with Bro. Pickard as speaker. The Kendallville Legion was in charge.

June 7, 1975 - A special meeting of the cemetery board was called by Pres. Stonebraker to decide what to do about the community building. The cemetery board has the deed but we have no money for upkeep and repair. The township has revenue sharing funds that could be used for that purpose, but the Civil Township of Fairfield must own any property the money can be used on. A period of discussion was held between the cemetery board and the township advisory board and trustee. After the discussion the cemetery board met to decide what to do. A vote was taken and the board unanimously voted to deed the land and building to the Civil Township of Fairfield. If at anytime a law is passed to discontinue the Civil Township as a unit the deed will go back to the cemetery board. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Sept. 13, 1975 - A special meeting of the cemetery was called by Pres. Stonebraker to decide on hiring a caretaker for the cemetery. Sometime ago Ralph Smith asked that his resignation be accepted by the board. A motion was made by Don Smith and seconded by Earnest Pairan that the board accept his resignation. All members voted to accept same. Sometime ago Mr. & Mrs. Peckhart were contacted by the board president to see if they would be interested in the caretaker job. They said they would like to have the job. After a period of discussion, a motion was made by Earnest Pairan and seconded by Walter Miller that we hire Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Peckhart to do the work. A contract is to be written up and signed by the board members and the Peckharts. Meeting adjourned. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Oct. 7, 1975 - The deed was signed to transfer the community building from the cemetery board to the Civil Township of Fairfield on June 7, 1975.
Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Jan. 10, 1976 - The cemetery board meeting was held at the home of Willard A. Stonebraker with all members present. The secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. It was brought to the attention of the board that on the 9th of November Wm. Peckhart discontinued his service at the cemetery and Ralph Smith helped us out until we could find someone to take the job of opening and closing graves. Pres. Stonebraker talked with the John Mason family and they said they would be interested. There was discussion about hiring them. A motion was made by Don Smith and seconded by Chester Vian to hire them under the same terms as the Peckharts. The motion was approved by all members. There was discussion on the pay received for opening and closing graves, and selling cemetery lots. As there is no pay for selling lots it was suggested that we raise the pay to $85.00 for adults and $42.50 for a child grave. A motion was made by Earnest Pairan and seconded by Walter Miller to accept this price. The motion was approved by all members. Chester Vian (Sec'y)

April 15, 1976 - The cemetery board meeting was held at the home of Don Smith. The meeting was called to order by Pres. Stonebraker. After many years of service, on the board, Earnest Pairan and Walter Miller handed in their resignation because of health. A motion was made by Don Smith and seconded by Chester Vian to accept the resignations. Motion carried. A letter was sent thanking them for their interest and faithful service. Board Members contacted Ralph Smith and Martin (Mike) Schwartz about serving on the board. They both said they would. Don Smith made a motion to accept both Ralph Smith and Mike Schwartz to replace Earnest Pairan and Walter Miller as board members. Seconded by Chester Vian and motion accepted.

Due to the lack of interest, by the community, a motion was made by Ralph Smith and seconded by Mike Schwartz to discontinue Memorial Day service until more interest is shown. The motion was accepted by all members with regret as we remember when many people came to the service.
Chester Vian (Sec'y)

Jan. 21, 1977 - Meeting held at Don Smith's. Treasurer report read and accepted. Mike Schwartz voted in as new secretary. The board approved a letter of appreciation to be sent to Chester Vian for his years of services. Paul Reinoehl was voted in as a new member of board. The mowing contractor Robert Carroll asked for a raise. Don made a motion and Ralph seconded it, that he receive a raise of approximately 8% to $2100.00 a year and it was approved. The treasurer paid board members for 1976 meeting as follows:

Bill S.	$4.00	Ralph S........	$2.00
Don S..........	4.00	Mike S.........	2.00
Chester V......	4.00	Earnest P......	2.00
		Walter M.......	2.00

Bill brought up two problems: One -a Fairchild case and two a problem with the 5th Addition map. He said he would wait until spring to correct them. Don made a motion to discontinue pay for board members but it was tabled for the present time.

Jan 25, 1978 - A meeting held at the community building at Fairfield Center at approx. 6:30 P.M. Don Smith gave the treasurer report and it was accepted. As of Jan. 1, 1978 there was on hand $2404.39 (This is not total assets probably only checking account). We made $820.85 in interest in 1977. There were 30 graves opened in 1977. Don Smith made a motion and Ralph Smith seconded it that the board offer the Masons a raise of $15.00 for opening graves and .50 a cu. ft. for cement work. Starting Feb. 1, 1978 it will cost $100.00 for grave opening and $3.00 a cu. ft. for cement work. This price is to run until Jan. 1, 1980. The Masons accepted. Paul Reinoehl started a file index with a card for each lot and all filed in a color code for each addition.

Tree planting was discussed and tabled for the present time. Paul Reinoehl made a motion for all officers on the board to remain as is. Ralph Smith seconded it. Don Smith, Treas., paid all members their yearly salary which is $2.00 per meeting. Mike Schwartz made a motion to a new rule that any marker, other than at the head stone of a grave must be flush with the ground. Paul Reinoehl seconded it. Meeting adjourned approx. 10:30 P.M. (Sec'y) M. Schwartz

Nov. 21, 1978 - A special meeting was called by Pres. Stonebraker at his home. The purpose of the meeting was that Emil Kuckuck wanted to claim a grave on the unused portion of William Kuckuck's lot. The board decided to get legal opinon before letting Emil have the right to claim grave. Paul Reinoehl made a motion that all monuments and markers in the Fairfield Cemetery must be set on a foundation of concrete or other material approved by the board. This rule to take effect from this day on, Nov. 21, 1978. Ralph Smith seconded the motion. The board unanimously approved.

Our caretaker (mower) Robert Carroll sent us his resignation effective Nov. 20. 1978. After some discussion on replacing Mr. Carroll, the board adjourned. Mike Schwartz (Sec'y)

Jan 17, 1979 - Annual meeting held at the home of Don Smith. the secretary's report was read and approved. Treasurer, Don Smith read his report as follows:

A savings certificate of	$11,805.50
Interest of above certificate for 1978......	861.22
Pass book saving account................	433.19
Income for 1978.........................	3,775.00
Expense for 1978........................	2,350.54
Checking account balance................	3,578.75

As of Jan. 1, 1979

This treasurer report lists all cemetery financial assets. Treasurer report approved. In 1978, 16 deeds were issued, the same as 1977. Paul Reinoehl said he would try to improve the map of the old part of the cemetery. There was much discussion on the mowing situation but did not get it settled. Don made a motion to waiver the payment for board meetings. Paul seconded the motion. All were in favor and motion carried. Meeting adjourned. Mike L. Schwartz (Sec'y)

May 2, 1979 - There was $361.10 spent for limestone.

Jan. 12, 1980 - Annual meeting was held at the Fairfield Community Building. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. There were 18 deeds issued in 1979. Ralph Smith made a motion to retain all officers of the board at their same positions. Paul Reinoehl seconded it. Motion carried. A new contract for the mowing was made for Jack Richardson. (In the minutes this is the first mention of Jack Richardson mowing the lawn, however Jack Richardson and Larry Crossley mowed the cemetery in 1979 because the treasurer's report shows he paid them). A new contract was agreed on for John Mason. The price for opening and closing graves will increase from $100.00 to $125.00 per grave effective Feb. 1, 1980. and the Masons will take responsibility for the air hammer. Paul R. made a motion to raise the price of lots $25.00 per grave effective Feb. 1, 1980. Mike Schwartz seconded the motion. Motion carried. The price now is $150.00 per grave in the 5th Addition. All other lots in the cemetery are $100.00 per grave.

Don S. made a motion to buy $400 worth of limestone in 1980. Paul R. seconded it. Motion passed. Ralph Smith made a motion for a new ruling that all sale of lots, when sold on credit, would have to be 50% down and balance in 90 days or the down payment would be forfeited. Paul R. seconded and motion carried. A question was raised about setting out more trees but we didn't have enough information to decide anything definite. The board authorized Don S. to invest $3,000 in a 30 month certificate that pays 10.40% interest in Auburn Federal.

Jan. 29, 1981 - Annual meeting held at community building. Bill Stonebraker, our president, called the meeting to order. The minutes from 1980 were read and approved. Don Smith, treasurer gave his report for 1980 as follows:

Expense................	$5059.00
Income..................	4025.00
Checking Account........	3559.00
Savings.................	975.90

Certificate...........$13,469.52-30 mo. @9.5%
Total Savings & Certificate..$17,961.51

Paul Reinoehl made a motion for Don S. to see about getting interest on checking account. Ralph Smith seconded it. Motion carried. Don's report stands approved as read. There were 18 burials in 1980 and 16 deeds issued. Ralph Smith made a motion to raise Mason's cement work .50 a cubic yard (from $3.00 to $3.50). Paul R. seconded it. Motion carried. This will take effect Feb. 1, 1981. Paul Reinoehl made a motion that due to an error discovered in the Jan. 6, 1973 minutes concerning the location of the 5th and 6th Additions: Be it resolved that all members of this board in reference to the location of the 5th Addition in the Fairfield Cemetery in the minutes of Sept. 14, 1974, Feb. 3, 1975, June 7, 1975, Jan. 21, 1977 and Jan. 12, 1980, always believed that the 5th Addition was plotted next after the 4th addition, lots sold, deeds issued, maps made and burials placed therein and is located west of the 4th Addition south of the main entrance drive from County Road. 13 on land purchased from Ralph Smith on about Dec. 13, 1969. The 6th Addition is located to the back of Fairfield Cemetery east of the 3rd Addition bound on the north and east by land owned by Ralph Gunsenhouser.

The 7th addition of Fairfield cemetery is located adjacent to County Road 13, north of the main entrance drive, west of the 2nd Addition and Township Cemetery and bound by land on the north owned by Ralph Gunsenhouser. Upon approval of this resolution that part of the minutes of Jan. 6, 1973 pertaining to the location of the 5th and 6th Additions shall be rescinded and void. Seconded by Don Smith and past unanimously.

The board approved a new book of rules for the cemetery and will order 500 of them. Don Smith will see about getting markers for the 6th Addition. This meeting lasted 4 1/2 hrs. Meeting adjourned.   M.L. Schwartz (Sec'y)

(At this time and since, we usually only have one business meeting per year and that accounts for the long session).

June 20, 1981 - Jack Richardson was discharged as cemetery mower and Barb Stewart and her daughter, Vicky Cheesman, hired to finish the year.

January 1982 - The meeting was called to order by Pres. Bill Stonebraker at his house. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. $904.11 was paid for lot markers for the 6th Addition. Paul Reinoehl turned in a bill for cemetery entrance sign at a total of $62.50. Paul paid for it and donated a paid receipt to the cemetery board. It was much appreciated. There were 24 burials in 1981 and 13 deeds issued. The mowing contract was discussed and decided to offer a 2 yr. contract at $3,400 a year, 1st payment April 20 with monthly payments of $425.00 for a total of eight months. Bill suggested raising the price of graves $25.00 in the 1-2-3-4 and 6th Additions. It would make the price of graves $125.00. It was agreed to do so when the 6th Addition is ready for sale of lots. After much discussion the board agreed to buy 100 - 2 year old transplant seedlings for the cemetery. They are Wintergreen Pyramidal Arborvitae and are suppose to get 12 to 18 feet tall and spread 3 feet. They cost $1.00 each. It was moved and seconded that all officers retain their offices the same as before. Bill Stonebraker Pres., Don Smith Treas., Mike Schwartz (Sec'y) This meeting lasted 3 3/4 hours.

Jan. 21, 1983 - Annual meeting was held at Mike Schwartz. All board members present except Bill Stonebraker. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. The caretakers contract was discussed and the board agreed to raise the price of cement from $3.50 a cu. ft. to $4.00 a cu. ft. The price of opening and closing graves was raised from $125.00 to $130. The Masons agreed to this and will sign a 2 year contract as soon as Don Smith gets them ready. After 3 hrs. meeting adjourned. 28 degree and no snow.

Jan. 20, 1984 - Annual meeting held at Bill Stonebraker's. All board members present. 4 degree below zero, windchill 30 degree below, 10 inches of snow. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. Paul Reinoehl had maps made of cemetery. Mike made a motion to pay him his map expenses of $41.91. Don seconded it and he was paid. There was a mix-up in the lots between the Crossley family and Nealy Voges. Don Smith said he would see the Masons records to get it straightened out. 11 deeds issued in 1983.

Jerry Perkins was mentioned as a possible party to mow the cemetery. Being election time Paul Reinoehl made a motion that all officers retain their present position. It was not seconded. This meeting lasted 2 1/4 hours.

Feb. 3, 1984 - The board, except Bill Stonebraker, met again at the cemetery with Mrs. Jerry Perkins as a prospective mower for the cemetery. After giving her all the details of the work involved, she wanted a few days to think it over. On Feb. 14, 1984 she signed a contract with the cemetery association to mow the cemetery one year.

April 10, 1985 - 142.85 tons of limestone was spread on the cemetery drives at a cost of $1,071.38.

Dec.18, 1984 - The cemetery board met at Pres. Stonebraker's with all members present. It is 40 degree and rainy. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. Alvada Ober gave $1,000 to the cemetery with the stipulation it be used for perpetual care. The board sent her a thank you letter. Don Smith has ordered 500 new deeds made. There were 21 deeds issued in 1984. Bill Stonebraker is to order and have limestone spread on the cemetery drives. Paul R. is to order 10 replacement trees. The board on Feb. 13, 1984 paid Larry Crossley $125.00 for south grave of lot 363 in 4th Addition in trade for north 1/2 of lot 387 in 4th Addition. This was to correct a mistake. Meeting adjourned. Time 2 hours.

Oct. 30, 1985 - The cemetery board met at Mike Schwartz to elect a new president due to the death of Bill Stonebraker. John Hartman came on the board to take the place of Mr. Stonebraker. Paul Reinoehl was elected our new president. Ralph Smith was elected Vice Pres. We had not been electing a Vice-Pres. for some time prior to this. Gladys Stonebraker gave the board $292.00 (from Bill's memorial fund) and was made an honorary member of the board. Paul is to check on Liability Ins. Meeting lasted 2 1/2 hrs.

Jan. 6, 1986 - Meeting called to order by Pres. Reinoehl at Don Smith's home. Present were Paul Reinoehl, Don Smith, Ralph Smith, Mike Schwartz and John Hartman. Treasurer's report was given and accepted. Liability Ins. was discussed. Mower (Sue Perkins) was contracted for 1986 for $3,500. Opening and closing graves was increased $25 to $155 for John & Meletta Mason. Concrete bases were increased from $4.00 to $5.00 per cu. ft. Meeting adjourned. Meeting lasted 3 hrs.

July 9, 1986 - The meeting was called to order by Pres. Reinoehl at 7:30 at Paul Reinoehl's home. Present were Paul R., Don Smith, Ralph Smith and John Hartman. It was brought to the boards attention that we have a grave sold to two different parties. (North part of lot 132 in the 5th Addition). It was sold to Marvin Skelly, then to Eldon Leins and Eldon was buried there on June 20th. Marvin Skelly proposed that he would deed the north half of lot 132, (2 burials), to the cemetery in exchange for lots 103 and 118 in the 5th Addition (4 burials). The board accepted the offer. Adjourned. Meeting lasted about 2 1/2 hours.

Jan. 20, 1987 - The weather, 8 inches of snow and 15 degrees. The meeting was called to order by Pres. Paul Reinoehl at his home, at 7:00 P.M. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. Gladys Stonebraker gave the cemetery $1,000 to be used as we wanted, but would like to see something done to the cemetery fence. There was discussion about getting the cemetery name straightened out. There was discussion on trying to buy land from Mae Stomm. Paul was paid $13.45 for maps made.

It was agreed to paint cemetery shed roof and sides. All officers retained for 1 year and then have an election at annual meeting in 1988 for a period of two years. Adjourned. Meeting lasted 3 hrs.

Dec. 22, 1987 - Meeting called to order at 7:30 P.M. by Pres. Paul Reinoehl at his home. All were present but Martin (Mike) Schwartz. The purpose of meeting was to fill vacancy on board because of resignation by Mike Schwartz. Several names were mentioned and Paul R. is to contact them. Harold D. Smith is the new candidate. The board will meet at cemetery at 8:00 Saturday to clean up limbs the high wind took down. The annual meeting was scheduled for Tuesday Jan. 26, 1988 at 7:00 P.M. at the home of John Hartman. Meeting adjourned. Meeting lasted 2 hrs.
John Hartman acting Sec'y

Jan. 26, 1988 - The meeting was called to order by Pres. Paul Reinoehl at 7:00 P.M. at the home of John Hartman. Those present were Paul Reinoehl, Ralph Smith, Don Smith, Harold Smith and John Hartman. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. It was reported by Paul R. that he had contacted Attorney John Martin Smith about Liability Insurance. He advised that in 1985 a law had gone into effect stating that a non-profit organization can't be held liable for more than what insurance they have. (If no insurance, you're not liable). Also, board members can't be held liable. He also felt if we inspect the cemetery periodically and promptly take care of anything that needs attention, there would be less possibility of problems. The election of officers for two years was as follows. Pres. Paul Reinoehl, Vice Pres. Ralph Smith, Sec'y John Hartman, Treas. Don Smith. Mowing contract to Bill White was renewed for $3,500. Opening and closing graves contract for John & Meletta Mason was renewed same as for 1986. It was agreed to furnish Bill White a sprayer and Pramitol to spray grass around stones if he wanted it. Adjourned. Meeting lasted 1 2/3 hrs. John Hartman (Sec'y)

Jan. 23, 1989 - Warm sunny day, high of 52 degrees. The annual meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery was called to order by Pres. Paul Reinoehl at 7:00 P.M. at the home of Don Smith. All board members were present. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. A bill for $42.50, to Paul R., for sign painting by Kurtz Signs at

Kendallville was approved. The mowers contract was renewed for $3,500. It was agreed to give Bill White a bonus of not more than $200. A letter was read by Paul Reinoehl from Pat Kofler from Indianapolis over a concern on the seal of the headstone to the base of her sons grave. Tri State Memorial was contacted and they stated, they are not sealed, only to keep out water. They will take a look at it when they come up to the cemetery. Meeting adjourned at 8:10 P.M.
John Hartman (Sec'y)

Jan. 20, 1990 - The Fairfield Cemetery Association annual meeting was called to order by Pres. Paul Reinoehl at John Hartman's home at 1:15 P.M. Temperature is 30 degree with icy roads. Those present were Paul Reinoehl, Don Smith, John Hartman, Ralph Smith and Harold Smith. Secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. All officers were retained for another two years. Bill White's mowing contract for $3,500 was retained for another year. It was agreed to give the mower a bonus of up to $300 if he continues to do a good job. There was a lot of discussion on the problem in the past two years with the caretakers and their problem with completeing their work. It was agreed by the board to allow 10 days maximum to finish a gravesite properly. The pouring of bases is delayed to long. Also if anyone wants a base poured on demand, they must pay the extra expense for only one base. The board agreed all forms must be removed, after pouring base, within 5 days. The caretakers asked for more money for graves on holidays and Sundays. The board agreed to raise the price $20.00 to $175.00 for adults and 1/2 price for infants and cremations, but it would be the same for everyday. Meeting adjourned at 4:20 P.M. Meeting lasted about 3 hours. John Hartman (Sec'y)

May 7, 1990 - The cemetery board met at the cemetery on May 7, 1990 at 6:00 P.M. for a special meeting. All board members were present. There was discussion on buying land to the southeast corner of the existing cemetery from Robert and Fairy Stomm. He has offered to sell it to us for $2,500 for the approximately seven acres. The boundary to the east and south is the center of the creek. Mr. Stomm will have it surveyed, give deed and abstract all at his own expense. The board walked the land to be purchased. A motion was made, seconded and carried to buy the land. Meeting adjourned.
John Hartman (Sec'y)

Jan 26, 1991 - At 1:00 P.M. the annual Fairfield Cemetery board meeting was called to order by Pres. Reinoehl. It was held at Harold Smith's home and all directors were present but Don Smith. The secretary and treasurer reports were

read and approved. We had a good year for selling lots. It was discussed there was need of a larger lock box which would cost $20.00 rent per year. It was moved, seconded and carried to rent the larger box. It was agreed to renew the mowing contract for $3,500 with Bill White with a bonus up to $500. There was a discussion of Harold Egolf's base, as he is not satisfied with its looks and blames it on poor gravel when it was poured. He moved their head stone to another cemetery. After a lot of discussion, it was moved to repair or replace the base. It was seconded and carried. It was agreed to have some limestone spread on the driveways. It was agreed to remove old fence between newly purchased land from Robert and Fairy Stomm and the cemetery. Also we are to look for someone to clear, clean and level the newly purchased land and report back to board for a decision to be made by the board. Meeting adjourned at 3:17 P.M. - about 2 1/4 hrs.
John Hartman (Sec'y)

Jan. 18, 1992 - The Fairfield Cemetery board meeting was called to order by Pres. Reinoehl at 1:00 at Don Smith's home. Those present were Paul Reinoehl, Don Smith, Ralph Smith, Harold Smith and John Hartman. The secretary's report for previous two meetings and treasurer's report were read and approved. It was moved, seconded and carried to renew mowing contract with Bill White for $3,500 with a bonus of up to $500. It was moved, seconded and carried to renew grave opening and base installation at same pay as in 1990 to Meletta Mason. All officers were retained for another two years. Meeting adjourned at 2:50 P.M. Meeting lasted about 2 hrs. John Hartman (Sec'y)

Jan. 16, 1993 -At 1:00 P.M. the Fairfield Cemetery board meeting was called to order by Pres. Reinoehl. All board members were present at Paul Reinoehl's home. The secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. We paid out $1,560 for clearing Stomm land. It was moved, seconded and carried to renew mowing contract with Bill White for $3,500 with a bonus of not less than $500 and not more than $750 with approval of the board. There was a lot of discussion on the south line fence between the cemetery and the Mason's. The board agreed it was an eye sore and should be replaced. Don Smith and Paul Reinoehl are going to the Mason's to discuss removal and the replacing of the fence. A bill of $26.81 for seed wheat, $2.00 for tax exemption with county was submitted by Paul Reinoehl and paid. Meeting adjourned at 3:30 P.M. Meeting lasted 2 1/2 hrs. John Hartman (Sec'y)

Jan. 21, 1994 - At 1:15 P.M. the annual meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery board was called to order by Paul

Reinoehl at his home. All board members were present. The secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. We had a net loss of $914.96 for the year. This is the first time in over 20 years that we nave experienced a loss. We didn't sell many lots and interest rates are in the 3% range on savings accounts. It was moved, seconded and carried to renew mowing contract for Bill White for $3,500 with bonus of $500 to $750 with board approval. There was a lot of discussion on burial of cremations and whether there should be a stipulation on how many can be put on a lot. As of now there is no rule or regulation. No action was taken. It was moved, seconded and carried to renew Meletta Mason's contract for opening graves and base installation at same price as 1990 contract. Ralph Smith expressed desire to be replaced on the board. He said he would stay until a replacement could be found. The board asked him to stay because of his knowledge but was not expected to work only if he felt like it. He agreed to do so. The current officers were retained as follows: Pres. - Paul Reinoehl, Secretary - John Hartman - Treas. - Don Smith, Vice Pres. - Ralph Smith. There was discussion on the south line fence. The Mason's had agreed to build the fence and the cemetery would furnish all the fence and help remove the old fence which they did except about half which the Masons wanted left for the time being. This was done quite some time before this but John had been sick and they had not progressed on the project. A motion was made, seconded and carried that only humans can be buried on a lot. No animal remains shall be buried in the cemetery. This summer we are to fill potholes, grade and restore the drives. Also, we need to mow the Stomm land. Paul R. is to talk to Ralph Guensenhouser about selling the cemetery some land. The board agreed to go for an option of $1,000 per acre. I contacted Mr. Guensenhouser. He was kind, friendly and interesting to talk to but not interested in selling the cemetery any land. Meeting adjourned at 3:30. John Hartman (Sec'y)

Jan 14, 1995 - At 9:05 A.M. the annual meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery Association was called to order by Pres. Reinoehl at Don Smith's home. All board members were present. The secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. A motion was made, seconded and carried to renew mowing contract with Bill White for $3,500 with a bonus of not less than $500 and up to $750. It was agreed to buy 120 trees to set out by the road in the 7th Addition for a screen. The cemetery has been surveyed on every side because of bordering land changing owners. The cemetery drove a yellow fence post at every surveyors pin to identify our boundaries which are easily lost. A yellow post between the 2nd and 3rd Additions on north side and also a post near the northeast corner of Third Addition are not at surveyors pins and not official. We are to trim lower limbs from trees set out in 1982. There was discussion on the south fence that was to be put in by the Masons. It was agreed that if Masons don't get it done this spring we will put it in this summer or fall. Burial permits have not been given to cemetery for 3 or 4 years even though the Pres. has asked several times. He is to ask for them again. There was discussion on grading the driveway if needed. Meeting adjourned at 11:15 A.M. John Hartman (Sec'y)

Jan. 16, 1996 - At 1:10 P.M. the annual meeting of the Fairfield Cemetery Association was called to order by Pres. Reinoehl at John Hartman's home. All board members were present. The secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. All officers were retained for another two years. The mowers contract was renewed for $3,500 with Bill White with a bonus of $750 to $850. There was discussion on the south fence which has not been put in by the Masons yet. They had said several times they would get it done. Paul R. is to ask Meletta if she wants to continue putting in the head stone bases. The board granted her a $1.00 per cu. Ft. increase to $6.00 per cu. ft. for foundations. This is the first increase in ten years. It was agreed to offer Meletta Mason the same contract on opening and closing graves with no increase. We are still having problems with her finishing graves properly and promptly. We also have had problems getting the burial permits. It was agreed, if we did not receive burial permits or explanation why we have not received them we would not give her another contract. Meletta asked for and received a card file. It is the property of the Fairfield Cemetery Association. There was more discussion on the fence. The board is to investigate the price of hiring it built. The board discussed leveling the Stomm land. The board members are suppose to try to get estimates. Meeting adjourned at 4:00 P.M.
John Hartman (Sec'y)

Jan 23, 1997 - The Fairfield Cemetery Board met at 1:00 P.M. at Paul Reinoehl's home. Those present were Paul Reinoehl, Don Smith, Harold Smith, Robert S. Hartman, Gene Miller and John Hartman. The secretary and treasurer reports were read and approved. At the present time I consider the Fairfield Cemetery Association to be financially sound. Paul Reinoehl explained to the possible new board members about liability insurance and read to them what John Martin Smith had informed us on a law that went into effect in Sept. of 1985. It stated that a non-profit organization can not be held liable for more than what insurance they have. (If no insurance you're not liable). This was reported to the board in the Jan. 26, 1988 meeting. Also Pres. Reinoehl stated that we need to replace Ralph Smith as he passed away this last week and was buried yesterday. Don Smith after serving on the board 25 years has resigned. While Don served, he was always treasurer. Ralph served on the board 21 years, at one time opened and closed graves and mowed the cemetery. Ralph also sold the cemetery land for lots. Only Ralph Smith and Byron Firestone had done all these things for the cemetery. It was moved, seconded and carried that Robert S. Hartman be accepted on the board. It was moved, seconded and carried that Gene Miller be accepted on the board. There was a lot of discussion on bonding the treasurer and at this time the board was not in favor to do so. It was moved, seconded and carried that when a C.D. matures in July of 1998 it shall be put in a "Perpetual Care Fund". Paul Reinoehl asked for nominations for treasurer to serve the remainder of Don Smith's term. He also explained the duties of the treasurer. Robert H. was nominated for treasurer. Bob accepted as our new treasurer. It was moved, seconded and carried to renew mowers contract for $3,500 with a bonus of $750 to $950. There was discussion on the south line fence that has not been put in by the Masons. No estimates were gotten by the board since last years board meeting. The motion was made to put the fence up along the south side of the cemetery. After much discussion the motion was amended to read. The south fence of the cemetery will be built with the Masons asked to pay their share and if they don't, we will still have it built. Motion seconded and carried. There was discussion on leveling of the land purchased from Robert Stomm. It was agreed to get some estimates. There was a lot of discussion of laying out lots and buying markers for the east side of the 6th Addition. It was moved, seconded and carried to plot and buy markers for the rest of the 6th Addition. The markers (76 numbered and 84 blanks.) will cost over $700 ($4.10 each plus .14 for each number put on). Pres. Reinoehl said that we need a work day this spring. There are some landscape posts that are broken off and need replaced. Also, the drives need more limestone. Pres. Reinoehl asked for nomination for Vice President. Harold Smith was nominated and elected. Meeting adjourned at 4:10 P.M. John Hartman (Sec'y)

1981

Rules and Regulations for Fairfield Cemetery
adopted by the
Board of Trustees

FAIRFIELD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION
FAIRFIELD CEMETERY
CORUNNA, INDIANA 46730

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR FAIRFIELD CEMETERY

SALE AND TRANSFER OF LOTS

1. Persons wishing to purchase lots are referred to the Sexton of the Cemetery, or any board member, who will aid in making a selection. A card will be furnished for the lot selected showing the number and price.

2. It is preferred that lots be paid for in full at the time of purchase. When lots are sold on credit, the terms are 50% down with the balance due in 90 days, or forfeit the down payment. Under difficult and extenuating circumstances, the board of Trustees may grant special terms to conform with the situation.

3. All lots are sold subject to perpetual care and subject to these Rules and Regulations as from time to time amended. Perpetual care shall include the cutting of the grass upon the lot or grave at reasonable intervals, the filling of settled graves, and such work as may be necessary to keep the lot or graves in good and neat condition. The watering of plants and/or grass will not be included in perpetual care.

4. Except in cases of emergencies when lots are for immediate use, neither the discussion of nor the sale of lots will be made on Sunday.

5. Lots are conveyed by deed, conveying to the purchasers, their families, and their heirs, a burial place forever, and for the burial of such other persons as they may choose to permit to be buried on the lot, subject to

the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Trustees as from time to time amended and subject to the laws of the State of Indiana.

6. A deed from the Fairfield Cemetery Association and its record or transfer on the books of the Association kept at its office is the only evidence of title recognized by the Trustees of said Association. Sales or transfers of lots, or parts thereof, must be made by deed obtained at the expense of Grantor or Grantee but are not valid until consent to convey is obtained from the Board of Trustees and conveyance is entered in the records of the Fairfield Cemetery Association.

LOTS IMPROVEMENTS

7. The Board of Trustees has no wish to interfere with the taste of the lot owners in regard to the style of their improvements, but in consideration of the interests of all and the appropriate appearance of the Cemetery, they reserve the right too prevent the installation or removing any structure or object which they shall deem injurious to the general good appearance of the Cemetery and particularly of adjoining lots.

8. No fence, coping, hedge, embankment, nor flower border shall be placed on any lot.

9. No trees or shrubs within any lot shall be cut down or destroyed without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

10. If any trees, shrubs, or other vegetation situated on any lot shall by means of their roots and branches become detrimental to the adjacent lots or drive, or dangerous or inconvenient to persons or vehicles entering the Cemetery or in danger of falling on other lots, the Board of Trustees shall have the right to enter the said lot or lots and remove such trees, shrubs, or other vegetation, or such part thereof, as they determine.

11. All grading will be done under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

12. All graves shall be made to conform with the surrounding grade level and either seeded or sodded as soon as thoroughly settled.

13. No planting of any kind may be made on any lot.

14. Wooden markers, boxes, shells, toys, tin cans, milk bottles, glass jars, and similar items scattered upon graves and lots shall not be permitted.

15. All improvements within the Cemetery, before, as well as after interments are made, shall be under the control of the Board of Trustees.

16. The corners of all lots are permanently marked by posts set flush with the grade level and must not be disturbed.

17. All lots sold since 1926 are subject to perpetual care. Lots sold prior to 1926 are not subject to perpetual care but may be placed subject to perpetual care by paying the amount required for this purpose.

18. The Board of Trustees may, from time to time, make such rules and regulations for the government of the grounds as they may deem proper and necessary.

19. The Fairfield Cemetery Association will take every reasonable precaution to protect all private property of lot owners from loss and damage but it disclaims all responsibility for loss or damage from causes beyond its reasonable control and including but not necessarily limited to acts of thieves, vandals, rioters, and malicious mischief makers and from all acts of providence including but not necessarily limited to winds, tornadoes, cyclones, hail, snow and frost, whether the damage be direct or indirect.

20. The Board of Trustees is very much concerned about the placing of plants, baskets, and other decorations on graves. The desire of lot owners and their families to decorate graves from time to time must be balanced with the ease of care of the Cemetery. Therefore, perishable plants and flowers must be removed immediately following special days and winter wreaths must be removed before the mowing season. Tombstone flower brackets are preferred.

INTERMENTS AND FUNERALS

21. The Board of Trustees cannot be responsible for not having graves prepared in time for funerals unless they be given notice by such time as to provide at least sixteen (16) hours of daylight previous to interment. All orders must be furnished with a burial permit from the appropriate Board of Health before interment. Following is a blank form of such permit:

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
NO.__________________
PERMIT FOR REMOVAL OR BURIAL
County_________ Township_______City or Town_______
Date of Death______________, 19___
Deceased's Full Name________________Age_____
Cause of Death_______________________________
Medical Attendant____________________________

Place of Death______________________________
Proposed Date of Burial_____________, 19____
Proposed Place of Burial______________________
Undertaker_________________Address____________

A CERTIFICATE OF DEATH having been filed in my office, in accordance with law, I hereby authorize the removal and burial of the body of said deceased person as stated above.

In the case of death from a dangerous communicable disease, the burial must be conducted according to the rules of the State Board of Health. This permit is to be delivered to the person in charge of cemetery.

____
Name of Health Officer or Deputy

____
Address

Date________________, 19______
(Sexton or person in charge of cemetery should preserve this permit).

22, The Fairfield Cemetery Association shall not be responsible for any errors which might occur when arrangements for interment are made by telephone.

23. Any lot owner allowing a non-family member to be buried on their lot must furnish the Sexton with a written permit authorizing such burial.

24. No disinterment may be made without permission of the Board of Trustees, the lot owner, the next of kin of the deceased, and any governmental agency whose permission is required by law.

25. No graves may be dug by persons not approved by the Board of Trustees.

26. All funeral processions within the Cemetery will be under the supervision of the Sexton or his designee.

27. All funerals should be arranged so as to be out of the Cemetery before dark.

28. The undertaker shall pay for opening and closing graves before or at the time of burial.

29. Grave opening and closing charges include the opening and closing of graves, removal of surplus earth, and refilling of graves when they settle.

30. Because of the fraility of the wooden rough box and the consequent short time before the weight of earth crushes it and the casket, causing a sunken and unsightly grave, the use of the wooden rough box is discouraged.

MONUMENTS AND MARKERS

31. The erection of monuments and markers on any lot will not be permitted until the cost of the lot has been paid in full.

32. If any inscription is placed upon any monument, effigy, or structure, which shall be deemed by the Board of Trustees to be offensive or improper, the Board of Trustees shall have the right to remove same.

33. All foundations will be built by the Sexton and payment made when the order is given.

34. All monuments or markers must be set on a foundation of concrete or other material approved by the Board of Trustees.

35. Foundations will mot be built when there is danger of freezing prior to the time the material would be sufficiently hardened.

36. All orders for foundations must be left with the Sexton at least three weeks before the work is to be done. The Sexton shall have the exclusive right to install monument bases. The required depth of foundations is 42 inches from the highest point of grade level and no higher than ground level. Foundations must be 4 inches wider than the stone on both sides and 4 inches longer than the stone on each end. When extensions to foundations are requested, the extensions must be as wide as the foundation and as long as the foundation is wide and 12 inches below grade level.

37. Foot markers will not be permitted at graves unless they are set level with the grade.

38. No material for monuments or other work will be received, unless accompanied by workmen for the purpose of erecting the same at once.

39. No heavy equipment is permitted in the Cemetery when the ground and drives are wet. The Board of Trustees and/or the Sexton may prohibit the entry of equipment until such time as the grounds and drives are settled and able to accommodate such equipment without damage to the ground or drives.

40. The turf around and near where work is to be done must in all cases be thoroughly protected by planks or boards.

41. The rolling of heavy stone across lots must not be done without the consent of the Sexton. If permission is granted, the lawn must be well protected with planks or boards. 42. The base of all stones must be cut so as to set firmly on level foundations. Wedging will not be permitted.

VISITORS

43. No persons will be permitted to enter the Cemetery but through the entrance gates. Fences may not be climbed.

44. Lot owners, their families, and friends have access to the grounds at all proper times but must observe these Rules and Regulations.

45, Motor vehicles entering the Cemetery must not be driven at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour and must be kept on the drives.

46. Persons with fishing poles, guns, firearms, fireworks, or similar devices are prohibited from the Cemetery except appropriate firearms may be used in connection; with military funerals.

47. All persons are prohibited from writing upon, defacing, or injuring any monument, marker, fence or other structure or vegetation in or belonging to the Cemetery, or in any way interfering with any property other than their own.

48. Any person disturbing the quiet and good order of the Cemetery by noise or other improper conduct, or who shall violate any of the Rules and Regulations, will be compelled to leave the grounds.

49. The Fairfield Cemetery is sacredly devoted to the interment of the dead and a strict observance of all generally accepted rules of conduct which are proper in such a place so dedicated shall be required.

50. All persons are prohibited from picking any flowers, either wild or cultivated, or injuring or breaking any trees, shrubs, plants, or other vegetation.

GENERAL

51. The Board of Trustees may remove or alter any planting or structure within the cemetery in violation of these Rules and Regulations without notice or compensation to anyone.

52. The Board of Trustees may delegate any of its authority to the Sexton or to any other person.

53. In the event any of these Rules and Regulations, as from time to time amended, conflict with applicable Indiana law, as from time to time amended, such Indiana law shall prevail.

54. The failure of the Board of Trustees to strictly enforce these Rules and Regulations shall not constitute a waiver of the right of the Board of Trustees to require strict compliance as to any continuing or future situation.

55. These Rules and Regulations may be amended from time to time, as may be deemed necessary, without notice to anyone.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
FAIRFIELD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

Approved by John Martin Smith, Smith, Wallace and Dykstra, Attorneys at Law, Auburn, Indiana 46706, Counsel for Fairfield Cemetery Association.

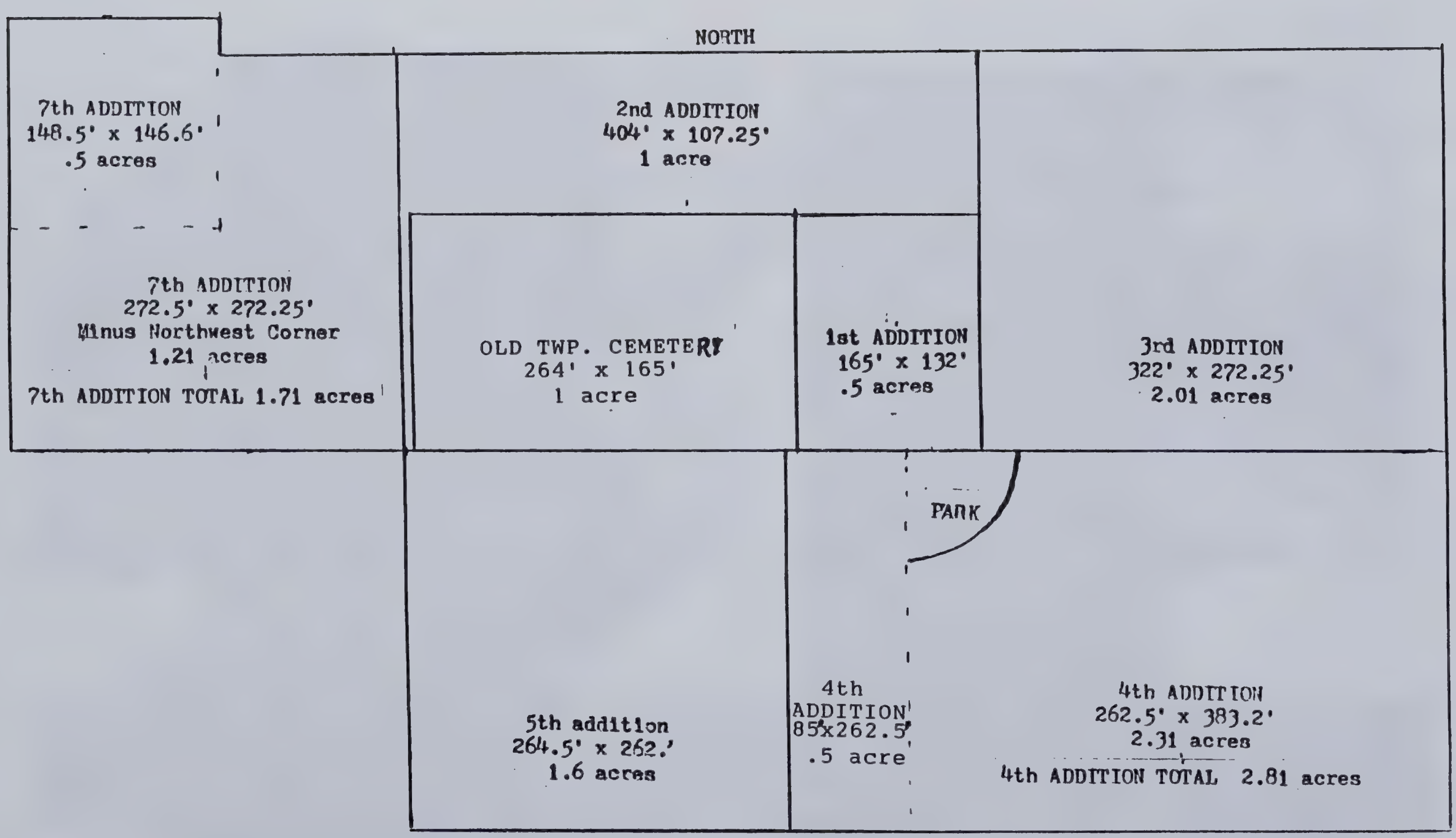
CO. RD. 13
Fairfield
Cemetery

The Fairfield Cemetery at main entrance

The Fairfield Cemetery as viewed from Co. Rd.14

1861
1898
WW1-1917
WW2-1941
KOREAN
VIETNAM

CO. RD 12
CO RD 13
Fairfield
Cemetery


NORTH
7th ADDITION
148.5' x 146.6'
.5 acres
2nd ADDITION
404' x 107.25'
1 acre
7th ADDITION
272.5' x 272.25'
Minus Northwest Corner
1.21 acres
7th ADDITION TOTAL 1.71 acres
OLD TWP. CEMETERY
264' x 165'
1 acre
1st ADDITION
165' x 132'
.5 acres
3rd ADDITION
322' x 272.25'
2.01 acres
PARK
5th addition
264.5' x 262.'
1.6 acres
4th
ADDITION
85'x262.5'
.5 acre
4th ADDITION
262.5' x 383.2'
2.31 acres
4th ADDITION TOTAL 2.81 acres

FAIRFIELD CEMETERY ADDITIONS

1 inch = approx. 100 feet

FAIRFIELD CEMETERY
CR 12 & CR 13
Corunna, Indiana

OLD TOWNSHIP SECTION

In the past there has been no records of this section of the cemetery. Many of the stones over the past 125 yrs. have deteriorated and a few are not legible. In the summer of 1983 Jean, Cathy & Peter Reinoehl worked a long task of copying the information from these stones and also measured their location because the lots are not marked. A map of locations of stones was made and names transfered on a plat map obtained from county records. A card file was made and arranged alphabetically according to last names. From this card file a pamphlet was prepared. I realize human error is possible and there may be some errors, however, the information is suppose to be exactly as it appears on the stones. Some of the spelling in those days was different than we consider common. There are a few stones that do not make much sense even though they were legible.

OLD TOWNSHIP CEMETERY

Near the center of County Road 12 and County Road 13 which is the southwest corner of the southeast one fourth of Section 15, Fairfield Township, DeKalb County, State of Indiana, is a surveyors mark. The southwest corner of the Township Cemetery begins 280.5 feet east from this surveyor's mark. There is about a 12.5 ft. space on the north side of the section line between Sections 15 and 22. This space is used for the north part of a county road that is the main entrance drive to the cemetery. Also, there is about 1.5 feet of space along the north side (probably for a fence). On the west side of the Township Cemetery, on township property of the cemetery, there should be about 4 feet of unplatted space, but there seems to be several feet more. There are a few other areas that I measured that I could not make jibe exactly. I don't know why, except, a trained land surveyor did not do that which I did.

The county surveyor had a plat of this Township Cemetery. There are 7 rows with 26 lots in each row for a total of 182 lots. There are no spaces between lots either north and south or east and west. The lots are all rectangular shaped. They are laid out in the same sequence as we read. The far northwest corner is number one and then proceeds to the right (east) through 26. The second row begins below number one with 27 and continues as stated above. Lots 1 through 156 are all the same size. They are 10 ft. east and west and 20 ft. north and south. This consists of the north 6 rows. The south one row numbered 157 thru 182 is 10 ft. east and west and 30 ft. north and south. The total Township Cemetery with road and lane is 264 ft. east and west and 165 ft. north and south which is 1 acre.

In the earlier times it was common to list date of death and age to the exact day but often not the date of birth. Now it is common to list the month, day and year of birth and year of death. Sometimes only the year of birth and death are listed on head stones. The first burial I could determine was in 1846. From this time on burials were regular and quite numerous.

The 10 ft. x 20 ft. plots were probably meant for a four burial lot and the 10 ft. x 30 ft. for a six burial lot. They could have buried some more on each lot than I mentioned above if the lot was all usable. At that time vaults were not yet used and a casket alone doesn't require much space. I doubt if the entire lot was usable because it probably had trees and or stumps and graves were dug between these obstacles. The reason I believe this is because of the time in history and also the arrangement of the head stones in this township part. The head stones are not in a consistent row and are very irregular.

It seems this one acre cemetery was laid out to bury 780 adults. There are 156 burial spaces on 37 plots that show no burials. This doesn't mean there are no burials on these plots, all it means is that there are no head stones and no records to know for sure.

As near as I can determine there are about 533 people buried in this township cemetery. Many of these burials are infants, youths and young adults. At this time in history many of these groups died from disease, unknown medical technology and various life styles. Of course there were a few at that time that lived to be as old as some people do today.

This Township Cemetery was plotted for 780 burials. There are 37 plots that show no use whatsoever which were plotted for 156 burials. This leaves 624 burials if all plots are full, marked and accounted for, which they aren't. I have accounted for 533 burials from the head stones which is the only record that I know of. This leaves 91 available burials on partially used plots or unmarked burials unaccounted for.

Most of the activity in the Township Cemetery was during the last half of the nineteenth century and a little on into the early twentieth century. I find only 59 burials in the Township Cemetery after 1900.

I tried to get some early information about the Old Township Cemetery but was not much successful. The 1880 Atlas shows W. Webster owned 38 acres north of and west of the Township Cemetery. This land was later owned buy Joseph Huet. The county records show William Webster sold .5 acres to Trustees for a cemetery. The grantor, grantee and date in the deed could fit but I can not decipher much else. The deed gives no legal location that I can determine. I can't find the location of John Webster's grave but suppose they knew at the time, but it must be unmarked. Somewhere I have heard of Denmark but don't remember about its location. The deed is short and I reprint it as follows to make it more legible. Maybe someone can decipher it.

REPRINT OF WEBSTER DEED TO MAKE MORE LEGIBLE

William Webster and Cordelia Webster, his wife, of DeKalb County and State of Indiana convey and warranty to Samuel Wannemaker, Henry A. Mun and Charles R. Wannemaker and to their successors in office as trustees all the following described premises to wit: Commencing at a stake on the south side of the state road running from Ft. Wayne to Denmark near the place where John Webster is now buried and running south five rods, thence west sixteen rods, thence north five rods to the said state road, thence sixteen rods along said road to the place of beginning, containing one half acre more or less. The above described premises is to be kept and used for a public burying ground, it being and lying in DeKalb County, Indiana, for the sum of ten dollars this 26 day of August 1856.

William Webster (seal)
Cordelia Webster (seal)

The deed does not say Fairfield Trustees but the county records look like someone wrote the word Fairfield next to the word Trustees. It is possible that William Webster owned land somewhere else in DeKalb County and sold it for a cemetery. This deed is not affiliated with the Township Cemetery but I thought it interesting.

More recently I have located an authentic deed for the township part of the cemetery and enclose a copy.

A RETROSPECT TO FIRST ADDITION

On August 25, 1858 Edward and Polly Wright sold 1/2 acre for $20.00 to The German and Reform Lutheran Union Congregation of Fairfield Township. This 1/2 acre of land is now known as the 1st Addition of the Fairfield Cemetery. The 1863 Atlas shows a church at this location but does not show a church where the Fairfield Community Building now sets. The 1880 Atlas shows the First Addition as church property but does not show a church. The 1880 Atlas shows a Lutheran Church at the present location of the Fairfield

Community Building. I believe this is the same congregation, but probably not the same building. My fathers obituary says, "In 1900 he firmly committed himself to Christ by joining the Fairfield Center Church." There must have been a church there and at its present location at that time. At one time this church had a membership of 100. I believe this Fairfield Church congregation rose with the town and died with the town. The population of Fairfield Township boomed from 1850 to 1870 when it reached 1554. In 1880 it was 1558 with 547 school age kids. This is about the time many one-room schoolhouses were built and later several were closed for lack of kids. After 1880 the population mostly made a steady decline to 951 in 1930. From 1930 to 1960 the population remained about the same. After 1960 the population began to increase to 1220 by 1990. I believe the population of Fairfield Township at the present time is increasing quite rapidly again.

DEED
1ST Addition Land (1858) to Church

Edward Wright and Polly Wright - his wife of DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, --convey and warrant to The German Reform and Lutheran Union Congregation of Fairfield Township in said county of DeKalb, in the State of Indiana, for the sum of twenty Dollars, the following REAL ESTATE, in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana to-wit:

Known as follows to wit, commencing at the south east corner of the grave yard, thence north ten (10) rods; thence east eight (8) rods; thence south ten (10) rods; thence west eight (8) rods to the place of beginning. Said parcel of land situated in the south half of the south half of the southeast quarter of Section Fifteen; Township Thirty- five (35); north of range twelve (12) east.

In Witness Whereof: The said Edward Wright and Polly Wright have hereunto set their hands and seals, this twenty fifth day of August, 1858.

Attest: J.A. Ruton

Edward Wright (Seal)
her
Polly X Wright (Seal)
mark

STATE of INDIANA DeKalb COUNTY, SS:
before me, J.A. Ruton, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, this twenty seventh day of August, 1858 personally appeared Edward Wright and Polly Wright and acknowledge the execution of the annexed Deed.

Witness, my hand and official seal.
J.A. Ruton (Seal)

This deed was reprinted to make it more legible.

1ST ADDITION

By 1892 it appears there was a need for more cemetery space. The earliest record pertaining to the Fairfield Cemetery I have found is June 10, 1892. On this date A.H. Deetz, George Henney, Henry Gardner, Emanuel Neidig and John Freed as members of the German Reform and Lutheran Union Congregation of Fairfield Township of DeKalb County in the State of Indiana released and quit claim .5 acre for $20 to Albert Bauchanan in trust for cemetery purposes. This half acre tract is adjacent to the east of the Old Township Cemetery. It is 165 ft. north and south and 132 ft. east and west and is known as the 1st Addition of the Fairfield Cemetery. The 10 ft. drive between the Township Cemetery and the First Addition is all from the First Addition tract. The 1st Addition of the Fairfield Cemetery was laid out by Trustee (Albert Buchanan) on June 23 & 24, 1892. On July 5, 1892 Albert Buchanan, (Township Trustee), signed this land to the Fairfield Cemetery Association and it was recorded July 6, 1892. The election of directors was scheduled for Sept. 28, 1895 at the local school house but due to small number of lot owners present it was rescheduled for Oct. 5, 1895 at same place at 4 o'clock. The cemetery lot owners met at Center School House No. 5 on Oct. 5, 1895 and elected directors for 2 years. Five directors were elected as follows: Phineas Childs, President; David Bair, Vice President; W.H. McGiffin, Treasurer; Solomon Reinoehl, Secretary and William H. McCullough, Member. On Oct. 30, 1895 P.D. Childs and Solomon Reinoehl were assigned to formulate by-laws for the association.

The First Addition has 64 lots and was laid out for about 200 burials. The outside is rectangular shaped with 1 two burial row of lots along the south side and 1 four burial

Continued on page 101

This is to certify that in pursuance of the order of the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County State of Indiana incorporating Fairfield Cemetery made at the September regul session of said Board ~~in Sept~~ 1895. ~~the lot own~~ public notice was given ~~on the September reg~~ as ordered by said Board of an election of five Directors for said Cemetery to be held at the School house near said cemetery in Fairfield Township said County, On the 28th day of September 1895, but as there was only a small number of the lot owners of said cemetery present on said day the meeting was adjourned without any election being made to the 5th day of October 1895 at the same place at 4 Oclock P.M. at which time and place ~~there~~ there being a larger number of such lot owners present, ~~Solomon~~ P. D. Childs was elected President and Orron Bair secretary of the meeting, and upon motion the meeting proceeded to elect by ballot five Directors ~~and~~ of Fairfield Cemetery Association for said Cemetery, which election resulted in the election of William H. McGriffin David Bair, William McCullough Phineas D. Childs and Solomon Reinoehl as such Directors ~~of said Cemetery~~ for the period of two years and until their successors shall be duly elected further notice of said last meeting having also been given to the lot owners so far as practicable.

Witness our hands as such President and Secretary of said meeting.

P. D. Childs
President

Orrow Beir Secretary

Copy of seal of said Corporation.

State of Indiana
Fairfield Cemetery Association
October 30" 1895.
Seal
De Kalb County

1832

Election of Trustees of Fairfield Cemetery

Recorder's Office, DE KALB CO., IND. } SS
Received for record the 30" day of Oct. A.D. 1895 at 2 o'clock, P M. and recorded in Vol. 23 page 334.
Samuel Williams

Paid

row of lots along the north side. There are 2 rows of lots on the east and west sides. The center is a semi oval, somewhat shaped like a race track, with a 10 ft. drive around this Ellipse. The entrance to this drive is near the southwest corner. At one time this drive, on the east side a little north of center, connected to the inside drive in the Third Addition. Before I was involved the cemetery sold 4 two burial lots in this connecting drive and terminated the connecting drive with the Third Addition. Also two burials were placed in the drive near the entrance. These 2 burials don't show on the map but they are there.

The lots are numbered starting in the southwest corner with number 1 then east in sequence to number 8 and then north back and forth on these two outside rows to number 23 which is in the northeast corner. From 23 continue west and then south on these two rows to 44. The southwest corner of the inner oval continues with number 45 and continues back and forth north to number 64 at the top of the Ellipse.

In the center of this inner oval is a 6 ft. alley running north and south and a 6 ft. alley running east and west. Also, there are two four ft. walkways running north and south in the oval. On the east side between two rows of lots, there is a four foot walkway running north & south the full length of the addition. There are several other 4 ft. walkways in the First Addition. I know of no lots unsold or unused in the First Addition. Most of the lots are 10 ft. by 20 ft. and are four burial lots. There are 8 lots along the south side which are 10 ft. by 9 ft.or 2 burial lots and 2 single burial lots on each end of the Ellipse. I know of at least one lot that has a baby and a cremation and four adults buried on it. I believe there are about 200 people buried in the First Addition.

2ND ADDITION

Joseph and Lydia Huet sold 1 acre of land to the cemetery for $200 on Oct. 31, 1895 which became the Second Addition. The Second Addition is located north of and next to the Township Cemetery and also north of and next to the First Addition. It is west of the north part of the Third Addition. The Second Addition is 107.25 feet north and south and 404 feet east and west. On the west side of the Township Cemetery are several feet for a lane that is part of the Township Cemetery. When the Second Addition was bought, eight feet running north and south from the main drive on the section line, along the west side of the Township Cemetery land was included. This made adequate space for a drive along the west side of the platted Township Cemetery. The Second Addition lots are a continuing sequence of numbers after the 1st Addition. It begins with number 65 in the southeast corner and ends in the southwest corner with number 179.

The Second Addition has 115 lots laid out including two large circles. The circles are larger than the width of the addition thus making them both with a flat side on the north and south edge. Most, but not all, lots have a walk space on all sides. It is difficult to determine the capacity of these lots that are laid out on a curve, but I estimate there are about 300 people buried in the Second Addition.

3RD ADDITION

Joseph and Lydia Huet sold the Fairfield Cemetery Association 2 1/100 acres on December 14, 1906 for $503.68 This is now known as the 3rd Addition. The 3rd Addition lays east of and joins the 1st Addition and 2nd Addition. The 3rd Addition is 322 feet east and west and 272.25 ft. north and south. The lot numbers are in a continuing sequence from the 2nd Addition. They begin in the northwest corner with number 180 and continue through 437 in the southeast corner. Lots 436 and 437 in the southeast corner are used for space for the cemetery building. There are four lots between the First and Third Addition, as previously mentioned, numbered 438-439-440-and 441. These were laid out Nov. 15, 1930. Also, at the east end of the Third Addition are lots numbered 438A-439A-440A-441A and 442 thru 451. These last lots were not laid out until the late sixties or early seventies and on these, the lot number is in the southeast corner of each lot. The First, Second and Third Additions are laid out with continuing lot numbers 1 thru 451, however, the arrangment of numbers in each addition is different. In the Third Addition, the 276 lots are usually marked with square or rectangular cement markers. The lots in this addition are laid out in rows along with two circular shaped hearts that join at the "bottom". One "top" of a heart faces west and one faces east. I don't know why these circles and hearts in the Second and Third Additions were laid out, except they were somewhat of a fad for the time. Some say they look nice from the air but at the time they were laid out, not many if any people could see them from the air. On October 16, 1908 Cal E. VanAuken (county surveyor) was paid $75. for surveying and platting the 3rd Addition.

I estimate there are about 800 buried in the 3rd Addition when sold lots are used.

4TH ADDITION

The Fourth Addition of the Fairfield Cemetery is located in the northeast 1/4 of section 22. On April 20, 1931 -2.31 acres of land was bought, for $300, from Authur and Minnie Bower of Kendallville . At the time the Bower's sold this land to the cemetery they put a restriction in the deed. The deed says this restricted area is to be used as a park but our maps say park cars. I believe it was the grantor's intent that it be used to park cars as this seems more appropriate. It was their intent that this "park" area be located in the farthest northwest corner of this burial area, and have access from both the north and west drives.

On November 27, 1931 eighty-five feet of land, one half acre, just west of this 2.31 acres was bought from William Stomm for $75. When our predecessors laid out the Fourth Addition (2.31 and .5 acre) they wanted all the lots they could get and probably didn't highly regard this restriction by the Bower's but nevertheless were required to honor it.

This is why in the 4th Addition there are five full rows of lots and then the seventy-five foot radius quarter circle that is vacant of lots. The county records show a half circle for this park area and also show it in wrong location. They have made an error. Read the inclosed deed and you'll see.

It seems to me, if this quarter circle could have been moved west on the .5 acres from Stomm, been in the corner as intended and had access from both drives it could have served some purpose. By doing this there would have been no loss of lots either. The way it is now this quarter circle serves no practical use and I doubt ever will. It has never been developed to park cars and I doubt it would be used much if it were improved for this. Also the deed doesn't say it can be used for a parking lot.

Bill Stonebraker always told me that we dare not ever sell any lots in this quarter circle of the 4th Addition but never told me why. I don't know if he knew why, so I decided I would find out and let other people know why. Through the years several people have asked about it.

The 2.31 acres from Bower is 383.2 feet east and west and 262.5 feet north and south. The .5 acres from Stomm is 85 feet east and west and 262.5 north and south. The 4th Addition has a drive on all four sides and a drive east and west near the center.

The lots are laid out in the same sequence as we read. Beginning in the northwest corner is lot number 1, then to the right (east) through number 21. This is a 3 burial row and each lot is 13 feet wide (north & south). The second row begins with 22 below number 1 and continues through 42. It is 19 feet wide and is sold for a four burial lot, however, it is possible to place five burials on these lots and some did.

Third row.......43 through 63..... ten feet.......2 burial
Fouth row.......64 through 84......thirteen feet..3 burial
Fifth row.......85 through 106.....ten feet.......2 burial
Sixth row......107 through 131.....nineteen feet..4 burial
Seventh row....132 through 156.....ten feet.......2 burial
Eighth row.....157 through 181.....thirteen feet .3 burial
Center drive is 18 feet.
Ninth row......182 through 206.....ten feet.......2 burial
Tenth row......207 through 231.....thirteen feet..3 burial
Eleventh row...232 through 256.....eighteen feet..4 burial
Twelveth row...257 through 281.....ten feet.......2 burial
Thirteenth row.282 through 306.....thirteen feet..3 burial
Fourteenth row.307 through 331.....eighteen feet..4 burial
Fifteenth row..332 through 356.....ten feet.......2 burial
Sixteenth row..357 through 381.....thirteen feet..3 burial
Seventeenth row382 through 406.....thirteen feet..2 burial

There seems to be a fifteen foot drive along the south side of the Fourth Addition and this seems to be adequate, however,this south drive is suppose to be 20 feet wide. A 20 ft. drive would include 5 ft. off the south row of lots which is 5 ft. wider than necessary for a 2 burial row. Each lot in the Fourth Addition is marked with a round cement marker about 3 inches in diameter and about 10 inches long with a number on it. These markers are located in the northwest corner of each lot standing on end. Also there are non-numbered markers that mark the foot corners of each lot. Lots 382 and 406 in 4th Addition are not to be sold to give more space for turning on the drive.

There is a walkway owned by the Cemetery Association running north and south between each row of lots. It is about four feet wide.

Commodore Hamman platted and staked the Fourth Addition in July 1932. He was paid twenty dollars for platting and staking and seven dollars and fifty cents for drawing the plat. The north half was platted before the south half. I can remember when the south half was rough and excess dirt from burials was used for fill in this area.

There has been several hundred wood stakes about 1"x1"x8", some with sharp points on one end, in the cemetery building. I could never figure what they could be used for. Recently I decided I know what they are for. They are stakes used to drive into the ground at the corner of each cemetery lot when platting the Fourth Addition. After an area was platted, and stakes in place, a hole was dug and a cement marker set on end where the stake was driven.

I don't understand why there is so much variation in the number of square feet allowed per burial in the Fourth Addition.
I noticed several years ago, the 4th Addition map was not drawn to scale and I could not determine why. A professional certified land surveyor drew it and one would expect it to be right. I believe I have possibly found the reason. I have found two film negatives of these drawings. One is the 4th Addition except the south two rows of lots in the 4th Addition and the other negative is the entire cemetery as it appears on our largest map. It appears that the size of the 4th Addition negative needed to be limited, to be reproduced, so it could be joined with the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Additions, for the map. In this 4th Addition drawing, they ran out of space with two rows oflots yet to be drawn. They re -drawed only part of the 4th Addition map and made that part smaller for each lot in order to include the last two rows of lots, in the 4th Addition, thus putting it out of scale.

If the Fourth Addition was platted now it would contain about 175 more burials. There are some burials in the Fourth Addition that have not much more square feet per burial than we allow now.

There are 406 lots laid out for 1218 burials. At present (1997) there are 18 unsold lots for 43 burials. Of course there are many lots sold that have not been used yet. The Fourth Addition served the cemetery quite well for the sale of many lots for about fifty years.

The records say William A. Deetz was paid ninety-four dollars for lot markers for the Fourth Addition and hauling them from the factory on July 12, 1932.

Thirty-six Pyramidal Arborvite and one hundred Privet (probably hedge) were bought from Rathburn Nursery for seventy-five dollars on Nov. 11, 1932. On Nov. 14, 1932 they bought twelve Mountain Ash for nine dollars and twelve Dogwood for six dollars. I don't know what happened to these. On Oct. 3, 1934 they bought thirty-six evergreens and eight Hedge for thirty-six dollars. Since evergreens are not a specific variety these could very well have been Pyramidal Arborvite.

When I first came on the board, I visited several area cemeteries to get information. I learned some things from them. I well remember what one told me. He said," You people up at Fairfield sure are smart not to plant any deciduous trees in your cemetery. It costs us several hundred dollars each fall to clean up the leaves."
Also, I think roots could be a nuisance as well as falling limbs and later trees.The trees we have planted are not suppose to get very big and have a minor root system.

In the last part of November 1952 the board of directors laid out into lots the south part of the Fourth Addition. The directors at that time were: Spencer Ringler, Earnest Pairan, Orlo Deetz, John Carper and Ralph Weirich.

The main drive between the 3rd and 4th Additions is 20 feet wide (12.5 feet in section 15 and 7.5 feet in section 22). The drive between the 4th and 5th Additions is 25 feet wide.
East end drive is 24.2 feet wide.

5TH ADDITION

The Fifth Addition of the Fairfield Cemetery is located in the northeast 1//4 of Section 22. On June 25, 1969-1.6 acres of land was bought, for $600, from Ralph Smith. It is located west of the Fourth Addition and south across the main entrance drive from the Old Township Cemetery. It is 264.5 feet east and west and 262 feet north and south. The north half of the Fifth Addition was marked out in lots May 16 and 17, 1974 by the cemetery board. The south half of the 5th Addition lots were numbered and marked June 4th and 5th, 1975. At the time first lots were sold in the 5th Addition they were priced at $125 per burial and all other lots in the cemetery were $75 per burial until Dec. 12, 1980 when both prices were raised by $25. The lots in the 5th Addition are numbered with a cast aluminum spike with a four inch round top. Each lot has an aluminum marker with the lot number in the northwest corner. The 5th Addition map shows these numbers in the southwest corner of each lot. Although done by a professional it is an error. Each of the foot corners of each lot are marked with a blank aluminum marker.

The lots are numbered 1 through 325. They are numbered in the same sequence as we read. Number 1 is in the farthest northwest corner and proceeds to the right (east) through 15. The second row begins with number 16 beneath number 1 and so on. The lots are 4 feet wide and 12 feet long for each grave. There is a 4 feet walkway running north and south between each row of lots. About 2/3 the distance of the 5th Addition from the east side there is a drive running north and south. The 5th Addition has a capacity of 875 graves, however, there are a few lots near the southwest corner that may not sell because they are a little low in topography. Some rows of lots are laid out as 2 burial, some 3 and some 4. The records show Walter Holsinger bought lot 90, the first lot sold in the 5th Addition on May 31, 1974.
The south half is for his daughter and son-in-law, Harold and Patricia Smith. Would they be considered Charter Members?

At the present time (1997) lots have been sold in the 5th Addition for 23 years, 71 lots have been sold or 22% of total lots platted. The Pyramidal Arborvitae, 2 year transplants, were planted in 1982. The price of lots in the 5th Addition have been raised once in twenty-three years. They have not changed since 1980.

6TH ADDITION

The Sixth and Seventh Additions of the Fairfield Cemetery, except .5 acre in the farthest northwest corner of the 7th Addition along County Road 13, were purchased August 14, 1956. They were bought from the Joseph Huet estate for $800 and both tracts are listed on one deed. Vernon L. Hullinger and Annabell Hullinger, husband and wife sign the deed. I assume they were Joseph Huets heirs. The cemetery minutes say, these two tracts are located in part of the N.W. 1/4 of section 15. This is an error. All the Fairfield Cemetery north of the main drive is in the south part of the southeast quarter of Section 15.

The Sixth Addition is located east of the Third Addition. It is 272.5 feet north and south and 273.7 feet east and west and contains 1.72 acres. Unlike the previous land purchased by the cemetery, this tract is only about half suitable for the sale of lots.

The 6th Addition was platted into lots in 1982. The 2 year transplant Pyramidal Arborvitae (about a foot tall) were also planted in 1982. There are 120 numbered lots in the Sixth Addition. The lots in the 6th Addition are numbered with a cast aluminum spike with a four inch round top. Each lot has an aluminum marker with that lot number in the northwest corner. Each of the foot corners of each lot are marked with a blank aluminum marker.

These lots are numbered 1 through 120 commencing in the northwest corner and proceeding east through 5 then back below number 1 is number 6 and so on. Each burial space is 4 feet wide and 12 feet long and there is a 4 feet walkway north and south between each row of lots. In 1982, when lots were first offered for sale in the Sixth Addition, the price of all lots sold in the cemetery were raised to $125 per burial, except those in the Fifth Addition which remained at $150 per burial. There has been no price change since then for the past 15 years, thus the price of lots in the 6th Addition have always been the same. (Bulletin)---- At the most recent board meeting January 15, 1998, the board established the price of all lots in the Fairfield Cemetery at $150 per burial, beginning June 1, 1998.

The Sixth Addition contains 1 three burial row of five lots, 4 -four burial rows of five lots each row and 19 two burial rows of five lots each row. The Sixth Addition was platted in 1982 to accommodate 285 burials. At the annual meeting (Jan. 23, 1997) the board decided to plat some remaining area into lots east of the east drive in the Sixth Addition. There will be about 76 two burial lots available.

There has been quite good demand for these lots in the back part of the cemetery in the Sixth Addition. Since 1982 about half of these lots have been sold. These additional lots will bring the total capacity of the Sixth Addition to 435 burials.

7TH ADDITION

The Seventh Addition to the Fairfield Cemetery is located east of and adjacent to County Road 13. It is west of and next to the Old Township Cemetery and the Second Addition. It is north of and adjacent to the cemetery main entrance drive.

This addition was purchased in two tracts. The first tract of .5 acre was bought from Byron Firestone on April 17, 1931 for $150. It is 148.5 feet north and south and 146.6 feet east and west. This tract protrudes to the north 24.75 feet beyond the remaining north cemetery line. There was a row of house lots along the road at one time and this was one of them. This lot was a "hot potato." From 1857 to 1913 it had ten owners and several after that. It seems some made money and of course some lost money. It sold from $650 to $125. It seems the price was high until 1880 and then declined considerably. There may have been some improvements made by some owners that could have affected the price.

My Uncle Frank was one of the owners. His daughter told me that he built a house in Fairfield Center. He had it pretty well enclosed and on Saturday contacted an insurance agent to get it insured. The agent assured him it would be covered immediately. The house burned over the weekend and the insurance company said since they had not received anything about it, they paid nothing.
At the time the cemetery bought this .5 acre it was not connected to the cemetery. Twenty-five years later the

cemetery purchased another tract that joined the Seventh Addition into one unit along with the cemetery. This is the tract that was bought at the same time as the Sixth Addition from the Joseph Huet Estate on Aug. 14, 1956. From the quarter section mark between Section 15 and 22, on County Road 13, this tract runs east on the main drive, on section line 272.5 feet. Thence go north 272.25 feet to northwest corner of Second Addition, thence west 125.5 feet, thence south 124 feet, thence west 146.6 feet, thence south 148.5 feet to place of beginning containing 1.21 acres.

The 7th Addition has a total of 1.71 acres. It has not been platted into lots and I doubt it will be for about ten to fifteen years. This, of course, depends on demand and sale of lots for the next few years, which is difficult to accurately predict. Although the Seventh Addition probably won't be platted for sale of lots for several years, a plat of lots has been drawn to determine what might be there.

The proposed lots are all 2 burial lots. Additions platted before this contained two, three and four burial lots and some four burial lots were large enough and sometimes used for five burials. The records show people quite often don't buy lots the way you offer them laid out. They often want a particular location close to relatives or friends. Two burial lots are the best sellers. If anyone wants three, they can buy one and a half lots. The purposed plat for the Seventh Addition has wider drives than previous laid out additions.

Wider drives are necessary to accommodate ready mix trucks and large monument trucks. In some of the older additions the drives were laid out ten feet wide. These were probably all right for a horse and buggy but are of no value to modern vehicles. Some of them may as well be laid out in lots and sold, which may someday happen. The Seventh Addition as proposed has 346 - 2 burial lots to accommodate 692 burials. There is no lot farther than 48 feet from a drive. This is not true in several of the other additions. The cemetery board has seen this proposed plat but not taken any action concerning its use. They may when the time comes want to use it as is or alter it or make something completely different. If they choose to use it they should check it out very thoroughly for mistakes before buying markers.

When the Seventh Addition is laid out, the board might want to consider not laying out lots north of the three north and south drives. If the cemetery should ever become the owner of the land adjacent to the north side of the 7th Addition, these extended access drives would be very important. They could be laid out but not sold for many years until this possibility was certain beyond all doubt and then sold at that time. If these lots north of the drives are laid out, sold and burials placed there on and the cemetery should ever own this new land, it would seem to me the cemetery would have deep regrets. There would be no access to the new part except from the road. Road accesses should be kept to a minimum. If they want to retain lots they should not plat them because if they are platted they
will get sold. This is because there are too many people selling lots and people sometimes don't remember.

When future additions are laid out and lots sold, I think the board should seriously consider making a requirement on all lots sold. The requirement would be, that all concrete bases be installed the full width of the lot. This would cost the lot owner a little more for the foundation but would save quite a bit for the mowing of the cemetery forever. Mowing these narrow spaces between these foundations is quite time consuming. I also believe this would look just as good or better. Also, when planting tree,
they should make sure that all trees are planted on lot boundaries and not directly in front of lots.

According to regulations, a cemetery is unsightly and needs to be screened. In 1995 the cemetery set a row of Pyramidal Arborvitae along the road to grow into a screen by the time the Seventh Addition is platted. They are supposed to grow 10 to 12 feet tall. We bought 120 and they cost $107.

STOMM ADDITION

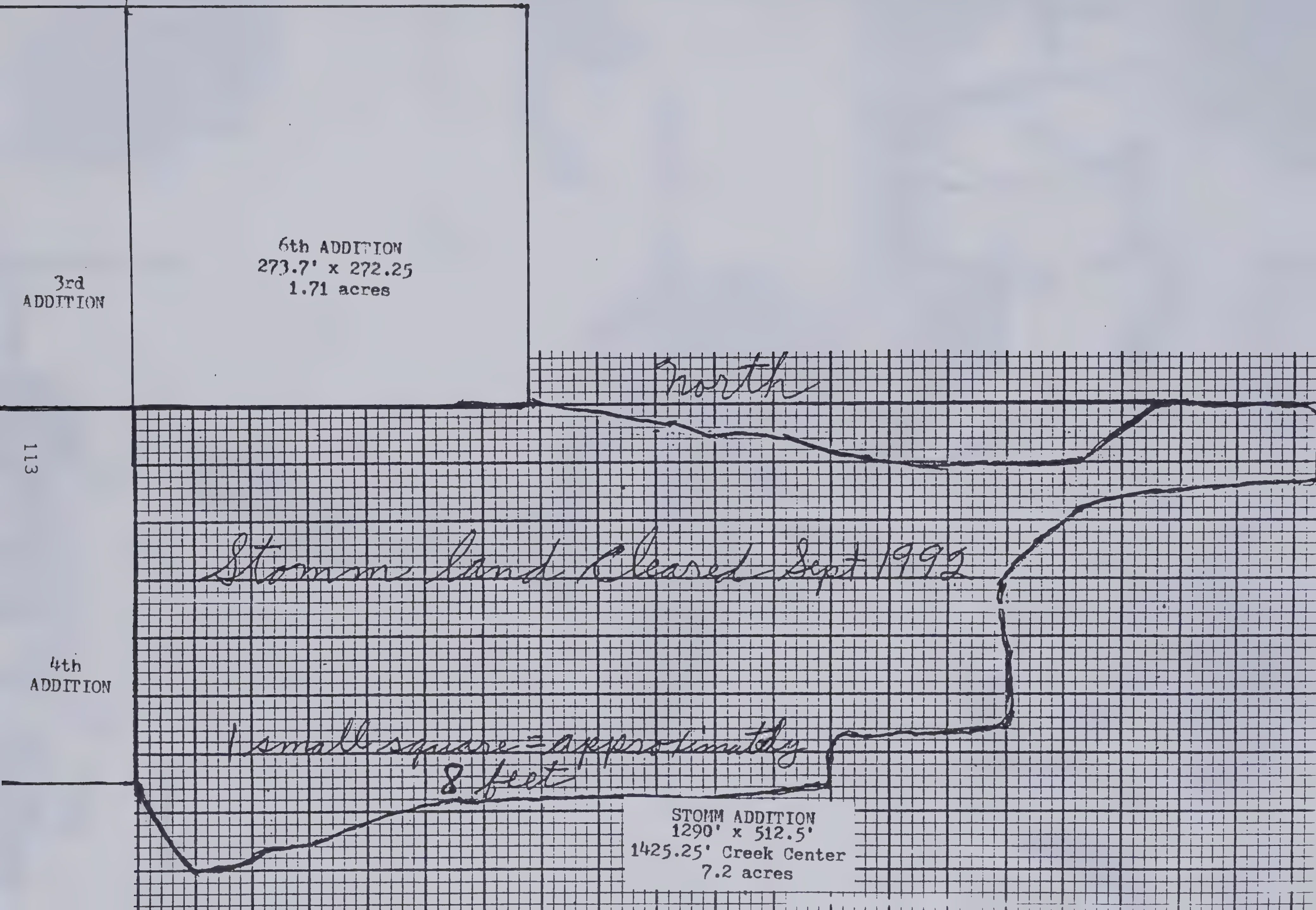
The last tract of land purchased by the Fairfield Cemetery was bought Oct. 1, 1990 from Robert and Fairy Stomm. It is located to the back of the cemetery and farthest east in Section 22. It is east of the Fourth Addition and in part south of the Sixth Addition. It contains 7.2 acres but only about half is suitable for burial plots. The east and south boundry is the center of the creek. It follows the creek fron northeast to southwest for 1425.25 ft. This tract is 1290 feet, on the section line, east and west on the north side. It is a triangular shape. The west side 262.5 ft. is parallel to the Fourth Addition except at the southeast corner, of the 4th Addition, the property line starts in a southeast direction toward the creek for 250 feet. At the time we bought this tract, the Stomms and the cemetery had agreed on a price of $2500. The cemetery asked them if they would give us a deed, abstract and survey. Mr. Stomm said "Yes". We asked if it would be all at their expense and he said "Yes." We found the Stomms to be kind and considerate folks toward the cemetery to deal with.

They gave all as agreed and I believe this abstract is the only one the cemetery has, except an abstract for the "hot potato" tract of .5 acres in the Seventh Addition. That abstract hasn't been brought up to date since 1913, although the tract was transferred several times after that date.

At the time the cemetery bought the Stomm land it had some large trees on it, quite a few smaller trees and a lot of brushy shrubs. In Sept. 1992 the cemetery hired a bulldozer to clear the land and root rake it. It took him 26 hrs. at $60 per hr. for a total of $1560. The Stomm Addition needs some landscaping and leveling in some areas, which the cemetery is planning to do soon. The major problem with this land is the gravely soil even on the surface. It will be difficult to establish a good grass sod before erosion takes its toll. Though this is a problem and a challenge, it is ideal for a burial ground. It is high and dry as are all the other lots in this cemetery. I estimate the Stomm land can accommodate burials for 1200 to 1400 people.

I have referred to this land as the Stomm Addition but the board has never officially given it a name or number. As for me I would just as leave call it the Stomm Addition as to give it a number, but this is a decision for the board to make.

After the land was cleared I did some measuring on this land and a lot of guesswork and by free hand drew a map to show general shape of plotable area. It is not to scale, may not be accurate and was intended only to estimate looks and shape of usable land for cemetery. I also have enclosed an aerial view which is quite similar.


6th ADDITION
273.7' x 272.25
1.71 acres
3rd ADDITION
North
Stomm land Cleared Sept 1992
4th ADDITION
1 small square = approximately 8 feet
STOMM ADDITION
1290' x 512.5'
1425.25' Creek Center
7.2 acres

9R
22
CR10
CR13
CR14

1992
Lower picture-Stomm Land being cleared
Upper picture-Stomm Land after clearing

CARETAKERS

The job of caring for the cemetery is a continual task and always will be. In the earlier days it appears they hired anyone available by the hour or day to do this. In 1921 the Cemetery Association contracted the caretakers job and have done so ever since then. The job of caretaker includes mowing, opening and closing graves, installing foundations 42 inches deep, snow removal from drives, gathering up debris, selling lots and at one time trimming shrubbery. Below is a list of those who served for these services.

Years served	Name	Started	Ended
22+	Byron Firestone	April 5, 1921	April 6, 1943
11	Harvey Zonker	April 6, 1943	June 18, 1954
5 months	John Getts	June 26, 1954	Nov. 23, 1954
4	John Carper	Nov. 23, 1954	Dec. 16, 1958
1 yr & 8 mo.	Carroll Gushwa	Feb. 28, 1959	Nov..... 1960
3	Mr. & Mrs. William Carr	Jan. 7, 1961	Dec. 31, 1963
1	Ed Goudy	Jan. 1, 1964	Dec. 31, 1964
1	Roger Woodcock	Jan. 1, 1965	Dec. 31, 1965
9	Ralph Smith	Jan. 1, 1966	Jan. 1, 1975

CARETAKER (MOWING ONLY)

Years served	Name	Started	Ended
6	Robert Carroll	Mar. 26, 1973	Nov, 20, 1978
1	Larry Crossley	Mar. 1, 1979	1980
2 1/4	Jack Richardson	Mar. 1, 1979	June 1981
2 1/2	Barbara Stewart	June 1981	Jan. 1984
2 1/2	Vicky Cheesman	June 1981	Jan. 1984
3	Mrs. Jerry Perkins	Feb. 14, 1984	1987
	Bill White	Mar. 1, 1987	

CARETAKER
(OPENING AND CLOSING GRAVES AND FOUNDATIONS)

8 1/2 mo..Ralph Smith..Jan. 1, 1975,pro -tem-Sept. 13, 1975
2 mo...Mr. & Mrs. William Peckhart.
Sept. 13, 1975...Nov. 9, 1975
2 mo...Ralph Smith...Nov. 9, 1975,pro- tem-Jan. 10, 1976
John and or Meletta Mason..Jan. 10,1976

VETERANS IN OLD TOWNSHIP CEMETERY - CIVIL WAR

1. Ansley David
2. Baughman Benjamin
2. Bickel Jacob
4. Chilicoat Daniel
5. DeLong James
6. Ginlespargar Henry
7. Gonser David
8. Gonser George
9. Gushwa Benjamin
10. Hissong Jacob
11. Parmington Robert
12. Reinoehl William
13. Row Michael
14. Rowe Phillip
15. Shade Christopher
16. Shade Richard
17. Shatto John T.
18. Webster

VETERANS IN FIRST ADDITION

1. Buchanan George
2. Deetz Daniel
3. Gushwa J.A (Jonathon)
4. Gushwa Phillip
5. Mc Giffin Guy
6. Passwater Thomas
7. Rowe John
8. Smith Daniel
9. White Robert

VETERANS IN SECOND ADDITION

1. Deetz John
2. DeLong David
3. Elson H.G. (Hiram)
4. Gonser Peter
5. Husselman John
6. Kimmel J.R. (Jake)
7. Kuckuck Emil
8. Loveland George
9. Lower Amos
10. Martin Cyrus
11. Martin J.F.
12. Miller Warden
13. Parnel Phillip
14. Wagoner George

VETERANS IN THIRD ADDITION

1. Bowers Lyman
2. Buchanan Lester
3. Davison Joseph
4. DeLong Orin
5. Eggers Earl E.
6. Fike Dale
7. Firestone Orval
8. Flint Claude
9. Flint Micheal
10. Hartman Eno
11. Hartman Joel
12. High Otho
13. Hovarter Harold
14. Hovarter Warren
15. Husselman Fern
16. Lehman Otto
17. Leins Ray
18. Leister James
19. Lower Charles Jr.
20. Lower LeRoy Sr.
21. Markley M.T.
22. Martin Charles
23. Martin Curtis
24. Matthews Aaran
25. McClish Donald
26. Northouse James

27. Pairan Earnest
28. Shade Richard
29. Stomm William
30. Taylor Lawton
31. Vian Donald
32. Walker Phillip
33. Watts Leslie
34. Weirich Joseph
35. Williams Samuel

VETERANS IN FOURTH ADDITION

1. Baird Richard
2. Baughman William
3. Bateman Harry
4. Bell George
5. Berry Michael
6. Berry Winfred
7. Bohler Elmer
8. Bollinger Adam
9. Brand Robert
10. Brandenberry Harley
11. Bruce Harry
12. Chadwick Harry
13. Crossley Sherman
14. Deetz George
15. Deetz Harold
16. Deetz Hugh
17. Deetz Johm
18. Orlo Deetz
19. Deetz William
20. Dixon Floyd
21. Eckert Lloyd
22. Eckert Ross
23. Fairchild Richard
24. Farrington William
25. Filson Lee W.
26. Hecht Harlo
27. Hecht Willis
28. High Fred
29. Hill Robert
30. Hoffmeyer Theodore
31. Howard Charles Jr.
32. Howard Charles
33. Kenny Wilson
34. Kent Nathan
35. Kissinger Andrew
36. Kofler William C.
37. Lockhart Ralph
38. Martin Willard
39. Masters Ivan
40. McBride Gerald
41. McClellan Dallas
42. McClish Hayes
43. Mead Donald
44. Meeks Ed
45. Miller Walter
46. Miller Wayne
47. Mills Warren
48. Mintzer Raymond
49. Pressler Hershel
50. Reinoehl Bill
51. Rempis William
52. Rowe John
53. Shumaker Russell
54. Shumaker Seth
55. Shumaker Wayne
56. Sipe Isiah
57. Smolek Richard
58. Stahl Roy
59. Thomson Edward
60. Voges Dean W.
61. Weirich Ralph
62. Weirich Robert
63. Wilson William
64. Wiltrout Arthur
65. **Wayne Leland**
66. **Marlo Pressler**

VETERANS IN FIFTH ADDITION

1. Bently Ed
2. Bruce Vernon
3. Clark Ralph
4. Cutler Thomas
5. Deetz Kenneth
6. Dove Robert
7. Garmen John
8. Hall Charles

9. Leins Eldon
10. McClish Evelyn
11. Schwartz Albert
12. Skelly Larry
13. Trindle Newton
14. Weirick Donald
15. Wehr Frank

VETERANS IN SIXTH ADDITION

1. Kline Charles
2. Pankop Harley
3. Rowe Cecil
4. **Joseph A. Miller**
5. **Harold D. Barkey**
6. **Eugene Boitet**
7. **Phillip Clark**

POPULATION OF FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP
1860 to 1990

1860 - 1210
1870 - 1554
1880 - 1518
1890 - 1361
1900 - 1361
1910 - 1194
1920 - 1152
1930 - 951
1940 - 987
1950 - 938
1960 - 997
1970 - 1066
1980 - 1119
1990 - 1220

From the Indiana Data Center in State Library. These figures do not always coincide with some other sources.

APPROXIMATE BURIALS IN FAIRFIELD CEMETERY ACCORDING TO BURIAL PERMITS WE HAVE ON FILE. BURIAL PERMITS PROBABLY WERE NOT REQUIRED FOR MANY YEARS

1921 - 3
1922 - 4
1923 - 4
1924 - 11
1925 - 14
1926 - 25
1927 - 19
1928 - 18
1929 - 23
1930 - 28
1931 - 20
1932 - 17
1933 - 22
1934 - 23
1935 - 24
1936 - 23
1937 - 19
1938 - 22
1947 - 16
1948 - 19
1949 - 19
1950 - 26
1951 - 24
1952 - 24
1953 - 21
1954 - 22
1955 - 19
1956 - 20
1957 - 29
1958 - 21
1959 - 17
1960 - 21
1961 - 28
1962 - 28
1963 - 23
1964 - 12
1973 - 26
1974 - 21
1975 - 26
1976 - 18
1977 - 31
1978 - 32
1979 - 23
1980 - 31
1981 - 24
1982 - 27
1983 - 21
1984 -
1985 - 21
1986 -
1987 -
1988 -
1989 -
1990 - 25

1939 - 13
1940 - 23
1941 - 21
1942 - 18
1943 - 20
1944 - 16
1945 - 15
1946 - 15

1965 - 22
1966 - 17
1967 - 22
1968 - 25
1969 - 25
1970 - 28
1971 - 24
1972 - 19

1991 - 24
1992 - 28
1993 - 18
1994 - 21
1995 - 22
1996 - 18
1997 - 22

DIRECTORS

Years served	Name	Started on board	Served as	End on board
2	William H. McCullough	Oct, 1895		1897
4	David Bair	Oct. 1895	Vice Pres	1899
18	William H. McGiffin	Oct. 1895	Treas., Vice Pres	1913
24	Phineas Childs	Oct. 1895	Vice Pres., Pres., Wrote by-laws	1919
10	Solomon Reinoehl	Oct. 1895	Wrote by-laws, Sec'y-Treas	1905
8	E.D. Case (Elmore)	Oct. 30. 1897	Sec'y	1905
8	J.B. Bowers(James)	Oct. 21, 1899	Vise Pres., Pres	1907
28	Oron Bair	Oct. 27, 1905	Treas. (always Treas.)	1933
32	J.B. Childs (Jason)	Oct. 27, 1905	Sec'y (always Sec'y)	1937
14	E.D. Case (Elmore)	Oct. 16, 1909	Vice Pres	1923
22	W.A. Deetz (William)	Oct. 19, 1915	Pres	1937
18	Byron Firestone	Oct. 18, 1919	Vice Pres	1937
14	Emory Johnston	Oct. 20, 1923	Pres	1937
21	Spencer Ringler	Mar. 1933	Treas. (always Treas	1954
27	Ralph Weirich	Jan. 1937	Sec'y (always Sec'y except last few months)	1964
39	Earnest Pairan	Jan. 7, 1937	Pres. (30 yrs.)	1976
10	Jacob Perkins	Oct. 1937	Vice Pres	1947
13	Frank McCullough	Oct. 1937		1950
16	John Carper	Nov. 1, 1947		1963
22	Orlo Deetz	May 1950	Treas	1972
22	Walter Miller	Apr. 1954		1976
13	Chester Vian	Nov. 23, 1963	Sec'y (always Sec'y)	1977
20	Willard Stonebraker	1965	Pres	1985
25	Don A.Smith	Sept. 13, 1972	Treas. (always Treas.)	1997

21...Ralph Smith.........Apr. 15, 1976..Vice Pres.....1997
12...Mike Schwartz (Martin).Apr. 15, 1976..Sec'y
(always Sec'y)..1987
.....Paul Reinoehl.......Jan. 21, 1977..Pres.........
.....John Hartman........Oct. 30, 1985..Sec'y........
.....Harold Smith........Jan. 26, 1988..Vice Pres....
.....Robert S. Hartman...Jan. 23, 1997..Treas........
.....Gene Miller.........Jan. 23, 1997...............

COMMENTS ABOUT DIRECTORS

It is quite difficult sometimes to determine exactly when a director came on the board or left the board by the older records. Most however, I believe are accurate. In a little more than a century, the Fairfield Cemetery has had thirty-one people serve as directors with an average length of service of 17.8 years. Several served many years and held the same office all the years they served. Earnest Pairan holds the record with 39 years of service, with 30 years as President. Many served the board until health or death ended their tenure.

I find not much evidence of discord down through the years among the board. During difficult times, it seems the board was united among its- self. There is one time it seems some lot owners were not in agreement with the board but soon united behind them. Although not recorded in the records, I know of a few cases when a lot owner,or other person, was hostile to a board member or members. This usually was because they refused to honor the rules and regulations of the Cemetery Association or demanded something illegal. When you deal with the public, there are some who will tolerate anything, some who will tolerate nothing and the rest are all somewhere in between. Most folks have been nice to deal with and work for.

GIFTS

Mar. 24, 1914..Mrs. A.E. Lockhart (Estate)
In trust for permanent care.....$ 200
Oct. 18, 1919..Charlotte Willinaur (Estate).........
In trust for permanent care..... 50
May 16, 1936..Jacob Eckhert (Estate)
In trust for permanent care..... 150
June 15, 1947..Caroline L. Stahl
In trust for permanent care.... 300

Dec. 7, 1964..Earl McCarty..Gift	100
Mar. 8, 1969..Smith Brothers..Donation	50
Mar. 8, 1969..Ralph Smith...Donation	25
Sept. 14, 1979..Carl Gardner Family..Gift	1000
Dec. 7, 1979..Irene Gardner...Donation	500
Nov. 25, 1981..Joseph & Frieda Brown In memory of Harold C. Urey for trees	50
May 17, 1982..Nina R. Dove..For trees	100
May 17, 1982..John E. & Janice L. Hartman..For trees	100
Dec. 31, 1984..Mrs. Joseph Ober In trust for permanent care..	1000
Aug. 31, 1985 to Oct. 16, 1985..Gladys Stonebraker Donations to Willard Stonebraker Memorial.	362
Oct. 16, 1985..Jeanette Yocum..Harold Pierce Memorial	47
Apr. 30. 1986..LeVanche M. Kugler..For resoding lot..	50
May 21, 1986..Larry Sebert..Donation	10
Jan. 20. 1987..Gladys Stonebraker ..Gift unrestricted but would like to see something done to line fence..	1000
Jan. 20. 1990..Raymond Rensch In trust for permanent care.	100
June 1995......Carolyn Rensch Cripe In trust for permanent care.	50
1997.....Ralph Smith (Estate)	1000

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND CEMETERY

In 1983 the DeKalb County Historical Society went through all DeKalb County Cemeteries and copied all the information from tombstones. These were put in several books and are available to see in the Eckhart Library. I believe the other libraries in the county also have these copies.

THE CEMETERY ROAD

Bill Stonebraker, as well as several other older people, always told me that DeKalb County owns the main entrance road back to the first four corners. The first reference I have found about this is in the March 21, 1896 minutes of the Fairfield Cemetery records. As a continuance of the former business it says and I quote, "Also further unanimous agree that the president should notify the Township Trustee to cause the Public Highway leading to the cemetery to be opened to it's full width as recorded on the township records within 60 days from said notice. Also to interview said trustee with regard to a joint fence in front of old and new cemetery running east and west along said highway and report to the board at the next meeting." A motion to adjourn. Meeting adjourned. S. Reinoehl (Sec'y)

The next mention about this road is the 3rd item of business for the Oct. 9, 1896 meeting. It is listed as "Conclude on the road leading to cemetery." The action on this item says, the road question was left to the president to see the parties joining land and affect a compromise and report at our next meeting. S. Reinoehl (Sec'y)

Oct 30, 1897 - The president also reported the road question as very difficult on account of one party not being in shape to give title, otherwise all parties could be reconciled. After some discussion the meeting adjourned.
S. Reinoehl (Sec'y)

There is about 12 1/2 feet or so of unplatted area between the Township platted Cemetery and the section line. From the county records I have a plat map of the First Addition. It shows 12 1/2 feet of space between the platted area and the section line. This space is labeled - Public Road. It is named Laurel Lane.

The Seventh Addition deed gives a legal description of the land and then says, "But subject to the right of way to the county road along the west side and cemetery road along the south side." It does not give the width but I assume it to be the same as the remainder of the road, which is 12 1/2 feet. This 12 1/2 feet is all in Section 15. The Fifth Addition in Section 22 gives the legal description of the land, then states, "The north eight feet of the above described area subject to right of way of cemetery road."

I have a plat map of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 22. It shows nine platted areas with a code number for each plat and states the acreage in each plat. In the farthest northwest corner, this plat has two codes and lists two acreages. I knew 1.73 was the acreage for that plat, but there was also a second code No.-001 and listed .25. I asked the lady, at the Auditors Office, what that .25 meant. She said it means DeKalb County owns .25 acres somewhere in that area but doesn't know where it is.

From County Road 13 back the Cemetery Road to the first four corners is 537 feet. The records show this Cemetery Road is 20 1/2 feet wide. When calculated this shows this cemetery road is .25 acres.

I believe many years ago the township maintained the roads. I think people were assessed a road tax. The township owned several road graders and some farmers hitched their team of horses to one of these graders and worked out their road tax.

Later the county took over the maintenance of roads.
I believe, when the county took over these township roads, they overlooked this township cemetery road. The township trustee has promised to search the old township records for information.

When the county took over the roads they had no use for these road graders and left them in the township. There were several in this area and various farmers had possession of them and used them to grade their driveways. Other neighbors would borrow one and sometimes refuse to return it, saying it belonged to the township and they had as much right to it as you did. Sometimes while you were in town on Saturday afternoon "your" road grader might come up missing and then you no longer had one. Was it stolen?-----Well, I guess not, exactly.

Some farmers tried to hide them in their woods and others chained and padlocked them to a tree. A few years ago while I was on the cemetery board, Bill Stonebraker had a road grader that he gave to the cemetery. It was used to grade the drives and remove snow. It was stored on cemetery ground and the caretaker said he caught someone trying to take it. He took it to his house and it is still stored there for security reasons but it belongs to the cemetery. It has no front wheels but can be used with a tractor. I have a four wheel road grader I bought at an auction down by Wabash, Indiana. The last few times the cemetery drives were graded, we used my grader. The minutes of Feb. 26, 1938 say the cemetery road is in bad need of repair. Mr. Pairan talked to Mr. Shannon, the county road man, and he said they would gravel it if the cemetery would grade it.

Since that time the county put a thin coat of black top on it. A few years ago I tried to find county records to prove who owns this cemetery entrance road. They told me at the courthouse that those records would be at the County Highway Office. I went to the County Highway Office and asked the superintendent. He said, "Yeah, those records are up there some place," as he pointed to a storage in the corner, "but I don't want to dig them out." I told him I would like to have the Cemetery Road coated when they sealed County Road 13, which was scheduled for the following summer. I told him the county had put blacktop on it once before. He said,"Yeah, we used to do things like that for accommodations but had to quit because of money." I told him the cemetery was not asking for a favor, but only to fix the road the county owns. He said he would talk to the commissioners. When they sealed County Road 13 they put a thin coat on the Cemetery Road but it should be better. Confused - aren't we all.

On March 13, 1997 I spent several hours in the courthouse reviewing records to see who these above rights of way were given to. I could find nothing. The recorder suggested I contact a lady in the Auditors Office. She said this lady was recorder for eight years and had been in the Auditors Office several years and before that was an abstractor and had more experience with records than anyone she knew. I contacted her and she looked at the records but could not find much on the Cemetery Road. She said if we had abstracts, that information would be in them. We don't have these abstracts. I told her the longer this goes the harder it was to establish Cemetery Road ownership and she fully agreed. She said the County Road Superintendent had records of all county roads. She said when the road superintendent and the commissioners meet next Monday, she would bring the matter up and try to get the superintendent to review his records and search for the answer.

I told her it was to the county's advantage to not own this road and maybe the superintendent would make a quick search and say they don't own it. She said she didn't think Jim would do that. She knows him quite well and I hardly know him at all so I trust she is right and he will make an honest and thorough search. I told her I wanted this resolved one way or the other, and wanted to know who these rights of way were to and where this .25 acres the county owns is located.

She later told me that the county could find nothing to indicate that they owned this road leading to the cemetery.

SPECIAL TREASURE REPORT

On July 29, 1926 the board bought 3 five hundred dollar Touraine Hotel Bonds through the City National Bank of Auburn. They offered them with 6 1/2 % interest uninsured or 6 % with guarantee as to principal and interest.

The board thought it best to buy insured bonds at 6 %. The 1/2 % was supposed to go to the insurance co. In a July 15, 1935 letter from the Adjustment Plan Managers from the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company of New York, they say, only 13 % of the $16,000,000 principal amount was insured and 87 % was uninsured. They say they need extra time to try to determine which bonds were indeed insured.

On Sept. 28, 1935 the board exchanged these 3 five hundred dollar bonds to F.P. Corporation, 10 Park Place, Newark, New Jersey for a $1050 Tourine Hotel Bond and $450 in cash, plus back interest. The $450 represents a cash payment made by the insurance company. The insurance company could only pay 30 % of their obligation. Later they claimed this $450 was a loan. On final settlement on April 19, 1944 these bonds paid off at 51.4 % of principal. They forgave the $450 loan and after expenses received $318.25 for their $1500 investment. This was endowment money for permanent care. These 3 bonds were not Bair Bonds.

April 6, 1933 - After the death of Oron Bair, treasurer of Fairfield Cemetery Association, Spencer Ringler was elected by the board to fill the vacancy. He also was elected treasurer. Ringler's first entry as treasurer shows a list of assets valued at $4620.41 This amount includes the 3 bonds from treasurer Oron Bair's Estate report which the cemetery refused. They were face valued at $2000 and were always included in the treasurer's report as "disputed bonds from Bair estate." While the lawsuit was unsettled from 1933 to 1937 the cemetery assets didn't change much, but after the litigation was over the cemetery assets began to increase more rapidly. In the late thirties, the economy improved and people began to have more money. Many paid a $25 permanent care fee and thus eliminated the $1 per year annual assessment. Many people bought lots and finished paying for lots previously bought on time.

By May 8, 1944 the cemetery treasurer shows assets of

$6932.78. At this time they had sold two Bair Bonds and also remnants of 3 bonds the board had bought in 1926 and list a total loss of $1979.75 on these bonds of which $1248 is on "Bair" Bonds and $731.75 on remnants of 3 bonds the board had bought. They also list a $400 loss on two personal notes for a total loss of $2379.75 in principal. The bond losses are listed as follows:

Touraine Hotel (located at 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago)
Cost $1500 Loss $731.75
(Bair) 1420 Lake Shore drive, Chicago (Not same as above)
Cost $500 Loss $500
(Bair) Aldine Building Chicago
Cost $1000 Loss $748.00
(Bair) Chicago Ave. Business Block Cost $500
(Loss 5 cents - not listed in Treas. book)

The loss on these investments is not this much per se because they did return some interest over the years. On May 19, 1933 this Chicago Ave. Business Block Bond from the Bair Estate was worth 18 cents on the dollar, bid, flat.

On Oct. 14, 1939 the board went along with reorganization and extended this bond until 1947 at 5 % interest. On Oct. 22, 1943 the board sold this bond for .9999 on the dollar and lost 5 cents.

The board also lost as follows:

Walter Stump Attorney..........	$150.00
Dan Link Attorney...............	150.00
Court Reporter..................	10.00
Court Expense...................	69.80
Witness Fees....................	75.00
Total..........................	$454.80

This makes a total loss of $2833.55 and this figure does not include a few small fees involving court, meals, mileage, and per day pay for board members at court.

It would be easy to be critical of this board for the way they did business, but this would not be right and proper. First, it would be hindsight and we all are quite wise on that. Second, what happened here in the thirties was common and typical of corporations, businesses and individuals. The times were bad, really bad, for nearly everyone. I think they did the best they could for the times and no one should be expected to do better than that.

After these above mentioned losses, about eleven years later, when all questionable bonds and notes were subtracted from the treasurer balance, the assets remaining were about the same as when they received these disputed bonds. They, for the most part, broke even through several difficult years. This is better than many businesses and individuals did.

Through the forties and fifties the cemetery made a slow but steady increase in cash assets. After the thirties the cemetery money was kept in U.S. Government Bonds, insured savings in banks or savings and loans. At the present time all cemetery money is kept in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insured accounts.

THE PERPETUAL MONSTER

In the earliest years of the cemetery, lot owners were required to keep their lots level and cleaned from debris. If they failed to do this, the association hired someone to do it and they tried to collect from the lot owner. For those who didn't pay, the association paid the laborer 18 cents for each lot cleaned. In 1914 the cemetery association levied a $1.00 assessment per lot per year for care of the cemetery. This price was never changed. In 1915 the cemetery advertised for bids to clean and care for the cemetery on contract. The first contract signer named in the minutes is Byron Firestone who agreed to maintain the cemetery in 1921 for $240. The treasurer reports show, however, Byron Firestone and others were paid for this work before 1921. Lot owners didn't just come forth each year and pay their $1.00 assessment. The board for many years sent cards and notified lot owners each year that their assessment was due. This was a nuisance to both the lot owners and cemetery board. Sometimes the board addressed and sent out well over a hundred cards and sometimes two hundred. Most paid their assessments but some didn't. The minutes often mention mailing cards to delinquents.

If lot owners chose, they could pay the cemetery a one time $25 fee per lot to the cemetery and the cemetery agreed to maintain their lot forever. Interest at that time was 4% and thus yielded the $1.00 per year fee. It didn't seem to matter the size of the lot.

This system may have been all right at that time or for awhile but long term it was not good. There are a few lots in our cemetery that are still not under perpetual care. You might say, "Why don't you send them a card?" We would, but whom would we send it to? I think the cemetery was right to abandon this system by 1926. Although abandoned, for lots sold after that time the cemetery still sent assessment and delinquent cards until in the nineteen fifties to collect these back fees.

When the 4th Addition price of lots was established, it clearly states the price includes permanent care. I saw a book dated in the early fifties that the perpetual care fund was $8000. We also have a record from 1915 to 1953 of 400 lot owners who paid a one-time fee of $25.00 for perpetual care. Some did not pay the full amount.

Many lot owners listed, who paid perpetual care, had bought lots in the 4th addition. These lots were sold to include perpetual care. They may have been misinformed but I doubt it. These 157 - 4th Addition lot owners for the most part started paying the perpetual care fees in 1933 and more after 1939. This lawsuit with the Bair Estate started in 1933 and ended in 1937. This may not be fact and is not in the minutes but maybe the cemetery sent out notices of their plight and the people responded. I added all these perpetual care payments from 1915 to 1953 and determined a total of $9610. This does not include gifts from individuals given for perpetual care as listed elsewhere.

In 1931 and several previous years Byron Firestone was paid $300 for caring of the cemetery. In 1932 he bid $195 (a 35% reduction) to do the same job. This was because of the great depression and competition, because many people were without jobs. This is the only time in this century that I know of that an employee of the cemetery took a cut in pay for doing the same job.

In 1932 the minutes list the price to open and close graves at $6.00 for large and $3.00 for small and 30 cents a cubic foot for foundation work. Also 20 cents an hour for work in the 4th Addition. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Additions were contracted for $195 for their care. This is the first year for care of the 4th Addition.

The price of lots in the 4th Addition in 1932, when first opened, were $30 for 2 burial, $40 for 3 burial and $50 for 4 burials. The prices of lots now are about 10 times higher at $150 per burial. The price to open and close graves is 33 times higher at $200. The price to install foundations is 23 times higher at 17 cents per square inch. The price of maintenance (mostly mowing) is 19 times higher. This is not all inflation. We are now mowing many more acres with many more stones to mow around. This is how the monster grows. Some cemeteries receive a portion from opening and closing graves and installing foundation. The Fairfield Cemetery never has taken any portion from this.

The earnings from that $25 per lot, paid in fifty to eighty years ago is still suppose to maintain that part of the cemetery as perpetual care. The cemetery is suppose to, and is maintaining a cemetery in 1998 at nearly century old income and prices.

Several years ago I was talking with a friend who was on the cemetery board. I asked him, "What will ever happen to the cemetery?" He responded, "What do you mean?" I said, "They don't have enough money in principal." He said, "Oh, they will always have lots to sell and they can use that money to pay the mowing." I said, "That will not work, because the first year you don't sell many lots or need to buy more land, mark out a new addition, limestone the drives or anything else you will have to borrow the money and start paying interest and then you are in trouble." I don't know if he agreed or not, as he never made any comment. At that time they had some money, more than I had been told but technically it was all permanent care money and should not have been spent.

Our attorney told me that cemeteries of ten acres or more must set aside 15% of the money they receive from lots for perpetual care. I don't know how they figure this acreage. If they figure land plotted, we are now where we come under the law. If it is for acres of lots sold we may not. It doesn't matter, it is right and proper for the cemetery to do this and we can and have made plans to set up a special perpetual care fund. All perpetual care money and all gift money ever given to the cemetery and more too will be placed in this fund and added to annually as we sell lots.

It is difficult to predict, but I believe the cemetery owns enough land to provide lots for sale for at least 75 to 100 years. There is only about 2 or 3 acres more land that borders the cemetery that is suitable for a burial site. The fate of this tract is unknown. After all lots are sold the cemetery will need to move to a new site or quite selling lots. Most people aren't concerned about a century from now but we should be. We should do all we can to preserve the maintenance of the cemetery for as long as we possibly can. If the cemetery can take in a little more money each year than it spends for the next century they could be in pretty good condition but I doubt any cemetery can continue indefinitely without the sale of lots or some other outside help. Without the sale of lots the cemetery has very little control over income or expense. The income is more apt to remain about constant on the average while expenses are more apt to advance. If this is right and actually happened, at some point in time the expensed would surpass the income and begin to eat away at the principal like a cancer. If a cemetery had a lot of principal, it might take a century or so but seems it would happen. This is so far away and so many unknown factors that maybe it is folly to even mention it. With the sale of lots the cemetery has some control over inflation by raising the price, but this also adds acres and stones to mow around and increases the costs of maintenance forever.

There have been many changes and advancements in this century and probably even more to come in the next century. From manipulation of genes in plants and animals and development of herbicides I expect great things to happen. Several years ago a herbicide was advertised to spray on lawn grass to stop its growth and remain green all summer. The board briefly discussed using this for the cemetery. In the discussion it was learned that a factory in Auburn had put it on their lawn. The board took an attitude of "Wait and see." We heard nothing more about it. I doubt it worked out satisfactory.

Even though cemeteries always have lots for sale, it doesn't mean people will always buy them. At the present time cremation is used in 21% of deaths in America. There is not much regulation about the disposal of cremations. Some people buy lots and bury cremations and put up stones in cemeteries. Others keep cremations on their mantel in their living room, scatter them in their backyard, flower bed or most anywhere else. Some wear a portion of the ashes on a necklace. The advantage of cremations is cost. The disposal of a body by cremation can cost from a few hundred to several thousand dollars depending on choice and resources. Cremations are not as popular in this area as elsewhere in the nation but are growing quite rapidly. At the present time they are not a threat to cemeteries in this area. Contrary to belief, the records show that it is the rich that are more apt to dispose of their remains by cremation. I have included a recent article from the Journal Gazette about cremations.

In the last few years there have been funeral homes and cemeteries bought, or long term leased, by large corporation conglomerates. These companies sound like they are doing a great favor to the funeral homes and cemeteries and maybe they are but I can't figure where the money is coming from except from the local people they serve.

When these companies buy, they keep the funeral home and cemetery names and personnel and prefer that the general public not find out about the change. I know nothing about these companies or how they operate. I have enclosed an article by the Journal Gazette about these conglomerates for your study. Cemeteries that leased seem to think that this is the answer to the perpetual monster for their cemetery.

As a last resort there is one other way for cemeteries to escape the monster here in Indiana. A township trustee told me that the law requires the trustee to mow all cemeteries in his township if there are not other resources to do so. This could be partial or total assistance. As I understand it, if a cemetery is abandon, it becomes the total responsibility of the trustee. I know of one abandoned cemetery in another county. The trustee mows it and it is fair but not maintained like active cemeteries. It seems to me that this is many years away, if it ever even happens.

POTPOURRI

I don't know if the location of the Fairfield Cemetery was selected for any reason other than convenience or not, but it was a good selection. The cemetery is high and dry but no hill to climb to get to it. Nearly all the land that borders the cemetery is considerably lower than the cemetery. Most all graves when dug have a sand and gravel sub-soil and I know of no graves that have had a water problem. continued on page 136

Thursday, February 19, 1998

1D

By Nancy Vendrely
The Journal Gazette

Cremation is not for everyone.

But, increasingly, people are choosing cremation over burial of the human remains. The Cremation Association of North America reports cremation is used in 21 percent of deaths in America, based on a 1996 study, up from 13 percent in 1986.

Though the incidence is not that high in northeast Indiana and northwest Ohio, there has been an increase in cremation here. Indiana funeral directors indicate an increase ranging from 4 percent to 12 percent over the past 10 years. Ohio funeral directors have seen an increase from 12 percent to 18 percent.

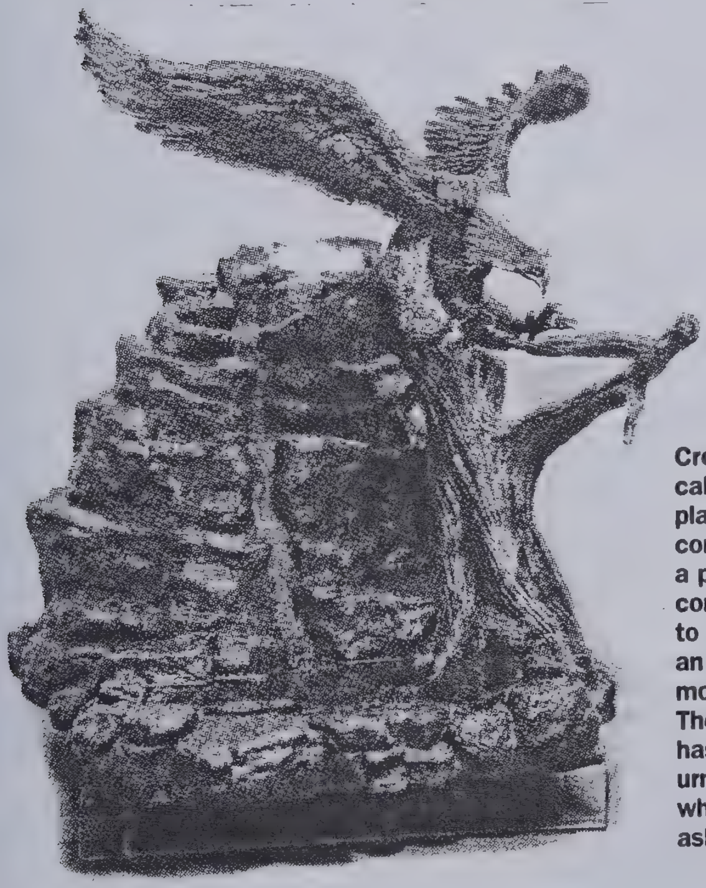
These gold and silver cremation pendants ($157 to $185) hold small portions of cremated remains.

Those area figures tie in with the statewide numbers from the Cremation Association. Cremation was used in 5 percent of Indiana deaths in 1986, 11 percent in 1996. Ohio had 11 percent in 1986, 18 percent in 1996.

One reason for the increase in cremation may be that people have realized they still can have traditional services.

"Cremation is just the end, like burial," Jim Brickner of Brickner Funeral Home in Van Wert, Ohio, says. "People can have everything else traditional. Some may go directly from the hospital to the crematory, but it's more satisfying to the family to have a funeral service."

Gary Klaehn at Klaehn, Fahl & Melton Funeral Home, 420 W. Wayne St., agrees. "With cremation, you can still do everything else traditional – calling hours, open casket, services – but you have cremation afterward instead of burial.''



Cremated remains, also called cremains, can be placed in a variety of containers, ranging from a plain, particle board container ($70 and up) to an art piece, such as an eagle soaring over a mountain lake ($1,900). The eagle/mountain urn has smaller companion urns ($600) for those who want to divide ashes among family.

*Photos by Cathie Rowand/*The Journal Gazette

Cremation

▶ From Page 1D

Feller Funeral Home in Waterloo, like other funeral homes, offers rental caskets for such services.

''We have them for people who want a way to say goodbye,'' Dave Feller says.

Tim Jurczyk of Alspach-Gearhart Funeral Home and Crematory in Van Wert says families need that time.

''At first, everything was immediate. We've learned that was a mistake,'' Jurczyk says. ''A family didn't have any closure with immediate cremation. They need calling hours, a funeral service, or at the very least a memorial service.''

Cost may be another reason increasing numbers are choosing cremation, though it is not necessarily cheaper, especially if a family chooses the full gamut of services.

Wally Snyder of S&S Crematory and Snyder Funeral Home of Holgate, Ohio, says cremation is ''not very often chosen because it's a cost issue. It might be for reasons of the environment or because it's seen as a clean, natural method in which the body is returned to the basic elements from which it came.''

Indeed, returning ashes to nature seems to be the most common perception people have about what happens to cremated remains. Yet, the Cremation Association of North America reports that less than 18 percent of remains are scattered outside. The majority are taken home in urns, placed in columbarium niches or buried.

Because cremation is irreversible, there are state laws governing the steps leading up to it.

In Indiana, there is a 48-hour waiting period. During that time, there must be a signed death certificate filed with the local board of health, which issues the burial permit. There also must be consent of an ''authorizing agent'' – the surviving spouse, adult child or other person legally entitled to order the cremation. If there is no spouse, all the adult children have to agree before there can be a cremation.

In Ohio, a body cannot be cremated until a burial permit is issued by a local registrar of vital statistics, and no burial permit can be issued until a satisfactory death certificate is filed, but there is no specified waiting period. However, Snyder says the Ohio legislature is considering a 24-hour waiting period for cremation.

''As far as the state (of Ohio) is concerned, once a body is cremated,

Did you know ...

- People who favor cremation tend to be older, better educated and from households with higher incomes. More women than men choose cremation.
- In 1996, the five states with the highest percentage of cremations were Hawaii, 58 percent; Alaska, 55 percent; Nevada, 54 percent; Washington, 49 percent; and Montana, 48 percent. Mississippi had the smallest percentage at 3.6 percent.
- California had the most cremations in 1996 with 88,770, followed by Florida with 63,671. Indiana had 6,031 cremations; Ohio had 18,639.
- Internationally, based on 1994 figures, Japan had the most crematoriums with 1,942, followed by China with 1,288 and the United States with 1,155. Iceland had one.

the state has no interest," Snyder says. "The crematory is the point of final disposition – it (the permit) stops right here. . . . Anything can be done with the remains. They may be retained by the family, buried in a cemetery, or scattered somewhere. But you can't scatter on public property."

Snyder says the remains, also called cremains, would be very visible if deposited in a small area because the 5 to 9 pounds of material is "dense, white to gray, chalky-looking bone fragments that have been processed to a fine grain."

In Indiana, cremated remains reduced to a particle size of ⅛ inch or less can be scattered on uninhabited public land or on a waterway, but if they are disposed of on private property, that fact must be registered with the county recorder. A copy of that form, giving the property owner's permission, also goes to the local board of health.

When people do elect to scatter a loved one's ashes, it usually is in a place the deceased enjoyed in life, such as a favorite fishing spot on a lake or among wildflowers in a woods. Sometimes they are placed in more than one location.

The decision to scatter the remains should not be made hastily, Snyder cautions. Not only are they irretrievable, but the land can become inaccessible in the future.

"I have strong, personal reservations concerning scattering," Snyder says. "It doesn't provide a focal point (for survivors). And ground can change hands so that a family can't come to the site.

"I heard of a case where a woman stopped at someone's home in a subdivision and asked if she could go out in the back yard and just stand by a tree there for awhile. The area had been a campground where she and her husband had spent time, and she had his ashes scattered there. Later, it was sold and converted into a housing development. Now he's in somebody's back yard."

A small percentage of cremated remains, about 6 percent, remain unclaimed at funeral homes and crematories.

"We've been in business 120 years and have probably 40 to 50 unclaimed remains," Klaehn says. "Most date to the 1920s or the '40s and '50s."

Efforts to find family members are ongoing.

The same is true at D.O. McComb and Sons, Dave McComb says.

"We don't want to dispose of them because what would you do if the family decided to claim the cremains? It's a problem we haven't solved yet."

Most funeral homes do not have crematories, though Klaehn, Fahl & Melton has one at its Winchester Road location. Separate crematory businesses serve most funeral homes. Lindenwood Cemetery's crematory served a 50-mile radius of Fort Wayne until it closed on Jan. 7. The only other private crematory operating in Fort Wayne now is Northern Indiana Cremation Corporation at Wilbert Vault Co. and Minnick Concrete Products, 222 N. Thomas Road.

Rick Schaefer, general manager, says Northern Indiana Cremation Corporation serves 17 counties. He says it is not unusual for a vault company to have a crematorium.

Snyder, who has funeral homes in Henry County, Ohio, also has an ancillary business, The Cremation Company of Northwest Ohio, where people can have just cremation with no services or funeral director. For $695, the company picks up the body, files the death certificate, does the cremation and returns the remains in a temporary container by certified mail.

Cremation costs vary widely. Among funeral and crematory directors interviewed, the price ranged from $175 up to $1,200 for the cremation itself. The cremation container, which must be sturdy enough to support the weight of a human body, can be as inexpensive as a $50 or $75 corrugated cardboard casket-like container. There are nicer cremation caskets, which look like regular wooden caskets but are made of highly combustible materials, that sell for $700 to $800.

Depending on choices made for type of casket, visitation and other services provided, funerals with cremation instead of burial can run $4,000 or higher.

While embalming is not required prior to cremation, if a family chooses traditional viewing and services, funeral directors require it.

"It's a sanitary measure," says Stan Fahl of Klaehn, Fahl & Melton. "If the family opts not to have the body present, no embalming is required. There's no law that states it has to be done, but the funeral home itself has the right to request it. We are concerned about our staff and the public health. The deterioration process starts shortly after death."

Cremation is an ancient practice; it probably originated in Europe and the Near East about 3,000 B.C. But modern cremation bears no resemblance to open funeral pyres.

The incinerator, or retort, is a tall, standing unit lined with firebrick. Flames in the cremation chamber can raise the temperature to 2,000 degrees, but the average is 1,500 to 1,600 degrees.

Remaining bone fragments – usually long bones and part of the skull – are then pulverized to produce the ash-like remains. If they are to be sealed in an urn or other container, this is the time a family can place mementos with the remains if they wish.

Like other funeral arrangements, cremation is better facilitated if families have agreed ahead of time about this choice.

To receive six free pamphlets about cremation, send a 69-cent, self-addressed No. 10 envelope to the Cremation Association of North America, 401 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611.

For cremation information on the Internet, go to *http://www.cremationinfo.com/cope/history.html.*

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Funeral firm to manage Lindenwood

By Anne Marie Cox
The Journal Gazette

Lindenwood Cemetery has contracted with a national funeral services company to manage the 138-year-old cemetery through the year 2047.

A 50-year agreement was reached on Monday between cemetery officials and Houston-based Service Corp. International. Local management and employees will remain and receive better benefits, said Thomas W. Pehlke, executive director of Lindenwood, 2324 W. Main St.

Pehlke declined to release details of the agreement. He said the contract secures the short-term and long-term financial future of the cemetery.

"There's no way the board could come up with the type of money to solidify the future of the cemetery" by itself, he said.

The cemetery's board of directors will continue to control the Lindenwood Historic Foundation and a separate perpetual fund for long-term maintenance at the non-profit cemetery, said board director William F. McNagny. SCI will manage other operations at the cemetery, he said.

SCI will provide an opportunity to buy supplies at lower cost, offer new services such as pre-arranged funerals and help in any potential expansion, Pelhke said.

SCI will contribute money for capital improvements and to the perpetual care fund, Pehlke said.

Lindenwood

In exchange for the day-to-day management help and long-term financial help, SCI will receive a management fee, which was not disclosed.

McNagny said SCI will be able to keep costs down and build the perpetual fund that will ensure the cemetery's financial future.

Pehlke said money is made on the fees of opening and closing graves. In 75 years, he said, there may be no land remaining to sell for plots but the cemetery still will need to be maintained.

"When we looked down 50 years, it looked like an impossible situation," Pehlke said. With the agreement, "I'm confident in 50 years there will be plenty of money in our perpetual care fund to run the cemetery even with no other sale."

Lindenwood Cemetery, which covers 175 acres, was founded in 1859. There are about 65,000 people buried there, including many of Fort Wayne's founding fathers, Pehlke said.

Among people buried at Lindenwood is Samuel Hanna, an early Fort Wayne settler, a state legislator and an organizer of the State Bank of Indiana. Fort Wayne's first mayor, George W. Wood, is buried at the cemetery, as is industrialist John H. Bass.

The cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

SCI grew from a small funeral home in Texas to a company that has more than 3,000 funeral homes.

SCI has acquired two other Fort Wayne cemeteries, Greenlawn Memorial Park and Highland Park Cemetery. The company also has purchased two city funeral homes, Klaehn, Fahl & Melton Funeral Homes and C.M. Sloan & Sons Funeral Home.

Contracting with a corporation to run the cemetery follows a trend in the funeral services industry toward consolidation.

In the 1960s, there was virtually no corporate ownership, said Michelle Pafford, spokeswoman for the Milwaukee-based National Funeral Directors Association. Now, about 15 percent of the funeral homes are corporately owned, she said.

Other corporate owners in the nation include the Loewen Group based in Canada; Stewart Enterprises, based in Louisiana; Equity Corporation International, based in Texas; and Carriage Services, also based in Texas.

Equity acquired Hockemeyer & Miller Funeral Home in November.

Elzey & Haggard Funeral homes in Fort Wayne and Ossian were acquired four years ago by Loewen, said manager Tom Rodak.

D.O. McComb & Sons has had offers from corporate owners for its four facilities. But the family has decided not to sell.

Managers of the area funeral homes purchased by corporations said former owners and employees have continued to run them.

Todd Anderson/The Journal Gazette

Lindenwood Cemetery, 2324 W. Main St., will be managed for the next 50 years by Houston-based Service Corp. International. The cemetery was founded in 1859.

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The well was put in on May 15, 1919 by Albert Shears for $31. The pump cost $11.80. The cemetery well pit cost $14.75 by Byron Firestone.

Bill Stonebraker told me all lots sold since 1926 are sold with permanent care.

The cemetery has a policy that it does not buy back lots.

The cemetery does not hold lots per se but will cooperate with potential buyers for a short time.

Each year about the middle of May the cemetery board sets a flag on each veteran's grave. They are left on each grave until after July 4. This serves for Memorial Day, Flag Day and Independence Day. We also erect a cross with a flag at this same time naming each war along with a large flag in this same area. At the present time it takes about 160 small flags. The cemetery owns the large flag (which once flew over the U.S. Capitol) and the small flags are given to each cemetery by the county. We get them at the Auditors Office. We also file a property tax exemption every four years for a non-profit organization. For the cemetery, this exemption is filed in the spring of each presidential election year.

Fairfield Township owns the Old Township 1 acre cemetery. Each year the township trustee pays the Cemetery Association a fee for upkeep of their cemetery. We include this area in contracting the mowing for the cemetery.

In most additions, lot numbers are located in the northwest corner of each lot.

In most additions, lots sold are 12 feet long, which is 8 feet to set a vault and 4 feet for a head stone or foot plaque, level with the ground. Most additions have a walkway between each row of lots. Widths of rows of lots may vary, especially in the 4th Addition. In the 5th and 6th Addition each burial space is 4 ft. wide and 12 ft. long with a 4 foot walkway at the head and foot of each burial space. This 4 foot walkway is owned by the cemetery.

Graves are dug 38 inches wide and 96 inches long and 54 inches deep. Sometimes it is necessary to probe a grave with a steel rod to determine the exact location of a vault. When this is done usually the vault will be hit at about 26 to 30 inches deep. You have heard it said, "Six feet under." As Lum and Abner of radio fame, back in the forties, would have said," This is just a ex-pression."

Embalming of a corpse is not required by law, however, if not embalmed there is a short time limit between death and burial. Law does not require the use of a vault for burial but the Fairfield Cemetery strongly urges that a vault accompany each burial.

There is no regulation as to location, position or direction of a corpse placed on a lot. It is most common for the husband to be placed to the right, however for many reasons, this is often not done. It is most common for the head of a corpse to be placed to the west, thus facing the rising sun. One undertaker told me that with a burial next to a road, the feet are placed toward the road, even if it reverses the above custom. I have not checked this any further. All graves in the Fairfield Cemetery are plotted east and west except those as part of a circle.

We have had a few objections to the road sign at the cemetery entrance. It says, "Dead End." They say this is not appropriate for a cemetery. I told them it could say, "No Outlet," but they thought that would be just as bad. I have bought the letters ROAD and have put them on this sign. Then it will say, "Dead End Road," maybe this will be some better. To my knowledge the county highway dept. put that sign up. There needs to be a sign there of some kind.

After the community building was deeded to the civil township they used revenue sharing money and installed inside restrooms and other improvements. They had always had an outside privy but no longer needed it. Bill Stonebraker thought that privy should be moved to the back of the cemetery in the edge of the woods. I didn't think the board much agreed but didn't object because Bill said he would move it himself, which he did. He moved it and fastened it to a fence post for security from Halloween Pranksters. I don't know how much it was used because there are two privys in the back of the cemetery building. None are well kept.

Several years ago, probably about the middle sixties, before I was on the board, Bill Stonebraker asked me if I knew of anyone who could paint a sign for the Fairfield Cemetery to put up out at the road. He wanted someone who would do a good job and not charge much. I told him, "Yes, I believe I do." At that he took one step forward and looked straight at me in his own fashion and said, "Who?'

I said, "I believe my oldest brother could do that, I don't know if he will but he could do that." Bill knew him and said he would see him. He painted the sign, without charge, and Bill put it up. It may be the first sign to identify the Fairfield Cemetery. My brother told me it was a thick, heavy piece of steel and was an old Champion Spark Plug sign. It served quite well until 1982 when I took it to Angola and had it repainted by a man from Colorado who was a professional sign painter. He came here to visit his uncle, Dr. Kissinger, for a month or so and painted a few signs while here. I told him to use the very best paint money could buy and put plenty on. He showed me a big book full of signs he had painted and said the English Gothic type print was very appropriate for a cemetery. I liked it and chose this type print. It held up well, but is now ready to again be repainted. The list of directors near the bottom of the sign were painted more recently by Kurtz signs of Kendallville. It is on Road 6 near where the livestock auction used to be.

The Fairfield Cemetery is well decorated by lot owners.The mower, who has mowed other cemeteries , told me that the Fairfield Cemetery is the most decorated cemetery of any that he has ever mowed. Lot owners, in some cases, spend a lot of money for nice decorations. Sometimes strong winds blow decorations off the lots. When decorations are blown off the lots, only a few feet, there is no way of knowing which lot they came from, and therefore can not be replaced back on their owners lot. This is really the lot owners obligation and we encourage lot owners to secure their decorations firmly. They should also consider the mower when decorating lots and try not to obstruct mowing. The most convenient place for decorations is to fasten them securely on the tombstone.

CEMETERY POPULATION

Plot	Plotted Burials	Estimated Burials
Township	780	533
First Addition	About 200	200
Second Addition	About 300	300
Third Addition	Estimated 800	740
Fourth Addition	1218	
Fifth Addition	875	
Sixth Addition	435	
Seventh Addition	estimated 692	
Stomm Land	est. 1200 to 1400	

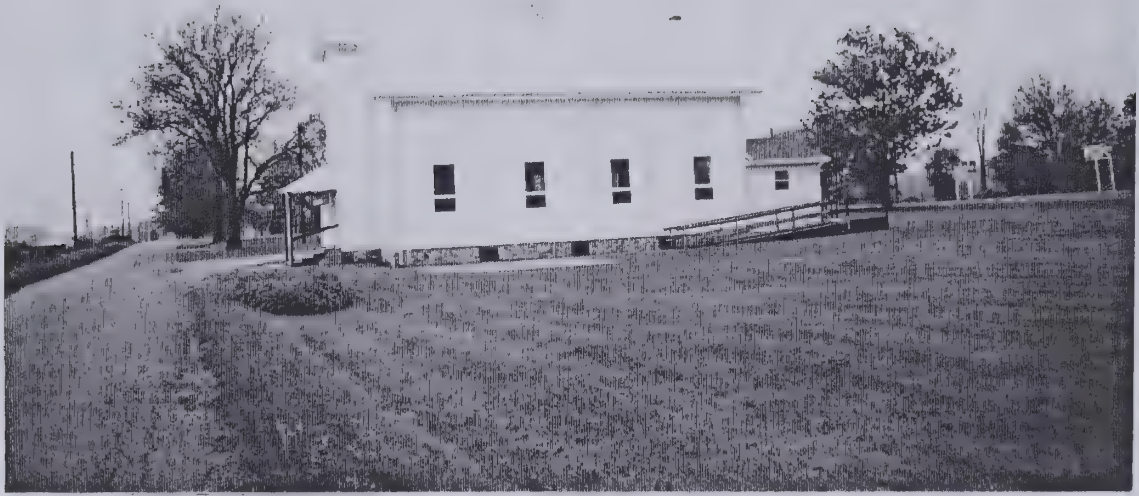
It is difficult to know the number of burials in 1st, 2nd and 3rd Additions. The lots are numbered, but I find no complete record of number of burials per lot. Also, each of these three has an Ellipse or double circles or double heart shapes. Also, there are horse and buggy drives through all of the above. This makes a lot of irregular and pointed shape lots. These three additions have quite low efficiency for burials per acre. I did not make an estimate of the number of burials in the 4th, 5th and 6th Additions. We have records of all plots sold but no organized record of plots used or partly used, which are many. This could be done but would be a major project in it- self and is constantly changing.

THE BOARD

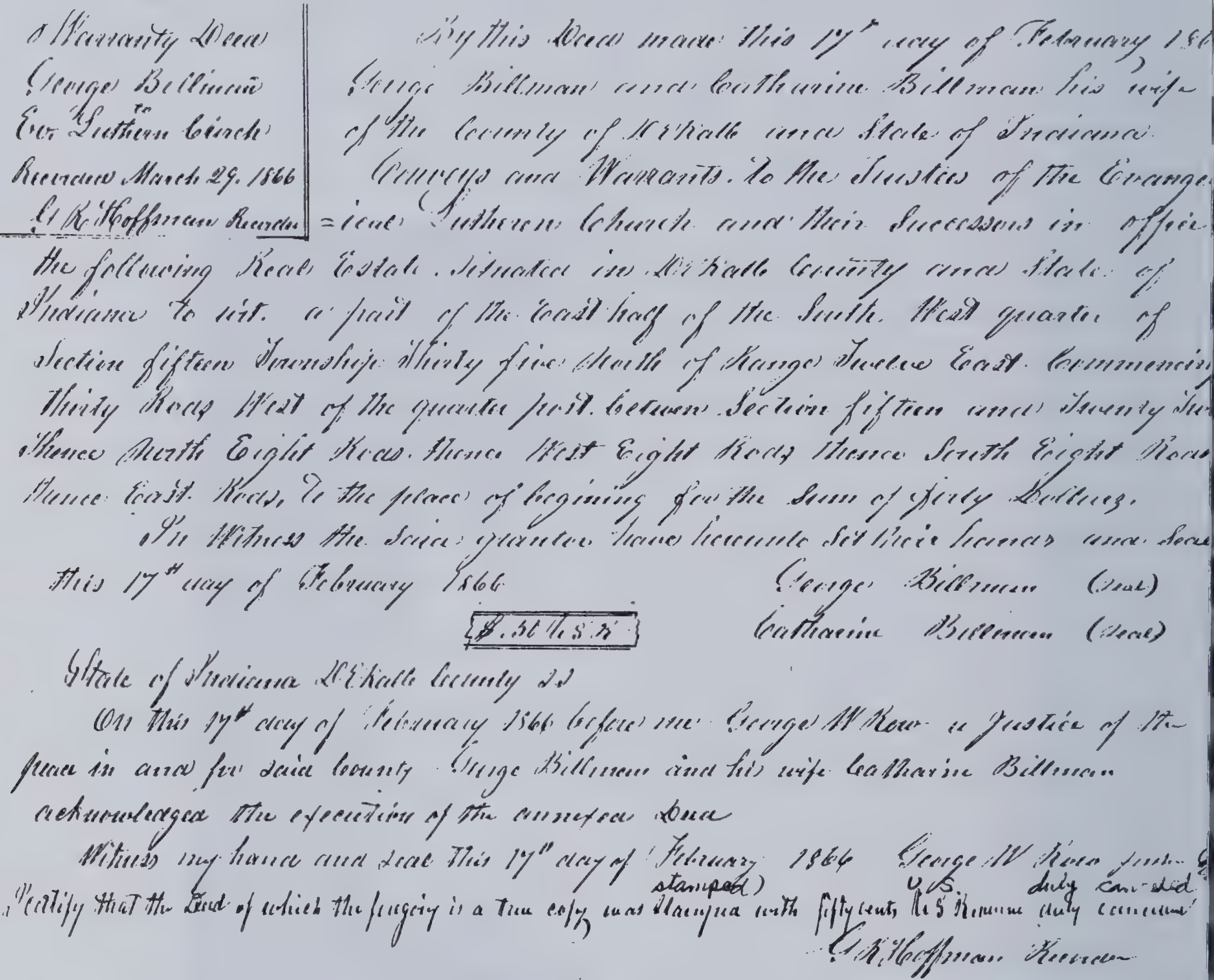
In the early days the Fairfield Cemetery Board of Trustees were paid for their services. It appears they were paid $6.00 per year for serving on the board, plus an hourly wage for cemetery labor and other expenses such as mileage and meals away from home on cemetery business. Later, I can't determine the exact date, they were paid $2.00 per meeting. It was never raised. This continued until 1979. It was abolished because the $2.00 per meeting was insignificant in these inflated times. If the board members received the same increase through the years as the other cemetery workers did they would each be paid about $45 to $65 per meeting. This would be prohibitive for the cemetery to pay for all practical purposes.

Volunteer and free labor has been a great factor to the condition of the cemetery. You might say, "What is there to do?" I will list some of the things I remember the board doing since I have been on the board. Grade drives; rake and level limestone when applied; hauled limestone to patch holes; sprayed fence rows; cut and sprayed ivy poison on trees; removed trees and shrubs; clean up large limbs; planted trees; watered trees; trimmed trees; filled, leveled and seeded graves and ruts left by limestone trucks; probed and located vaults; measured lots and located lot numbers; laid out lots; showed and sold lots; made out deeds, got notarized and mailed out; made maps; replaced broken windows and doors in shed; painted shed and roof; repaired shed siding; empty trash barrels; removed old fence rows; set posts on corners of drives; mowed grass; disc new ground and seeded to wheat; repaired tomb stones; filed tax exemption; got flags at auditors office; set veteran flags; took down signs, got painted and put up; made new cement well pit lid; smoked woodchucks; caught gophers (it's easy); painted steel posts yellow and drove beside surveyor's pins.

There are many other things the board does which are generally understood such as; deal with complaints; call and attend meetings; negotiate contracts; hire and fire employees; make contracts and get signed and distributed; keep the records up to date and many other things to numerous to mention. The board not only works for free but have some out of pocket costs each year for things like mileage, phone calls, postage, photo copies, use of equipment and miscellaneous items for which they can, but often don't turn in a bill.



The Fairfield Center Church on C.R. 12 now Fairfield Township Community Building



Warranty Deed
George Billman
to
Ev. Lutheran Church
Received March 29. 1866
G. K. Hoffman Recorder

By this Deed made this 17th day of February 186
George Billman and Catharine Billman his wife of the County of DeKalb and State of Indiana
Conveys and Warrants to the Trustees of the Evange=ical Lutheran Church and their Successors in office the following Real Estate situated in DeKalb County and State of Indiana to wit. a part of the East half of the South West quarter of Section fifteen Township Thirty five North of Range Twelve East. Commencin
Thirty Rods West of the quarter post between Section fifteen and Twenty Tw
thence North Eight Rods. thence West Eight Rods thence South Eight Ro
thence East Rods, to the place of begining for the Sum of forty Dollars.

In Witness the said grantor have hereunto set their hands and Sea
this 17th day of February 1866

George Billman (Seal)
Catharine Billman (Seal)

$.50 U.S.R.

State of Indiana DeKalb County ss

On this 17th day of February 1866 before me George W Rowe a Justice of the peace in and for said County George Billman and his wife Catharine Billman acknowledged the execution of the annexed Deed

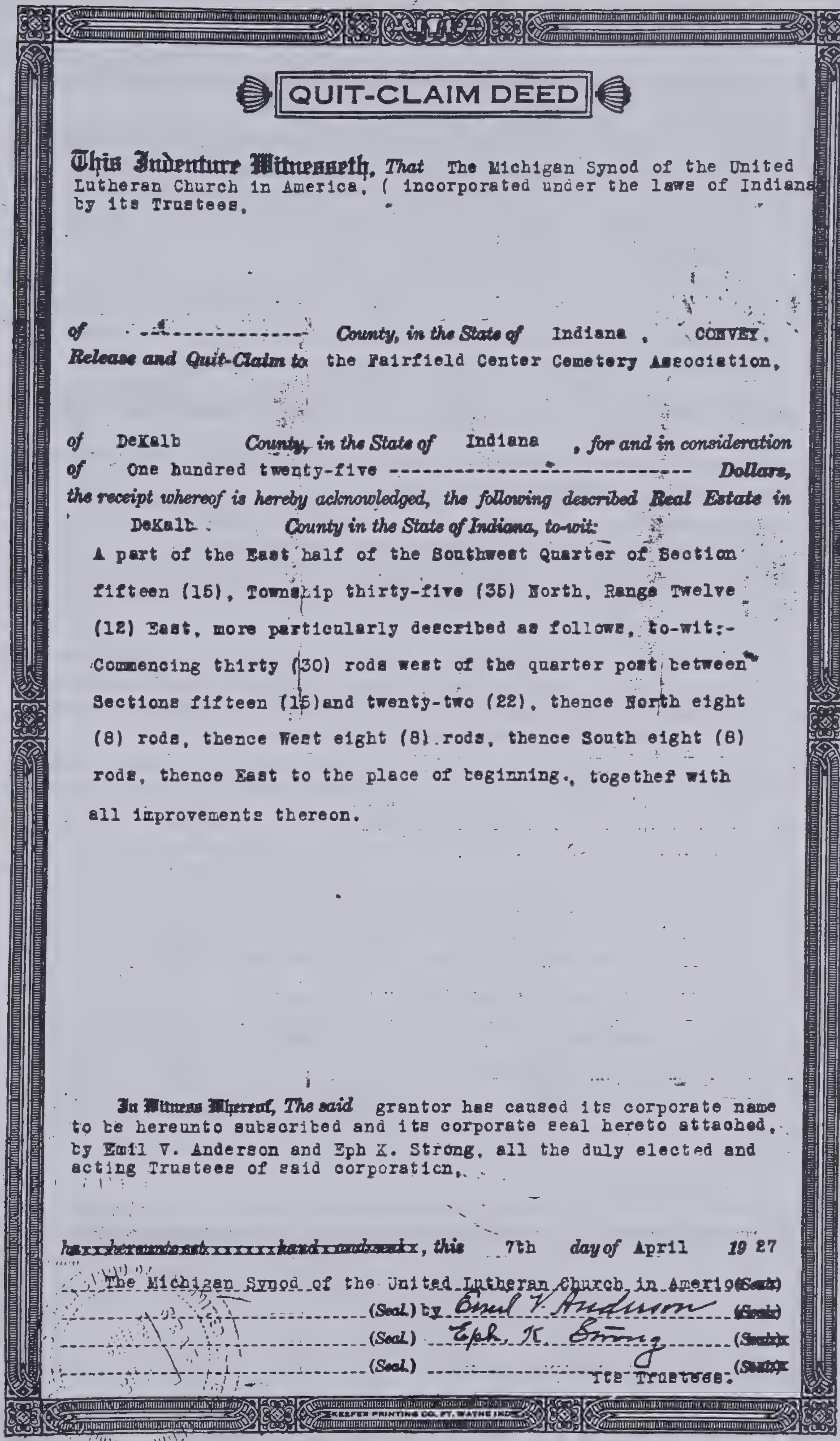
Witness my hand and seal this 17th day of February 1864 George W Rowe Justice

I certify that the Deed of which the forgoing is a true copy was stamped with fifty cents U.S. Revenue duty cancelled

G. K. Hoffman Recorder

This is a deed for the land where the community building now sets. The church was probably built soon after. It was not there in 1863 but was there in 1880. The land contains .4 acre.

Feb. 17, 1866



QUIT-CLAIM DEED

This Indenture Witnesseth, *That* The Michigan Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America, (incorporated under the laws of Indiana by its Trustees,

of ---------------- *County, in the State of* Indiana , CONVEY, *Release and Quit-Claim to* the Fairfield Center Cemetery Association,

of DeKalb *County, in the State of* Indiana , *for and in consideration of* One hundred twenty-five ------------------------------ *Dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the following described* ***Real Estate*** *in* DeKalb *County in the State of Indiana, to-wit:*

A part of the East half of the Southwest Quarter of Section fifteen (15), Township thirty-five (35) North, Range Twelve (12) East, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:- Commencing thirty (30) rods west of the quarter post between Sections fifteen (15) and twenty-two (22), thence North eight (8) rods, thence West eight (8) rods, thence South eight (8) rods, thence East to the place of beginning., together with all improvements thereon.

In Witness Whereof, *The said* grantor has caused its corporate name to be hereunto subscribed and its corporate seal hereto attached, by Emil V. Anderson and Eph K. Strong, all the duly elected and acting Trustees of said corporation.

~~has hereunto set hand and seal~~, *this* 7th *day of* April 19 27

The Michigan Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America ~~(Seal)~~

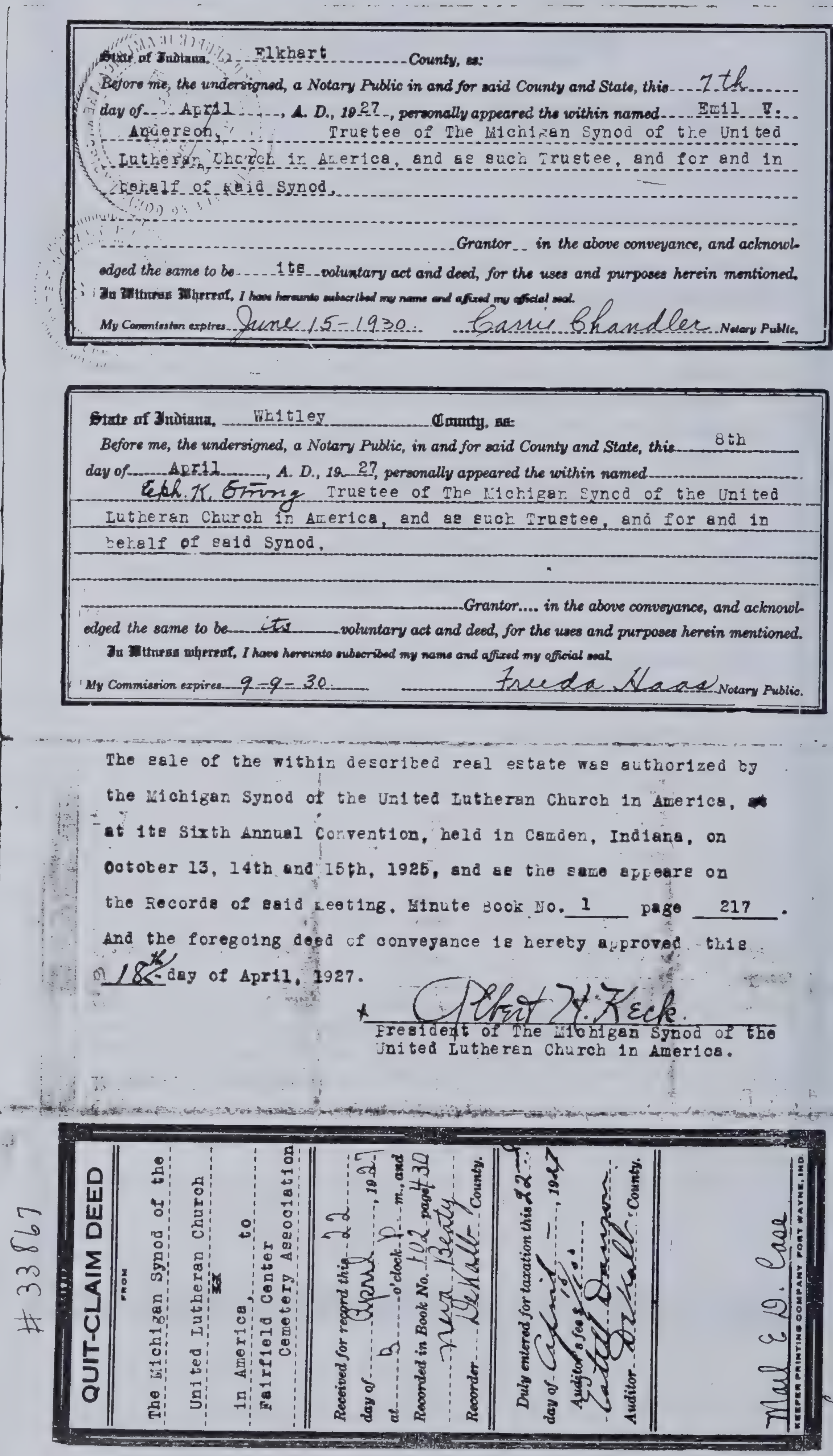
------------------------ (Seal) by Emil V. Anderson ~~(Seal)~~

------------------------ (Seal) Eph. K. Strong ~~(Seal)~~

------------------------ (Seal) ------------ Its Trustees. ~~(Seal)~~

KEEFER PRINTING CO. FT. WAYNE IND.

Quit Claim Deed from the Michigan Synod of the United States Lutheran Church in America to Fairfield "Center" Cemetery Association. April 7, 1927. Page 1



State of Indiana, Elkhart County, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, this 7th day of April, A. D., 1927, personally appeared the within named Emil V. Anderson, Trustee of The Michigan Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America, and as such Trustee, and for and in behalf of said Synod,

Grantor in the above conveyance, and acknowledged the same to be its voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes herein mentioned.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

My Commission expires June 15-1930 Carrie Chandler Notary Public.

State of Indiana, Whitley County, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1927, personally appeared the within named Eph. K. Ewing Trustee of The Michigan Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America, and as such Trustee, and for and in behalf of said Synod,

Grantor.... in the above conveyance, and acknowledged the same to be its voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes herein mentioned.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

My Commission expires 9-9-30 Freeda Haas Notary Public.

The sale of the within described real estate was authorized by the Michigan Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America, at its Sixth Annual Convention, held in Camden, Indiana, on October 13, 14th and 15th, 1925, and as the same appears on the Records of said meeting, Minute Book No. 1 page 217.

And the foregoing deed of conveyance is hereby approved this 18th day of April, 1927.

Albert H. Keck
President of The Michigan Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America.

#33867

QUIT-CLAIM DEED

FROM

The Michigan Synod of the United Lutheran Church in America, to Fairfield Center Cemetery Association

Received for record this 22 day of April, 1927 at 3 o'clock P. m., and Recorded in Book No. 102 page 430

Nina Beaty Recorder DeKalb County.

Duly entered for taxation this 22 day of April, 1927

Auditor's fee $.10

Estell Danger Auditor DeKalb County.

Mail E D. Case
Corunna

KEEPER PRINTING COMPANY FORT WAYNE, IND

Quit Claim Deed from the Michigan Synod of the United States Lutheran Church in America to Fairfield "Center" Cemetery Association. April 7, 1927. Page 2

THIS FORM HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE INDIANA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION FOR USE BY LAWYERS ONLY. THE SELECTION OF A FORM OF INSTRUMENT, FILLING IN BLANK SPACES, STRIKING OUT PROVISIONS AND INSERTION OF SPECIAL CLAUSES, CONSTITUTES THE PRACTICE OF LAW AND SHOULD BE DONE BY A LAWYER.

RECEIVED FOR RECORD
12:30 o'clock P M and Recorded
In Record 160 Page 494
OCT 21 1975
4410
RECORDER OF DE KALB

QUIT CLAIM DEED

This Indenture witnesseth that FAIRFIELD CENTER CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, by Willard Stonebraker, President, and Chester Vian, Secretary,

of DeKalb *County in the State of* Indiana

Releases and quit claims to FAIRFIELD CIVIL TOWNSHIP, DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA.

of DeKalb *County in the State of* Indiana
for and in consideration of One Dollar ($1.00) and other good and valuable con
the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the following Real Estate in DeKalb *County in the State of Indiana, to wit:*

A part of the East half of the Southwest Quarter of Section Fifteen (15), Township thirty-five (35) North, Range Twelve (12) East, more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing thirty (30) rods west of the quarter post between Sections fifteen (15) and twenty-two (22), thence North eight (8) rods, thence West eight (8) rods, thence South eight (8) rods, thence East to the place of beginning, together with all improvements thereon.

This conveyance is made subject to the following conditons:

1. In the event the office of Fairfield Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, Trustee is ever terminated or abandoned, title to said real estate shall revert to the Grantor.
2. The improvements located on said real estate are to be used as a general community building by the residents of Fairfield Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. If said improvements are not used or available for such purposes for a period in excess of one (1) year, title to said real estate shall revert to Grantor.

This Deed is given by the Grantor to the Grantee pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Trustees of Grantor passed at a special meeting held on the 7th day of June, 1975.

Dated this 7th **Day of** June **19** 75

FAIRFIELD CENTER CEMETERY ASSOCIATION
BY: Willard Stonebraker Seal
WILLARD STONEBRAKER, President
BY: Chester Vian Seal
CHESTER VIAN, Secretary
Seal
Seal
Seal
Seal

DULY ENTERED FOR TAXATION
OCT 21 1975
Marjorie E. Case
AUDITOR DE KALB COUNTY

State of Indiana, DeKalb **County, ss:**

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, this 7th *day of* June 19 75 *personally appeared:* FAIRFIELD CENTER CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, BY WILLARD STONEBRAKER, PRESIDENT, AND CHESTER VIAN, SECRETARY,

And acknowledged the execution of the foregoing deed. In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal. My commission expires July 6 19 79

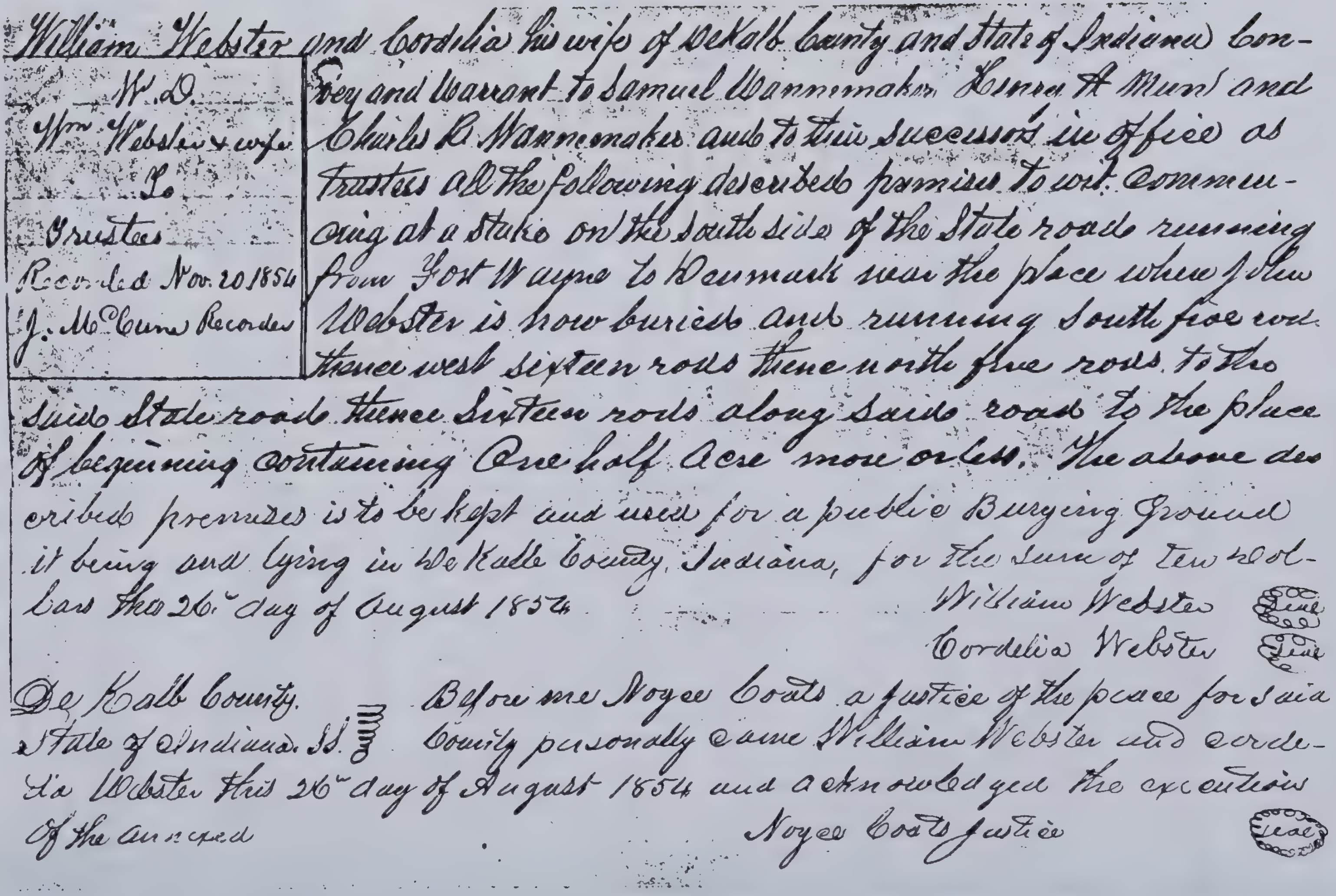
Gladys Stonebraker
Notary Public

Prepared by the law office of JOHN MARTIN SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TWELFTH AND JACKSON STREETS, AUBURN, INDIANA. *Member of* DeKalb Co. and *Indiana Bar Association* s.

MAIL TO:

Quit Claim Deed from the Fairfield "Center" Cemetery Association to Fairfield Civil Township. June 7, 1975.

PRINTED BY THE ALLEN COUNTY INDIANA BAR ASSOCIATION



W. D.
Wm Webster & wife
To
Trustees
Recorded Nov. 20 1854
J. McCune Recorder

William Webster and Cordelia his wife of DeKalb County and State of Indiana Convey and Warrant to Samuel Wannemaker Henry H Mun and Charles R. Wannemaker and to their successors in office as trustees all the following described premises to wit: Commencing at a stake on the south side of the State road running from Fort Wayne to Denmark near the place where John Webster is now buried and running South five rods thence west sixteen rods thence north five rods to the said State road thence Sixteen rods along said road to the place of beginning containing One half Acre more or less. The above described premises is to be kept and used for a public Burying Ground it being and lying in DeKalb County, Indiana, for the sum of ten dollars this 26th day of August 1854

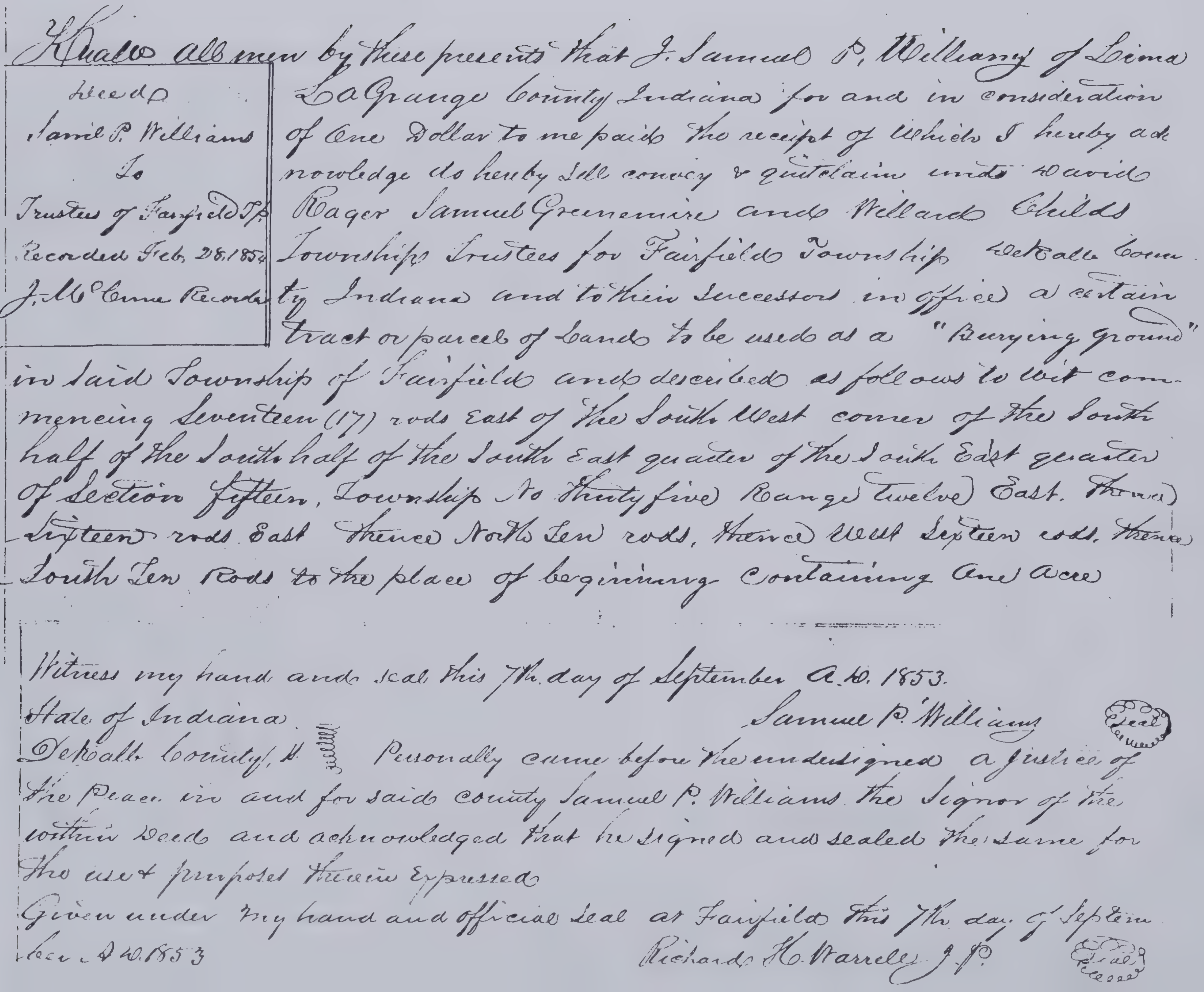
William Webster Seal
Cordelia Webster Seal

De Kalb County.
State of Indiana. SS.

Before me Noyce Coats a Justice of the peace for said County personally came William Webster and Cordelia Webster this 26th day of August 1854 and acknowledged the execution of the annexed

Noyce Coats Justice Seal

WEBSTER DEED -August 26, 1856
Interesting deed I mentioned above but not affiliated with the Fairfield Cemetery. See Reprint to be more legibile.



Deed
Saml P. Williams
To
Trustees of Fairfield Tp.
Recorded Feb. 28. 1854
J. McCune Recorde

Know all men by these presents that I Samuel P. Williams of Lima LaGrange County Indiana for and in consideration of One Dollar to me paid the receipt of which I hereby acknowledge do hereby sell convey & quitclaim unto David Rager Samuel Greenemire and Willard Childs Township Trustees for Fairfield Township DeKalb County Indiana and to their successors in office a certain tract or parcel of Land to be used as a "Burying ground" in said Township of Fairfield and described as follows to wit commencing Seventeen (17) rods East of the South West corner of the South half of the South half of the South East quarter of the South East quarter Of Section fifteen, Township No thirty five Range twelve East. thence Sixteen rods East thence North ten rods, thence West Sixteen rods. thence South Ten Rods to the place of beginning Containing One Acre

Witness my hand and seal this 7th day of September A.D. 1853.

Samuel P. Williams Seal

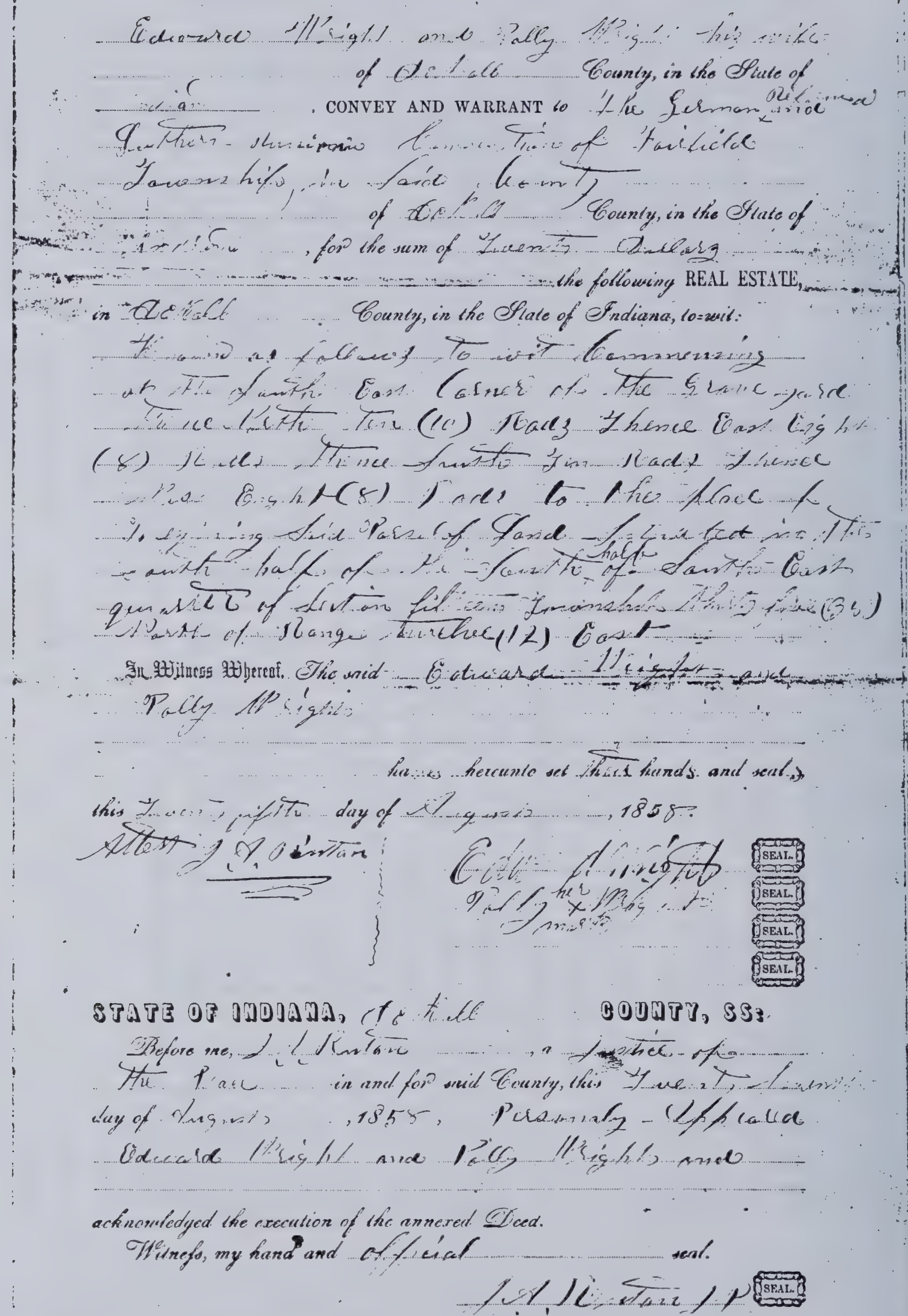
State of Indiana
DeKalb County, ss

Personally came before the undersigned a justice of the Peace in and for said county Samuel P. Williams the Signor of the within Deed and acknowledged that he signed and sealed the same for the use & purposes therein Expressed

Given under my hand and official seal at Fairfield this 7th day of September AD 1853

Richard H. Warrell J.P. Seal

DEED FOR TOWNSHIP CEMETERY
Sept. 7, 1853



Edward Wright and Polly Wright his wife
of DeKalb County, in the State of
Indiana, CONVEY AND WARRANT to The German Reformed and
Lutheran Union Congregation of Fairfield
Township, in said County
of DeKalb County, in the State of
Indiana, for the sum of Twenty Dollars
the following REAL ESTATE,
in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

Bound as follows to wit Commencing at the South East Corner of the Grave yard thence North Ten (10) Rods thence East Eight (8) Rods thence South Ten Rods thence West Eight (8) Rods to the place of beginning Said Parcel of Land Situated in the South half of the South half of South East quarter of Section fifteen Township Thirty five (35) North of Range twelve (12) East

In Witness Whereof, The said Edward Wright and Polly Wright have hereunto set their hands and seals this Twenty fifth day of August, 1858.

Attest J. A. Winton

Edward Wright SEAL.
Polly her x mark Wright SEAL.
SEAL.
SEAL.

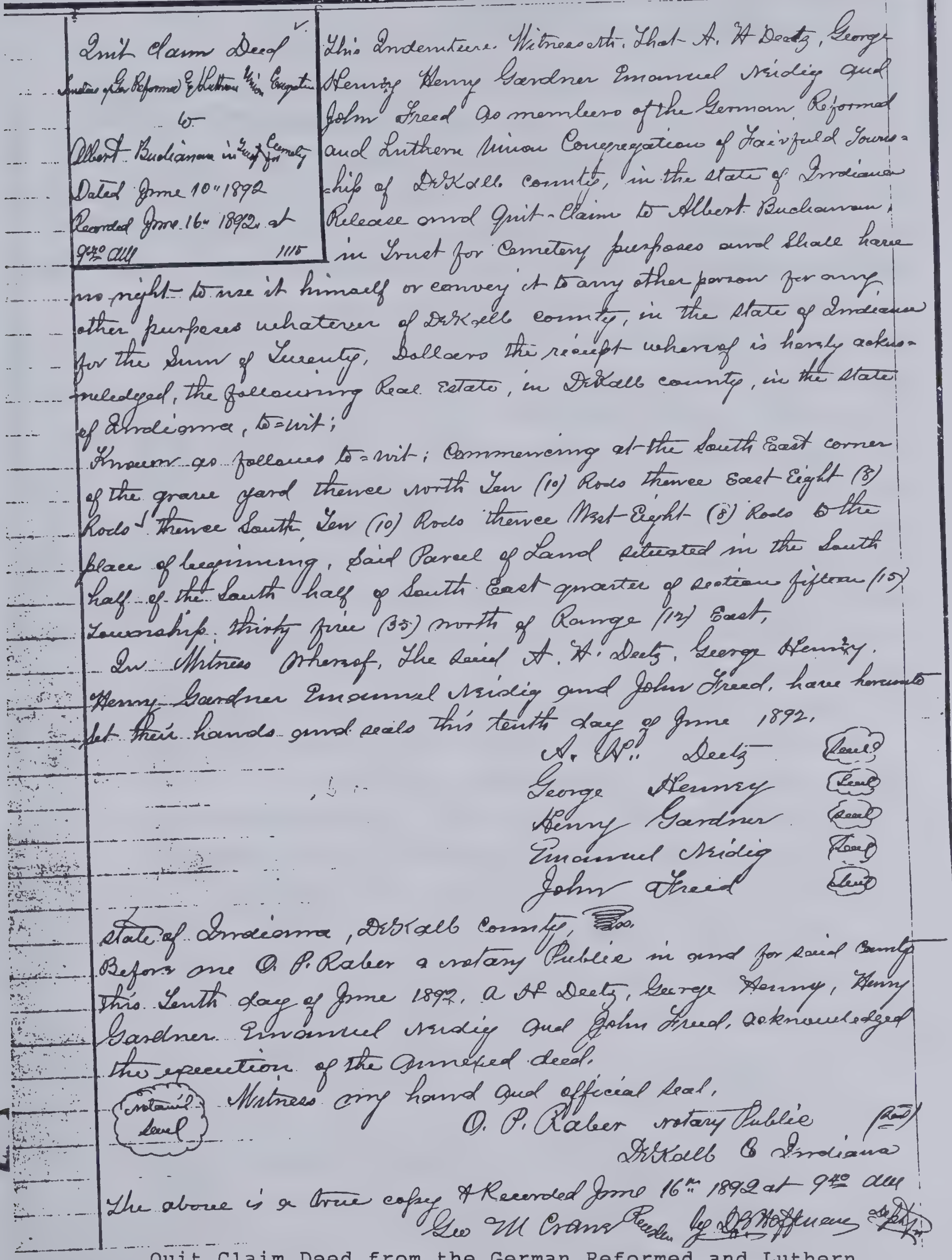
STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb COUNTY, SS:

Before me, J. A. Winton, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, this Twenty Seventh day of August, 1858, Personally Appeared Edward Wright and Polly Wright and acknowledged the execution of the annexed Deed.

Witness, my hand and Official seal.

J. A. Winton J P SEAL.

Edward & Polly Wright Deed to the German Reformed and Lutheran Union Congregation of Fairfield Township. August 25, 1858. This ½ acre later became Fairfield Cemetery 1st Addition.



Quit Claim Deed
Trustees of Ger Reformed & Luthern Union Congregation
to
Albert Buchanan in Trust for Cemetery
Dated June 10" 1892
Recorded June 16th 1892 at
9^{40} AM 1115

This Indenture Witnesseth. That A. H Deetz, George Henry Henry Gardner Emanuel Nidig and John Freed as members of the German Reformed and Luthern Union Congregation of Fairfield Township of DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana Release and Quit-Claim to Albert Buchanan, in Trust for Cemetery purposes and shall have no right to use it himself or convey it to any other person for any other purposes whatever of DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana for the Sum of Twenty Dollars the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the following Real Estate, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, to-wit;

Known as follows to-wit; Commencing at the South East corner of the grave yard thence north Ten (10) Rods thence East Eight (8) Rods thence South Ten (10) Rods thence West Eight (8) Rods to the place of beginning, Said Parcel of Land situated in the South half of the South half of South East quarter of section fifteen (15) Township thirty five (35) north of Range (12) East,

In Witness Whereof, The said A. H. Deetz, George Henry, Henry Gardner Emanuel Nidig and John Freed, have hereunto set their hands and seals this tenth day of June 1892.

A. H. Deetz (Seal)
George Henney (Seal)
Henry Gardner (Seal)
Emanuel Nidig (Seal)
John Freed (Seal)

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, ss.

Before me O. P. Raber a notary Public in and for said County this Tenth day of June 1892. A H Deetz, George Henry, Henry Gardner Emanuel Nidig and John Freed, acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed.

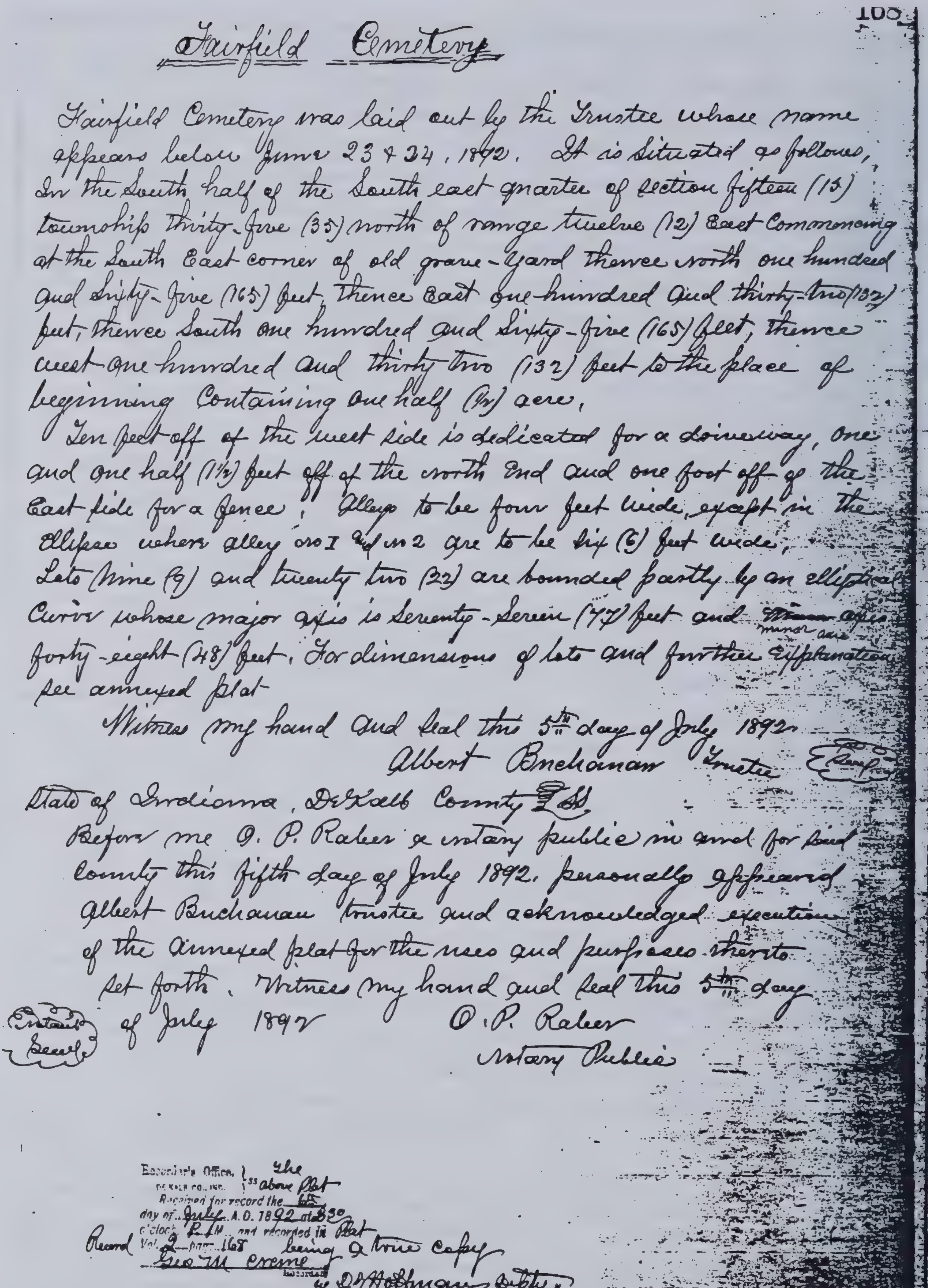
Witness my hand and official seal.

Notarial Seal

O. P. Raber notary Public (Seal)
DeKalb Co Indiana

The above is a true copy & Recorded June 16th 1892 at 9^{40} AM
Geo M Crane Recorder by D B Hoffman Deputy

Quit Claim Deed from the German Reformed and Luthern Union Congregation of Fairfield Township to Albert Buchanan in trust for Cemetery purposes for 1st Addition of Fairfield Cemetery. June 10, 1892



105

Fairfield Cemetery

Fairfield Cemetery was laid out by the Trustee whose name appears below June 23 & 24, 1892. It is Situated as follows, In the South half of the South east quarter of section fifteen (15) township thirty-five (35) north of range twelve (12) East Commencing at the South East corner of old grave-yard thence north one hundred and Sixty-five (165) feet, thence East one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet, thence South one hundred and Sixty-five (165) feet, thence west one hundred and thirty two (132) feet to the place of beginning Containing one half (½) acre.

Ten feet off of the west side is dedicated for a driveway, one and one half (1½) feet off of the north End and one foot off of the East side for a fence; Alleys to be four feet wide, except in the Ellipse where alley no 1 and no 2 are to be six (6) feet wide; Lots Nine (9) and twenty two (22) are bounded partly by an elliptical Curve whose major axis is Seventy-Seven (77) feet and minor axis forty-eight (48) feet. For dimensions of lots and further explanation see annexed plat

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of July 1892

Albert Buchanan Trustee

Seal

State of Indiana, DeKalb County } SS.

Before me O. P. Raber a notary public in and for said county this fifth day of July 1892. personally appeared Albert Buchanan trustee and acknowledged execution of the annexed plat for the uses and purposes therein set forth. Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of July 1892

Notarial Seal

O. P. Raber
Notary Public

Recorder's Office, } ss The above Plat
DE KALB CO., IND. }
Received for record the 6th day of July A.D. 1892 at 8³⁰ o'clock P.M. and recorded in Plat Record Vol. 2 page 168 being a true copy
Geo M Crane
Recorder
by D. H. Hoffman Depty

Transfer of 1st Addition Land by Albert Buchanan, Twp. Trustee, to Fairfield Cemetery, July 5, 1892

WARRANTY DEED.

This Indenture Witnesseth, That Joseph Huet Lydia Huet Husband and Wife

of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana

Convey and Warrant to The Fairfield Cemetry association

of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana

for the sum of Two Hundred DOLLARS

the following described REAL ESTATE in DeKalb

County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit;

Commencing at the South West Corner of the Old grave Yard. thence West Eight (8) feet thence North sixteen and one half (16½) rods thence East Twenty four (24) rods, and Eight (8) feet; thence south six and one half (6½) rods thence West Twenty four (24) rods thence South Ten (10) rods to the place of begining

In the South half (½) of the South half (½) of the South East quarter of section fifteen (15) in township Thirty Five (35) range Twelve (12) East.

said association to build a lawful fence around West North and East lines and to keep same in repare

In Witness Whereof, The said Joseph Huet and Lydia Huet Husband and Wife have hereunto set Their hands and seals this 31st day of October A. D. 1895.

[L. S.] Joseph Huet [L. S.]

[L. S.] Lydia Huet [L. S.]

[L. S.] [L. S.]

State of Indiana, DeKalb **County, ss.**

Before me, O. P. Raber a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared Joseph Huet and Lydia Huet Husband and Wife and acknowledged the execution of the within Warranty Deed to be voluntary act and deed.

WITNESS my hand and Official Seal, this 31st day of October 1895.

O. P. Raber
Notary Public

DEED FOR SECOND ADDITION
Oct. 31, 1895

WARRANTY DEED Frank W. Willis & Son. Manufacturing Stationers, Waterloo, Ind.

This Identure Witnesseth: *That* Jos. Huet & Lydia Huet his wife

of DeKalb *County, in the State of* Indiana

Convey and Warrant to Trustees of Fairfield Cemetery Association.

of DeKalb *County, in the State of* Indiana.

for the sum of Five Hundred Three & 68/100 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Dollars,*

the following Real Estate, in DeKalb *County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:*

Commencing 681 ft & 6 inches East of the South west corner of the South east quarter of Section 15 Fairfield Township DeKalb County and State of Indiana thence East 322 feet thence north 272 ft & 3 in. thence west 322 feet thence south 272 ft & 3 in. to place of beginning and contains two & one hundreth(2&1/100) acres. The above describes tract is deededfor cemetory purposes and to be fenced by said association with a lawful fence,

IN WITNESS WHEREOF. The said Joseph Huet & Lydia Huet(his wife)

have hereunto set their *hands and seals this* 14th *day of* December *A. D.* 1906

Jos Huet (L. S.)

(L. S.)

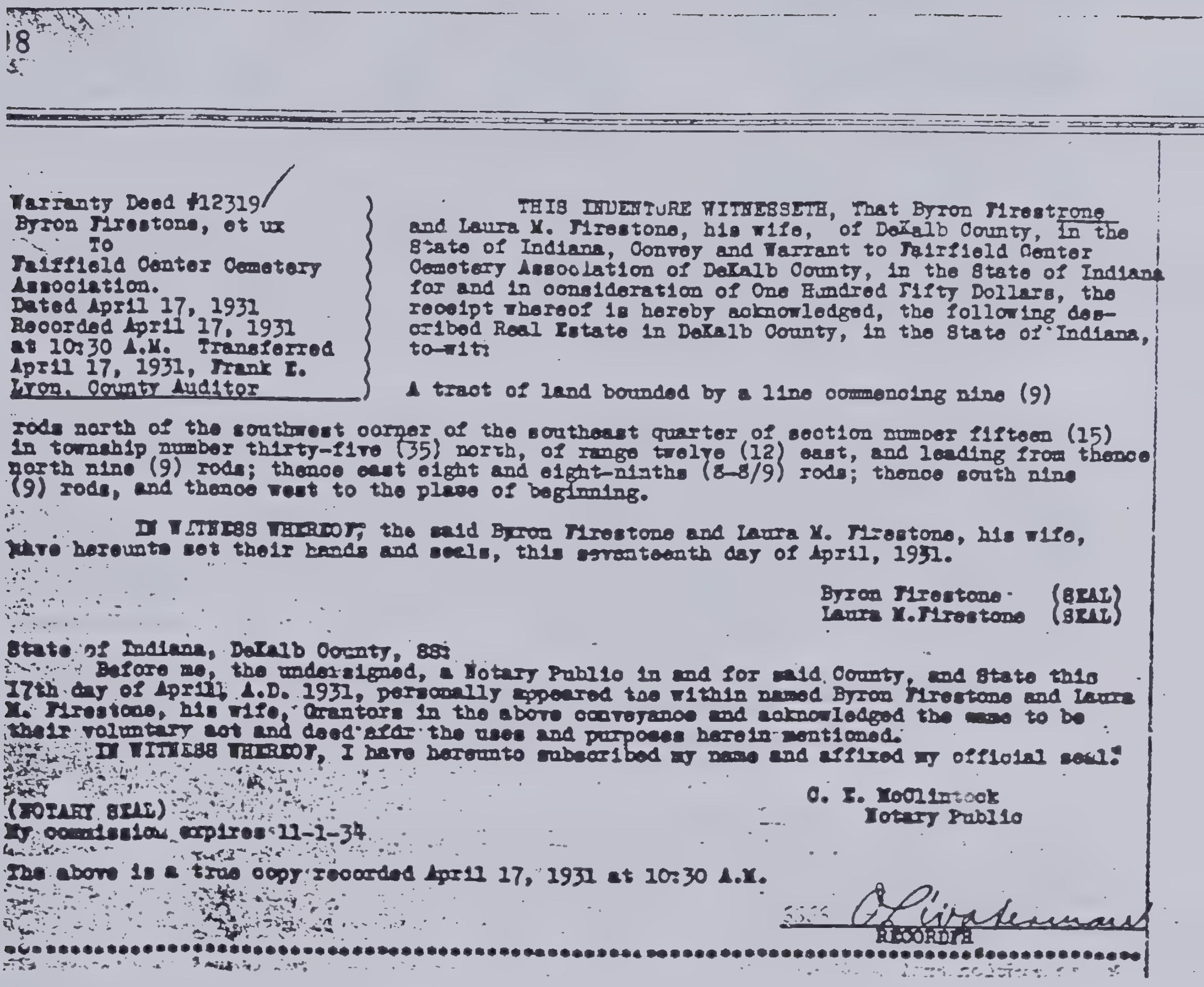
Lydia Huet (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

DEED FOR 3RD ADDITION (L. S.)

Dec. 14, 1906 (L. S.)



18

Warranty Deed #12319
Byron Firestone, et ux
To
Faiffield Center Cemetery
Association.
Dated April 17, 1931
Recorded April 17, 1931
at 10:30 A.M. Transferred
April 17, 1931, Frank E.
Lyon, County Auditor

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That Byron Firestone and Laura M. Firestone, his wife, of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, Convey and Warrant to Fairfield Center Cemetery Association of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana for and in consideration of One Hundred Fifty Dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the following described Real Estate in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

A tract of land bounded by a line commencing nine (9) rods north of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section number fifteen (15) in township number thirty-five (35) north, of range twelve (12) east, and leading from thence north nine (9) rods; thence east eight and eight-ninths (8-8/9) rods; thence south nine (9) rods, and thence west to the place of beginning.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Byron Firestone and Laura M. Firestone, his wife, have hereunto set their hands and seals, this seventeenth day of April, 1931.

Byron Firestone (SEAL)
Laura M. Firestone (SEAL)

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, SS:

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County, and State this 17th day of April, A.D. 1931, personally appeared the within named Byron Firestone and Laura M. Firestone, his wife, Grantors in the above conveyance and acknowledged the same to be their voluntary act and deed afdr the uses and purposes herein mentioned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

C. E. McClintock
Notary Public

(NOTARY SEAL)
My commission expires 11-1-34

The above is a true copy recorded April 17, 1931 at 10:30 A.M.

RECORDER

DEED FOR .5 ACRE FROM BYRON FIRESTONE FOR 7TH ADDITION
April 17, 1931

In WITNESS WHEREOF, the said John P. Hoff, as Sheriff aforesaid, has hereunto set his hand and seal, this 23rd day of April, 1931.

John P. Hoff, (SEAL)
Sheriff of DeKalb County

State of Indiana, County of DeKalb, SS:

Before me, M. J. Hoff, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally came John P. Hoff, Sheriff of said County, and acknowledged the execution of the above and foregoing deed, as such Sheriff.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my Notarial seal of office this 23rd day of April, A.D. 1931.

(NOTARY SEAL)
My com. Expires Feb. 3, 1933.

M. J. Hoff
Notary Public

The foregoing is a true copy recorded April 23, 1931 at 4:30 P.M.

O L Waterman
RECORDER

****

Warranty Deed #12417 /
Arthur J. Bower, et ux
To
Fairfield Cemetery Association
Dated April 20, 1931
Recorded April 24, 1931
at 2 P.M. Transferred
April 24, 1931 Frank E. Lyon
County Auditor

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That Arthur J. Bower, and Minnie Bower, husband and wife, of Kendallville of Noble County, in the State of Indiana, Convey and Warrant to Fairfield Cemetery Association of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, for and in consideration of One Dollar and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the following described Real Estate in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

Beginning six hundred twenty-two (622) feet east of a stone with iron pipe on top with brick around pipe at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section twenty-two (22) Township thirty five (35) North, range twelve (12) east second Meridian, DeKalb County Indiana; thence easy three hundred eighty-three and two tenths (383.2) feet, thence south two hundred sixty-two and one half (262.5) feet, thence west three hundred eighty-three and two tenths (383.2) feet and thence north two hundred sixty two and one half (262.5) feet to the place of beginning containing about 2.31 acres of land more or less.

This deed is made, executed and delivered on the following terms and conditions to-wit: that the real estate hereinafter described out of the northwest corner of the above described real estate shall not be used as a cemetery nor burying ground, but shall be used as a park, said restricted ground being as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone with iron pipe on top with brick around pipe at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section Twenty-two (22) Township thirty-five (35) North, range twelve (12) east of second Meridian, DeKalb County, Indiana, thence east six hundred forty (640) feet, thence south seven feet to point of fan, (this being starting point) thence easy seventy five (75) feet to east side of fan, thence in a circular form south west from said point, said circle always being seventy five (75) feet from point of beginning to a point seventy five (75) feet south of place of beginning of said fan, thence north seventy five feet to place of beginning, containing .064566 hundredths of an acre more or less.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said Arthur J. Bower and Minnie Bower have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 20th day of April ,1931.

Arthur J. Bower (SEAL)
Minnie Bower (SEAL)

State of Indiana, Noble County, SS:

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State this 20th day of April, A.D. 1931, personally appeared the within named Arthur J. Bower and Minnie Bower, husband and wife and both over the age of twenty-one years, grantors in the above conveyance, and acknowledged the same to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes herein mentioned.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

(NOTARY SEAL)
My commission expires Decemver 16th, 1934.

Clarence R. Finley
Notary Public

The above is a true copy recorded April 24, 1931 at 2 P.M.

O L Waterman
RECORDER

BOWER DEED FOR 4TH ADDITION
April, 20, 1931

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, SS:

Before me, C. E. McClintock, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 4th day of December A.D. 1931, personally appeared the within named Miles Baxter, President and H. D. Weaver, Secretary of Evergreen Cemetery Association, and for and on behalf of said Evergreen Cemetery Association, acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed.

C. E. McClintock
Notary Public

(NOTARY SEAL)
My commission expires 11-7-34.

The above is a true copy recorded December 12, 1931 at 11:30 A.M.

O L Waterman
RECORDER

* * * * *

Warranty Deed #2632
William Stomm, et ux
To
Fairfield Center Cemetery Assoc.
Amount: $75.00
Dated Nov. 27, 1931
Recorded Dec. 12, 1931
at 11 A.M. Transferred
Dec. 12, 1931 Frank E
Lyon, County Auditor

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the Grantor William Stomm and Cora B. Stomm, his wife, of the Fairfield Center in the County of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, for and in consideration of the sum of Seventy five dollars in hand paid, Convey and Warrant to Fairfield Center Cemetery Association of the Fairfield Center, County of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, the following described real estate to-wit:

A piece or parcel of land bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing thirty two and 6/11 rods (32-6/11 rods) east of the quarter post on north line of Section twenty two (22) township thirty five (35) North Range twelve (12) east from thence east eighty five (85) feet; thence south two hundred sixty two and one half (262½) feet; thence west eighty five (85) feet; thence north two hundred sixty two and one half (262½) feet to the true place of beginning. situated in the Section 22, of Fairfield Township in the county of DeKalb in the state of Indiana, hereby releasing and waiving all rights under and by virtue of the Homestead Exemption Laws of this State.

Dated this 27th day of November, A.D. 1931

William Stomm (SEAL)
Cora B. Stomm (SEAL)

State of Indiana, County of DeKalb, SS:

I, W. A. Arnold, a notary public in and for said county in the state aforesaid, Do Hereby Certify that William Stomm and Cora B. Stomm his wife personally known to me to be the persons whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument as their free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set fort, including the release and wavier of the right of homestead.

Given under my hand and notary seal this 27th day of November, A.D. 1931,

W. A. Arnold
Notary Public

(NOTARY SEAL)
My commission expires March 5, 1933.

The above is a true copy recorded Dece,ber 12, 1931 at 11 A.M.

O L Waterman
RECORDER

* * * * *

STOMM DEED FOR 4TH ADDITION
Nov. 27, 1931

THIS INSTRUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE INDIANA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION FOR USE BY ATTORNEYS ONLY. THE SELECTION OF A FORM OF INSTRUMENT, FILLING IN BLANK SPACES, STRIKING OUT PROVISIONS, AND INSERTION OF SPECIAL CLAUSES, CONSTITUTES THE PRACTICE OF LAW AND SHOULD BE DONE BY AN ATTORNEY.

~~RECEIVED FOR RECORD~~
~~____ o'clock ____ M and Recorded~~
~~In Record ________ Page ______~~
~~JUN 26 1969~~
~~Larraine Rinehold~~
~~RECORDER OF DE KALB CO.~~

WARRANTY DEED

This indenture witnesseth that RALPH SMITH and HELEN SMITH, husband and wife, as tenants by the entirety, both being over the age of twenty-one (21) years

of DeKalb *County in the State of* Indiana

Conveys and warrants to Fairfield Cemetery Association Board of Trustees

of DeKalb *County in the State of* Indiana

for and in consideration of one dollar ($1.00) and other good and valuable consideration. *the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the following Real Estate in* DeKalb *County in the State of Indiana, to wit:*

Beginning at a point on the section line two hundred seventy-two and five-tenths (272.5) feet east of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of Section Twenty-two (22), Township Thirty-five (35) North, Range Twelve (12) East and from thence as follows, south two hundred sixty-two feet (262'), thence east two hundred sixty-four and five-tenths (264.5) feet, thence north two hundred sixty-two (262) feet to section line, thence west on section line two hundred sixty-fou and five-tents (264.5) feet to the place of beginning. Enclosing an area containing one and six-tenths (1.6) acres.

The north eight (8) feet of the above described area subject to right-of-way of cemetery road.

Grantees assume and agree to pay the 1969 taxes due and payable in 1970 and all taxes and assessments due and payable thereafter.

3688
RECEIVED FOR RECORD
3 30 o'clock P M and Recorded
In Record 146 Page 469
JUN 26 1969
Larraine Rinehold
RECORDER OF DE KALB CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER
VALUATION AFFIDAVIT FILED
AUDITOR OF DEKALB COUNTY.

State of Indiana, DEKALB **County, ss:**

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, this 25th *day of* June 19 69 *personally appeared:* RALPH SMITH and HELEN SMITH, husband and wife, as tenants by the entirety, both being over the age of twenty-one (21) years of DeKalb County in the State of Indiana.

And acknowledged the execution of the foregoing deed. In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal. My commission expires August 2 1969

SEAL

John Martin Smith
Notary Public

Dated this 25th **Day of** June 1969

x Ralph Smith *Seal*
RALPH SMITH

x Helen Smith *Seal*
HELEN SMITH

________________ *Seal*

DULY ENTERED
FOR
TAXATION *Seal*

JUN 26 1969 *Seal*

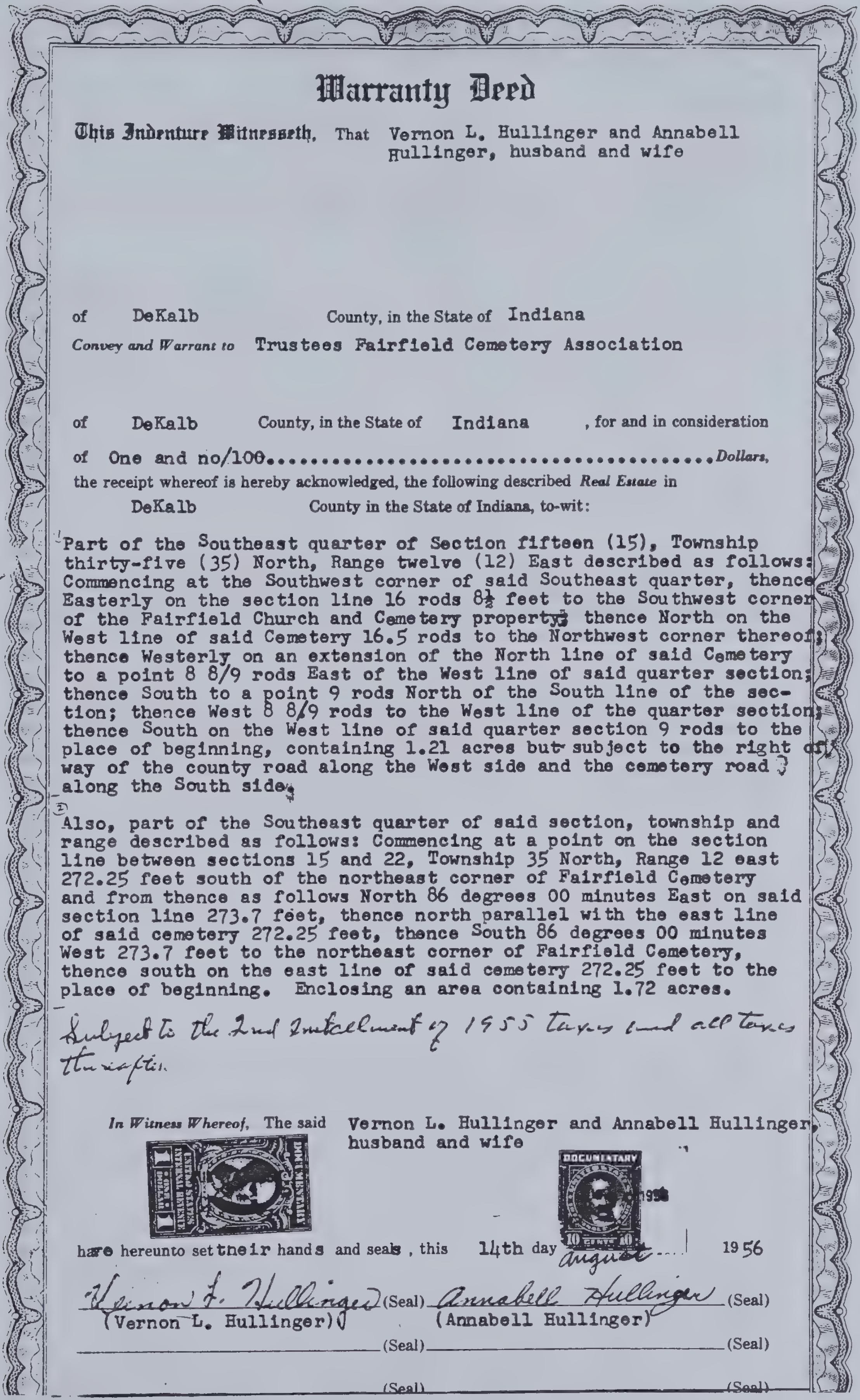
________________ *Seal*
AUDITOR DE KALB COUNTY

This instrument was prepared by JOHN MARTIN SMITH, Attorney at Law, 110 West 8th Street, Auburn, Indiana 46706 *Member of* DeKalb Co Bar & *Indiana Bar Associations*

MAIL TO:

COPYRIGHT ALLEN COUNTY INDIANA BAR ASSOCIATION, 1957
Craft-Line Printing, Inc., Fort Wayne, Indiana

DEED FOR 5TH ADDITION - June 25, 1969



Warranty Deed

This Indenture Witnesseth, That Vernon L. Hullinger and Annabell Hullinger, husband and wife

of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana

Convey and Warrant to Trustees Fairfield Cemetery Association

of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, for and in consideration of One and no/100..*Dollars,* the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the following described *Real Estate* in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

7th

Part of the Southeast quarter of Section fifteen (15), Township thirty-five (35) North, Range twelve (12) East described as follows: Commencing at the Southwest corner of said Southeast quarter, thence Easterly on the section line 16 rods 8½ feet to the Southwest corner of the Fairfield Church and Cemetery property; thence North on the West line of said Cemetery 16.5 rods to the Northwest corner thereof; thence Westerly on an extension of the North line of said Cemetery to a point 8 8/9 rods East of the West line of said quarter section; thence South to a point 9 rods North of the South line of the section; thence West 8 8/9 rods to the West line of the quarter section; thence South on the West line of said quarter section 9 rods to the place of beginning, containing 1.21 acres but subject to the right of way of the county road along the West side and the cemetery road along the South side.

6th

Also, part of the Southeast quarter of said section, township and range described as follows: Commencing at a point on the section line between sections 15 and 22, Township 35 North, Range 12 east 272.25 feet south of the northeast corner of Fairfield Cemetery and from thence as follows North 86 degrees 00 minutes East on said section line 273.7 feet, thence north parallel with the east line of said cemetery 272.25 feet, thence South 86 degrees 00 minutes West 273.7 feet to the northeast corner of Fairfield Cemetery, thence south on the east line of said cemetery 272.25 feet to the place of beginning. Enclosing an area containing 1.72 acres.

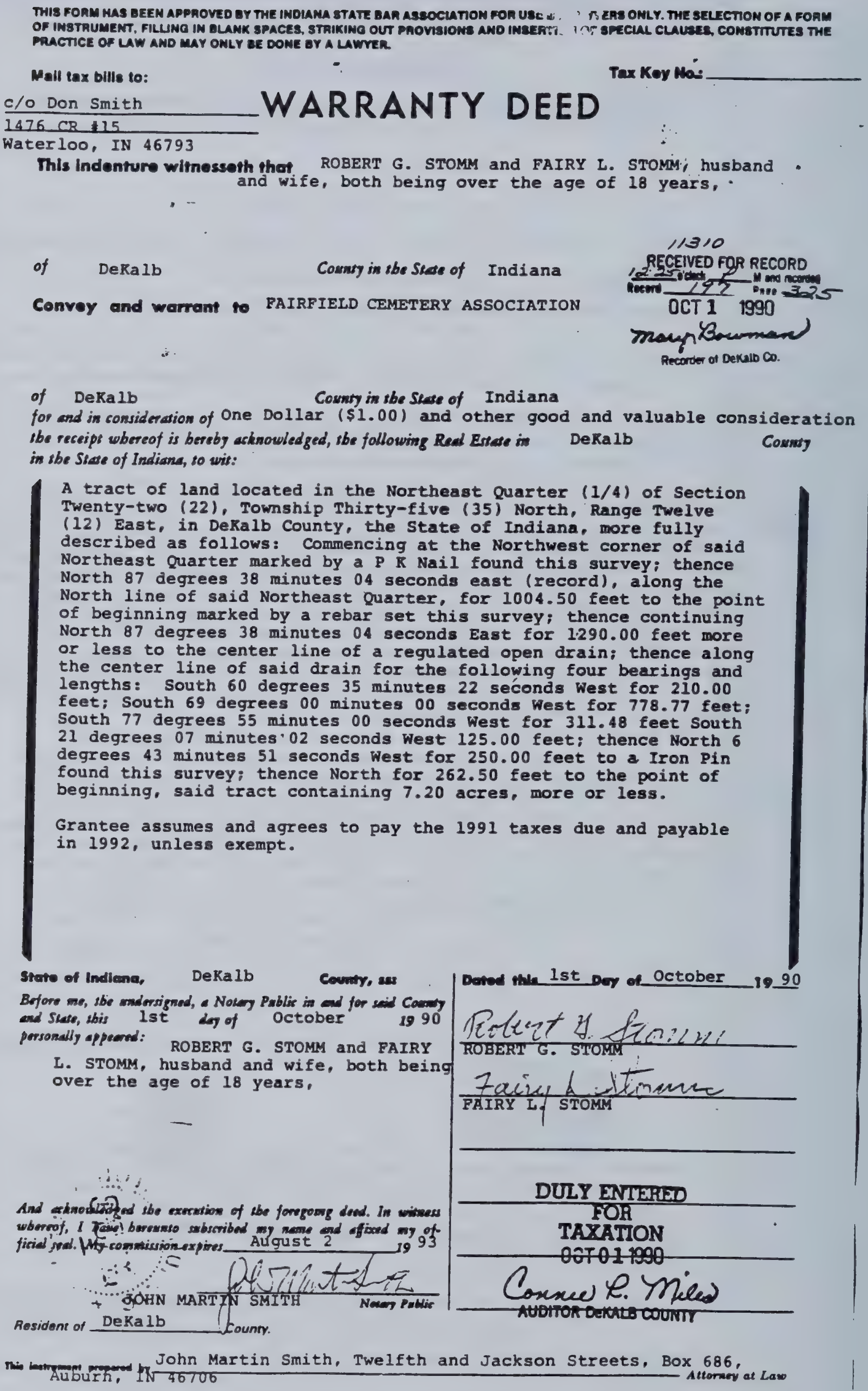
Subject to the 2nd Installment of 1955 taxes and all taxes thereafter.

In Witness Whereof, The said Vernon L. Hullinger and Annabell Hullinger, husband and wife

have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 14th day August 1956

Vernon L. Hullinger (Seal) Annabell Hullinger (Seal)
(Vernon L. Hullinger) (Annabell Hullinger)
(Seal) (Seal)
(Seal) (Seal)

DEED FOR 6TH & 7TH ADDITIONS
AUG. 14, 1956



THIS FORM HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE INDIANA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION FOR USE BY LAWYERS ONLY. THE SELECTION OF A FORM OF INSTRUMENT, FILLING IN BLANK SPACES, STRIKING OUT PROVISIONS AND INSERTION OF SPECIAL CLAUSES, CONSTITUTES THE PRACTICE OF LAW AND MAY ONLY BE DONE BY A LAWYER.

Mail tax bills to:

c/o Don Smith
1476 CR #15
Waterloo, IN 46793

Tax Key No.: ____________

WARRANTY DEED

This indenture witnesseth that ROBERT G. STOMM and FAIRY L. STOMM, husband and wife, both being over the age of 18 years,

of DeKalb *County in the State of* Indiana

Convey and warrant to FAIRFIELD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

11310
RECEIVED FOR RECORD
12:25 o'clock P M and recorded
Record 177 Page 325
OCT 1 1990
Mary Bowman
Recorder of DeKalb Co.

of DeKalb *County in the State of* Indiana
for and in consideration of One Dollar ($1.00) and other good and valuable consideration *the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the following Real Estate in* DeKalb *County in the State of Indiana, to wit:*

A tract of land located in the Northeast Quarter (1/4) of Section Twenty-two (22), Township Thirty-five (35) North, Range Twelve (12) East, in DeKalb County, the State of Indiana, more fully described as follows: Commencing at the Northwest corner of said Northeast Quarter marked by a P K Nail found this survey; thence North 87 degrees 38 minutes 04 seconds east (record), along the North line of said Northeast Quarter, for 1004.50 feet to the point of beginning marked by a rebar set this survey; thence continuing North 87 degrees 38 minutes 04 seconds East for 1290.00 feet more or less to the center line of a regulated open drain; thence along the center line of said drain for the following four bearings and lengths: South 60 degrees 35 minutes 22 seconds West for 210.00 feet; South 69 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds West for 778.77 feet; South 77 degrees 55 minutes 00 seconds West for 311.48 feet South 21 degrees 07 minutes 02 seconds West 125.00 feet; thence North 6 degrees 43 minutes 51 seconds West for 250.00 feet to a Iron Pin found this survey; thence North for 262.50 feet to the point of beginning, said tract containing 7.20 acres, more or less.

Grantee assumes and agrees to pay the 1991 taxes due and payable in 1992, unless exempt.

State of Indiana, DeKalb **County, ss:**

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, this 1st *day of* October *19*90 *personally appeared:* ROBERT G. STOMM and FAIRY L. STOMM, husband and wife, both being over the age of 18 years,

And acknowledged the execution of the foregoing deed. In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal. My commission expires August 2 *19*93

JOHN MARTIN SMITH *Notary Public*
Resident of DeKalb *County.*

Dated this 1st **Day of** October **19**90

Robert G. Stomm
ROBERT G. STOMM

Fairy L. Stomm
FAIRY L. STOMM

DULY ENTERED
FOR
TAXATION
OCT 01 1990
Connie L. Miles
AUDITOR DeKALB COUNTY

This instrument prepared by John Martin Smith, Twelfth and Jackson Streets, Box 686, Auburn, IN 46706 *Attorney at Law*

Warranty Deed from Robert G. and Fairy L. Stomm Oct. 1, 1990

Dr. Harold Clayton Urey

Harold C. Urey

PREFACE
UREY

A history of the Fairfield Cemetery would not be complete without a history or biography of the most famous man buried therein, Dr. Harold Clayton Urey. I started looking for information two years ago about this man. Everyone whom I contacted was agreeable and said they would help because they thought Urey deserved recognition in this area for his great accomplishments. Unfortunately some people's word was not good, including our United States Senators. There were several who did give me help and I received much information from them. To these people I am deeply grateful for their information and help.

I regret that there is quite a bit of repetition throughout these writings. I had so many sources of information and each of them seemed to be alike, whereas some were different. Quite naturally, I found some disagreements among various sources.

If what I have written you find not interesting, you will learn quite a bit about Urey by reading the newspaper articles I have enclosed. They were written by professionals, however, if you want to know more about Urey's early life in detail, I can assure, that you will need to read what I wrote here.

I found no source of information about Urey's personal early life except from his sister Martha's, and his niece Kay Water's writings, and this area’s relatives. I also wrote quite a lot in detail about his scientific work.

It seems to me that when we hear of someone famous, we tend to think that they came from somewhere else, like New York, Chicago or California. Harold Urey's roots were right here in Fairfield Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, where he chose to be buried.

Unfortunately, I have found that most people in this area are pitifully ignorant about this extraordinary American man of Science, and I hope I can change that, at least to some extent.

Many events in the life of the Urey's happened in the month of January, watch for them and you'll see.

THE UREY FAMILY
THE EARLIEST YEARS

Samuel Clayton Urey was born Feb. 17, 1866 in Fairfield Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. He was the son of John Thomas and Elizabeth (Hostetler) Urey. He had received his B.A. degree at Tri-State College, Angola, Indiana by 1890 which was quite rare at that time. He was also an ordained Church of the Brethren minister by 1897. I have a school record of all DeKalb County eighth grade graduates from 1885 to 1915. It lists the school number and teacher for each graduate. Schools did not have eighth grade graduates every year and, therefore, you can't determine the teacher of any school in any year unless they had a graduate. My records show that S.C. Urey taught school at Pleasant Hill Number 9 (1 mile south of Fairfield Center) in the 1886-87 school year. S.C. Urey taught at Richland Township School Number 2 in the 1887-88 school year. Richland Township is adjacent to Fairfield Township on the south. S.C.Urey taught at the Putt School Number 1 in Fairfield Township,(which set across the road west from my house) in the 1891-92 school year. S.C.Urey took charge of the Walkerton, Indiana, school in St. Joseph County in the 1892-93 school year and stayed one year. S.C.Urey taught at the Hesse Cassel School Number 7 in Fairfield Township in the 1893-94 school year. Samuel Clayton Urey married Cora Rebecca Reinoehl on Dec. 24, 1891. She was born Jan. 17, 1870 at the Reinoehl family homestead southwest of Fairfield Center. Her parents were Solomon and Martha (Eckhart) Reinoehl. Cora was educated in the rural township schools and attended two terms at Tri-State College, Angola, Indiana. She taught in the Richland and Fairfield Township schools two years.

Charles Eckhart, the Auburn Industrialist who made carriages and automobiles a century ago and gave Auburn a park, library and a good portion of the Y.M.C.A. was an uncle to Martha Eckhart Reinoehl.

I went to Walkerton, Indiana, (about 80 miles) three times for information about the Ureys, and found the following at the library concerning Samuel Urey and include this excerpt. In 1892 S.C. Urey took charge of the school and most of the boys will remember him and the strap he carried in his pocket. There was a class of four graduates under Mr. Urey, only one still resides here. Urey stayed but one year and died soon after leaving.

This job S.C. Urey took in Walkerton, Indiana, was in a troubled school. It speaks of his position as superintendent. I believe it was more like a teaching principal's job. As the article goes on, it seems the students had gotten control of the school and most administrators stayed but one year. The administrators were praised for working and trying hard but not for being successful. It says, the high school was not doing a third the work they should do and the common school lacked energy. It made no progress. I have reason to believe Samuel Urey regretted this move to Walkerton.

About at the close of the 1892-93 school year Harold Clayton Urey was born, April 29, 1893, to Samuel Clayton and Cora Rebecca (Reinoehl) Urey. Harold's father had studied phrenology and at the time of Harold's birth felt and looked at his head and said to his wife, "He will be a very great man someday." A few years later Samuel told his wife, "Harold will make a big man some day, he's quite a thinker." Harold was born at 600 Ohio Street at Walkerton, Indiana according to their Historical Society. Some say 602 Ohio Street, some say 605 Ohio Street and some say, in a log cabin near, Walkerton. The location of 600 Ohio Street is about 1/2 block west of where their school set at that time.

My DeKalb County graduation school records show that for the 1893-94 school year, S.C. Urey taught at the Hesse Cassel No. 7 school in Fairfield Township.

Some people in Walkerton say Harold Urey was born there and lived the first six years of his life there. Some say he started to school there. This can not be correct, because it just will not jibe. I doubt Harold Urey lived in Walkerton more than a few months. He was not much connected there and was born there mostly by coincidence but he was indeed born there.

Samuel Urey taught school in Fairfield Township, DeKalb County, Indiana in the 1893-94 year and therefore had moved back from Walkerton soon after Harold was born. I don't know where Samuel lived when he moved back from Walkerton. His mother had already been a widow about 14 years at this time and was still operating their 80 acre farm. He may have moved back with her but this would not have been a good move because his sister Rebecca E. Urey died from tuberculosis on May 2, 1894 and was not married and I assume was living at home. Tuberculosis is a lingering illness and she was probably already ill by this time. A second son Clarence Monroe Urey was born on Jan. 2, 1895 (near Fairfield Center) to Samuel and Cora Urey and Samuel contracted Tuberculosis that same year.

Samuel had been told California's hot and dry climate was good for the recovery of T.B. Samuel, his wife and two sons moved to Glendora, California in 1897. Samuel, whose doctor had warned him that any physical activity could jeopardize his recovery, found a job nailing together fruit crates for the packing house, an undertaking that taxed his waning strength but helped keep food on the table. He hammered and coughed, hammered and rested, as his little boys, Harold and Clarence played in and around the workshop.

Because the disparity between the wretched poverty and debilitating illness of this little family, to augment the pittance Samuel earned, Cora took in washings, turning out freshly ironed cloths scrubbed clean on the washboard. One employer had no washtub, so Cora had to scrub those clothes leaning over a bathtub while pregnant.

Then, as if poverty and disease weren't enough to endure, after preaching an evening sermon in the Colton "Mission" on the Fourth of July 1897, Samuel had a complete emotional breakdown. Neither prayer nor love could reverse his condition and he was incarcerated for eight months at the Southern California State Asylum for the Insane, now Patton State Hospital at San Bernardina, CA. It is no surprise that this responsible, devout, loving man unable to support his family, knowing he was to die, went briefly mad. A daughter Martha was born on Jan.1, 1898 while Samuel was incarcerated and is still living, as of the fall of 1997. Samuel and Cora wrote letters to each other while he was away. After Martha was born and trying to decide a name, Samuel wrote to his wife, "I don't care what you name her just so you don't let her grow up to be a Democrat." I doubt that he was kidding. A Urey-Reinoehl marriage traditionally would be a split marriage politically.

In March 1898 Samuel returned home, his mental condition improved but not his Tuberculosis. Etta May Urey, another of Samuel's unmarried sisters, died from Tuberculosis on Aug. 7, 1898 at age 20 years, 2 months and 18 days. After returning home, he remained in California a little over a year and told his wife, "This California climate has done nothing for my Tuberculosis, we may as well move back to Indiana." In June 1899 Samuel and his family moved back to Indiana to live with his widowed mother. His mother was operating the 80 acre farm with the help of a hired man, Martin Alva Long. Alva had taught school and was also a Church of the Brethren minister. This Urey farm was located about 1 mile east of Fairfield Center on County Road 14. The log house and barn set on the forty acre tract on the north side of the road at the top of the hill. There also were forty acres across the road south.

While living here, Harold Urey started to school at the Neidig, brick, one room school. It was about a 3/4 mile walk to school.

On Oct. 30, 1899, at age 33, Samuel Urey died and is buried in the Fairfield Cemetery, as are his three sisters and one brother.

THE LAST BECOME FIRST

More than a year ago I met a man from Colorado, at the Auburn Library, who furnished me much information about Urey. He said his father went to school with Urey and when he first started to school he didn't do very well but later, "After he got the hang of it," he had his nose in a book all the time. Some other reports say that he did not do exceptional while in grammar school but it was when he went to high school that he began to excel.

Albert Einstein was considered stupid when he first started to school and all through school, for that matter, until after he went to college. He was most famous for his theory of relativity but this is not what he won the Nobel Prize for in 1921. He won the Nobel prize for his explanation of how and why special metals emit electrons after light falls on their surface. Later he was considered by many to have the keenest mind of anyone in this 20-th century. Actually this is not an entirely fair statement because it was his wife who had the brains and worked out the explanation of how and why special metals emit electrons after light falls on their surface of which he stole from her, pursued, took credit and won the Nobel Prize. However, he was a brilliant scholar.

In the early fifties several top nuclear scientists realized the enormous, dreadful destruction, capabilities of nuclear weapons. They were concerned about the possibility or probability that in war they could, with the use of these weapons annihilate the entire human race. The only escape would be to renounce war permanently. This petition was signed by several top scientists and Nobel Prize winners, all very knowledgeable about the subject. Albert Einstein had earlier signed a letter to President Roosevelt encouraging him to take more interest in developing an atomic bomb. This letter caused the beginning of the Oak Ridge, Tennessee project, which was the beginning of the manufacturing of the bomb. Einstein, seeing the capability of destruction of nuclear weapons, had long deeply regretted the letter to President Roosevelt that he had signed. Two days before Albert Einstein died in 1955 he anxiously signed this manifesto. It was his last public act and soon was in newspapers around the world. Albert Einstein had no funeral service, no monument and no grave. The disposal of his ashes was kept secret.

Thomas Edison's father thought his son was a lunatic. Between the ages of 8 and 11 he conducted experiments in their basement and occasionally there was an explosion. The older Edison told his wife, "That boy is going to blow this house up sometime if he don't quit fooling around in the basement." We shouldn't give up too quickly on these slow learners.

As I read about several scientists and inventors, I find a few traits, which are quite common. Many didn't do well when they first started to school but later were exceptional in learning. Most had great ambition and perseverance and worked long hours and many didn't care much for appearance and were actually considered slouchy. Most were greedy for knowledge but not often money. Many would do the same thing even without money.

UREY HONORED AT WALKERTON

In August of 1967, the Walkerton American Legion erected a plaque in honor of the birthplace of Harold C. Urey. He was present and gave a speech in part as follows: "My father's family lived east of Fairfield Center about one mile. This was not a prosperous farm. My grandfather Urey died in his early 30's (This must be a misquote or a misprint because his grandfather Urey's head stone in the Fairfield Cemetery says he was 50 yrs., 7 mo. and 25 da. at his time of death (1828-1879), leaving a family of six children. I still vividly remember the log house and log barn which they built on this farm they homesteaded and I marvel that six children (3 boys and 3 girls) were born in that house and were raised there. My father died when I was 6 1/2 years old and my widowed mother and grandmother took care of my brother and sister and me on this farm. Tuberculosis took my father as it did his three sisters, two of whom never married. My two uncles, John and George escaped this plague. Probably they had left home when the tubercular cow came along. My father on this farm about 4 miles northeast of Corunna and about 5 miles southwest of Hudson (east of Kendallville as you see) managed to get considerable education being a graduate of Angola College. He taught school at Walkerton and other places before he took seriously ill. He also was a lay minister of the Brethren Church and was a very religious man, as my mother was a very religious woman."

According to Dr. Urey, three of his father's sisters succumbed with Tuberculosis. One of those three sisters- Nancy- was married to Daniel Stomm and they had two sons Voyd and Roy. Nancy died Jan. 3, 1892 at 23 yrs. and 17 days and is also buried in the Fairfield Cemetery.

LIFE GOES ON

On March 3, 1903, when Harold Urey was 10 yrs old, Cora, the widow of Samuel Urey, married Martin Alva Long. They had two sons and three daughters. Neither son lived a year and both were buried in the Fairfield Cemetery. Also one daughter died at age twenty-eight. Samuel's mother died Jan. 9, 1904 at age 66 yrs. 9 mo. and 7 days and is buried in the Fairfield Cemetery. The farm was sold to David Leins who lived there many years. In 1904 Alva (preferred over Martin) and Cora Long bought a forty acre farm in Smithfield Township. It is on the east side of County Road 23 (township line) between Cedar Lake and County Road 23. It also had a log house. It is two miles directly south of the new Country Meadow School or about 4 1/2 miles directly south of Hudson, Indiana.

While living seven years near Cedar Lake the family raised onions on their muck land. All the family worked at this

tedious job.
The DeKalb County school records show, that while the family lived at Cedar Lake in Smithfield Township, Harold Urey graduated from Smithfield Township School No. 9. This brick one room school, named Cedar Lake, was located on the southwest corner of County Road 20 and County Road 27, (Auburn and Ashley Road) 1/2 mile south and one mile east from Urey's home. This school house is still standing. Many years ago this school house was re-modeled into a house and is still occupied as such. I telephoned the lady who now lives there, as did her parents and siblings many years ago. She still has the engraved sandstone plate from that schoolhouse, which confirms it was number 9. She said that one day many years ago, their entire family was gone for the day and when they returned home, they found a note under their door. The note said "Sorry to have missed you, just though I would stop and visit you a little while", signed Harold Urey. He also may have wanted to visit his old school house and reminisce. Her father was 4 years older than Harold Urey, lived next to them at Cedar Lake and were life long friends. Some records show another Smithfield Township school, about 1 mile north of the Waterloo Cemetery listed as number 9, but they were probably not operating as schools at the same time, or this is a mistake. Recently, I talked with Harold Urey's aged cousin and she said that she was sure Harold went to the Cedar Lake school. In Harold's sister's writings she says she walked to the same school 2 miles away until she was in the seventh grade. According to some accounts, Harold did not get along very well with his stepfather. Harold himself admitted it to his friend Michael Djuricich, when he was the professor of Physics at Fermi's Institute of Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago in 1957. His stepfather was a very intolerant and extremely rigid individual who would automatically reject anybody's views that didn't agree with his own. According to M. Djuricich, Harold Urey's and my own friend, it was due mainly to his stepfather's extremely religious views that Dr. Urey had become later an atheist. I read one account that said Harold Urey's first thoughts of becoming an atheist began while he was in high school. Had I written this 20 years sooner, I could have found out about a lot of things like that.

Harold C. Urey graduated from the eighth grade in 1907 at age 13 with a grade average of 81%. Though graduating at 13, he had his 14th birthday a few days later. His teacher

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The Cedar Lake School No. 9 which Harold C. Urey attended and graduated from the eighth grade.

was Dessa Keggerise. Harold's grades for each subject were: Orthography 89, Reading 86, Writing 78, Arithmetic 94, Geography 91, Grammar 65, History 76 and Physics 66. I read one account that said Harold's eighth grade graduation score was 76%, just a point above that necessary to graduate. I took my figures from the DeKalb County hand written records and believe they are accurate.

After graduating from the Smithfield Township school he could choose any high school at township paid tuition, because at that time Smithfield Township had no high school. The town of Ashley had a high school since 1895, but Smithfield Township didn't buy and merge with the Ashley School until Sept. 15, 1919. For the next two years (1907-08 and 1908-09), Harold Urey went to Kendallville High School. The 1909-10 school year, he went to Waterloo and 1910-11 school year, he went to Kendallville and graduated from there in the spring of 1911. I don't know why he went this one year to Waterloo. Maybe he tried Waterloo and didn't like it or maybe there was an emergency situation at home and Harold was needed to help on the farm. Waterloo was closer (about 5 miles) and he could have traveled by horse. Kendallville was about 11 miles. Harold lived with his Reinoehl grandparents at 108 South Summit Street in Kendallville, Indiana, while he attended high school there.

At the Country Meadow School dedication I asked his daughter Elizabeth if this was true. She said that she knew he lived with someone at Kendallville while attending school there but didn't know who that was. His Reinoehl grandparents had retired from the farm, and were living in Kendallville at the time that Harold attended school there. Harold's sister's writings confirm that he did live with his grandparents.

LAND OF MILK AND HONEY

Alva Long had read a glowing account of land out west, that sounded very inviting. He went there and investigated and was well pleased with what he found. In Jan. 1911 the Long family, except Harold who was a senior and wanted to graduate, moved to Big Timbers, Montana. The family at this time consisted of Alva and Cora Long, Harold, Clarence and Martha Urey, Florence and Wilma Long. Jessie and Wilbur Long were born here in Indiana but neither lived a year.

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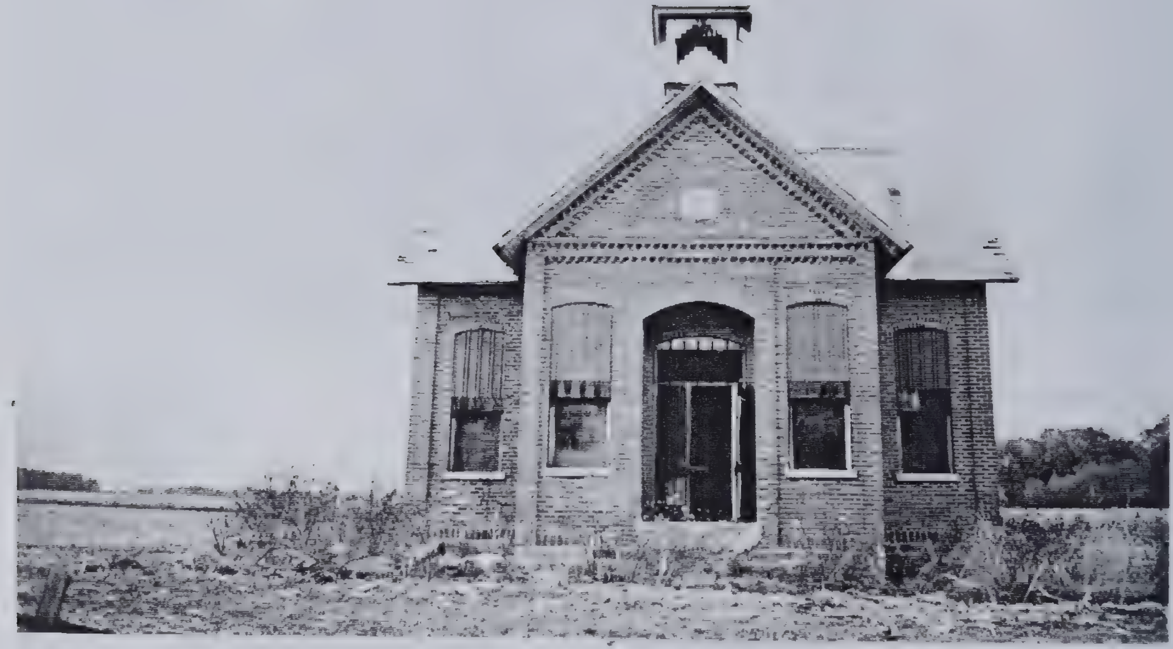
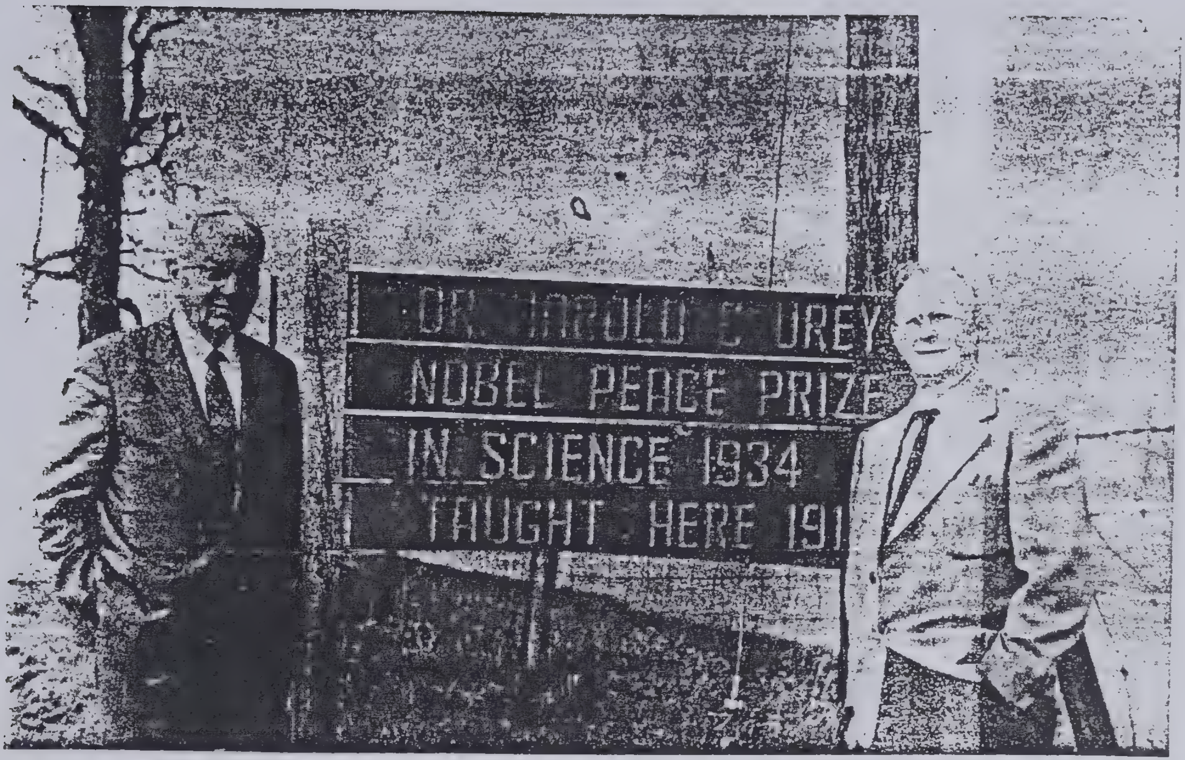


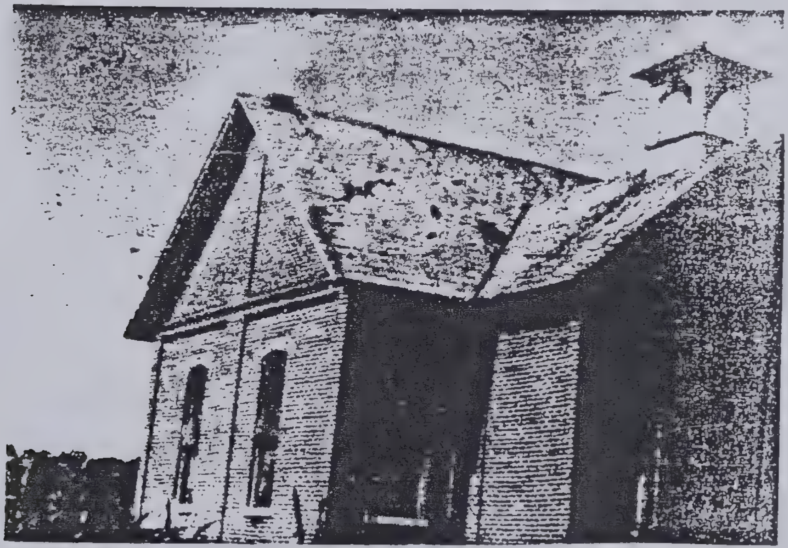
CHAMBERS SCHOOL HOUSE
York Township-District Number 1 - 1898
Noble County, Northwest of Albion, Indiana
Located on Northwest Corner of County Roads 100W and 500N
2 Miles south of U.S. Rd. 6 and 1 mile west of State Rd. 9

Harold C. Urey taught school here in 1911-12 school year.

Since the first edition I have learned that there were two school houses that set at this location. The first one was named The Chambers School House. The one room school house shown here and still standing is known as The Oak Grove School.


DR. HAROLD C. UREY
NOBEL PEACE PRIZE
IN SCIENCE 1934
TAUGHT HERE 191

Dr. Harold C. Urey - Nobel Peace Prize Winner
Pictured with T. C. Holcomb at the site of the
Historical Marker when Urey visited Noble County
in the 1960's.   Photo by Grace Leatherman



"York Twp. - Oak Grove School - Road 500 N. 100 W.
Dr. Harold Urey taught here in 1911

Ina Mae- the youngest- was born in Montana. After four years, the disappointed, Alva accepted a position as pastor in Weiser, Idaho and they left Montana.

LOOKING FOR INTERESTS

Harold Urey graduated from Kendallville High School in the spring of 1911. After completing three months at Earlham College- that fall, he took a teaching job in the Chambers one room school in York Township, Noble County, Indiana. It is located on the northwest corner of County Roads 100W and 500N, northwest of Albion. It is 2 miles south of US 6 and 1 mile west of State Road 9. The brick building, District NO.1 built in 1898, still stands. The main structure appears quite solid, but the slate roof needs some repair and the door and windows are out. It appears to be neglected and abandoned. All land around this old building is being farmed.

UREY LEAVES INDIANA

After teaching one year at this one room school, Urey decided to join his family in Montana in 1912. He never again was a resident of Indiana. The next two years while living in Montana he taught school south of Livingston, Montana. In the fall of 1914, Harold Urey entered college at the University of Montana at Missoula, graduating in 1917 with a bachelors degree. He had a major in Biology and a minor in Chemistry.

World War 1 needed chemists and he took a job with Barrett Chemical Company in Philadelphia working as a research chemist until the war ended. He didn't care much for this job and working for the war effort. After two years, in 1919 he went back to the University of Montana as an instructor in Chemistry. In 1921 he entered the University of California at Berkeley and received his doctoral degree in Chemistry under famous American chemist Gilbert Newton Lewis in 1923. Shortly thereafter, he was awarded a special national fellowship from the National Science Foundation to go to Copenhagen, Denmark. There he did his postgraduate work in physical chemistry and studied directly under the Danish physicist Niels Bohr. The very following year, he attended the special lectures that Niels Bohr personally offered to all young physicist and chemists from all over the world at the Institute for Theoretical Physics at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Bohr himself was a Nobel Prize Winner and an inspiring lecturer and teacher and was known as one of the foremost physical scientists of the 20th century.

After his studies in Denmark, and before returning home, Urey traveled in Europe and met Albert Einstein who became a life long friend. He sailed for the United States on August 15, exactly 1 year after his arrival at Copenhagen. Upon arrival home he received a National Research Council Fellowship to Harvard University, but instead went to Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, as a Research Associate in Chemistry.

UREY FINDS A WIFE

In 1925 Urey took a trip to Seattle, Washington, to visit his mother and stepfather. On the way back Harold decided to stop off at Everett, Washington. Years before, while he was an instructor at the University of Montana, he had become acquainted with a girl named Kate Daum. Kate suggested that he meet her younger sister, Frieda, who was working as a bacteriologist in a doctor's office in Everett. As soon as they met, Harold knew immediately that this was the girl he wanted to marry. He stayed on in Everett and he and Frieda spent the next two weeks hiking in the mountains. Frieda was excited and impressed by the distinguished young Research Chemist. Harold had so many fascinating stories to tell about the far-off places he had been, the famous people he had met and the important work he was doing. Harold was delighted to find out that Frieda was really interested in his work and she could understand even the most complicated scientific details. Because she was so lively and attractive, he was completely in love with her.

Harold wanted to marry Frieda right away and take her back to Baltimore with him. Frieda was not sure. She had just met Harold and marriage would be the most important decision of her life. She wanted more time to think it over. Harold had to return to Baltimore without Frieda but that summer they became engaged.

During the following year, while Harold was back at Johns Hopkins, letters flew back and forth as the couple made plans for the future. In 1926, they were married in Lawrence, Kansas in Frieda's father's home. Then Frieda joined Harold in Baltimore. To this marriage, of 54 years, were born Gertrude Elizabeth, Frieda Rebecca, Mary Alice and John Clayton Urey.

DISCOVERY OF DEUTERIUM

Several top scientist had a theory that a substance such as (Deuterium, Heavy Water, Heavy Hydrogen) might exist but were not sure. They were not sure it existed and nobody could figure out a way to separate this element from ordinary water if it did exist.

Urey's work on gases gave him some other ideas and he began to put them together. If liquid hydrogen were warmed, it would turn into a gas or vapor. Isotopes have the same atomic numbers but different atomic weight. (Webster Dictionary).
But molecules of the lighter isotope should have a higher vapor pressure than those of the heavier isotope. That is, they should be able to move faster and so fly off as a vapor more quickly than the heavier atoms. As a result there should be relatively few atoms of the heavier isotopes in the vapor and more in the liquid left behind. If a sample of liquid hydrogen were heated until nearly all of the liquid had evaporated, then the small amount of liquid left behind should have a much larger proportion of the heavier isotope than the original liquid. (Was this like making maple syrup, that he learned on the farm? - (somewhat). Urey and his assistant, George Murphy, calculated exactly how great the difference should be.

It seems amazing that scientists could figure out so much about substances that had never been isolated - and indeed that they were not even sure really they existed.

Now Harold Urey wrote to an old friend at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C., Ferdinand Brickwedde. He told his friend about his new idea and asked him to distill some hydrogen, that is to heat up some liquid hydrogen until it formed a gas. Brickwedde did this and sent the samples to Urey. Eagerly Urey began to study the new samples on the Rowland Grating. I have noticed several times that, whenever Urey needed something unusual or even none existent, he always knew a buddy who could

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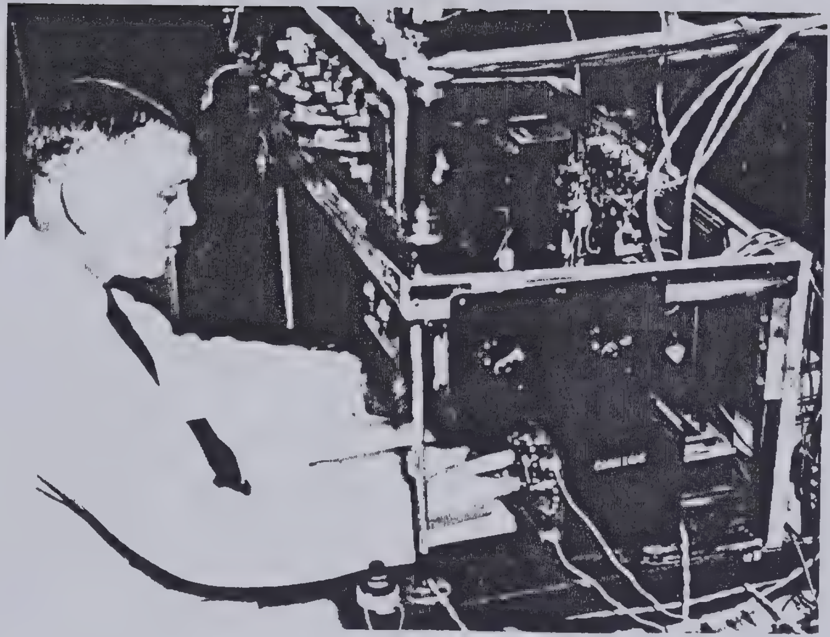


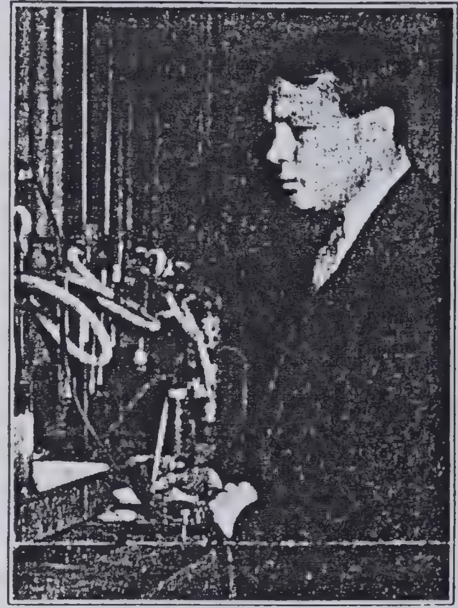
HAROLD C. UREY,who won the 1934 Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating heavy hydrogen, is shown here at work on the mass spectrometer which made isolation possible. Isolation of heavy isotopes of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, sulphur followed. Authority on atomic, molecular structure, Urey directed research at Columbia: separated uranium isotope (U-235).

DEUTERIUM, or heavy hydrogen with a neutron in its nucleus, was discovered by Harold Urey in 1932. Heavy water containing this is moderator of atomic chain reactions. During World War II Urey designed Oak Ridge plant which produced uranium 235 by passing gaseous element through porous barriers.

SCIENCE

D

Again, again & again the telephone on Professor Harold Clayton Urey's littered desk rang one afternoon last week. "Thank you," said Dr. Urey to friends, students, colleagues. "Thank you. . . . Thank you. . . . Thank you." Someone brought into his office on Columbia University's campus a woodcock captured on a windowsill of the chemistry building. Dr. Urey suggested the bird be taken out of the city and freed in the woods. He was in a jovial mood. Word had just arrived from Stockholm that he had been awarded the 1934 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.



Wide World

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

Mice got drunk while guppies died.

Dr. Urey, 41, is the third U. S. scientist to receive the world's richest prize (about $41,000) in Chemistry.* No award for Chemistry was made last year. The Physics prize will not be awarded this year.

Three short years ago the formula D_2O would have been meaningless to chemists because there was no element corresponding to the symbol D. Now every chemist in the land knows that D_2O means *heavy water*, that D is the symbol for the heavy isotope of hydrogen which Dr. Urey identified in the autumn of 1931 (TIME, Dec. 21, 1931) and subsequently named *deuterium*. Undoubtedly in considering last week's award the Swedish Academy took cognizance of the fact that no discovery in the physical sciences in recent years has stimulated more widespread research than D.

Dr. Urey's heavy hydrogen did not burst entirely unexpectedly upon the world, nor was its discovery in any way an accident. It was rather the result of ingenuity backed by sound logic. There were discrepancies in atomic weights. The oxygen atom should have weighed 16 times as much as the hydrogen atom, but it did not. Then it was found that oxygen had two isotopes* weighing 17 and 18 units respectively. Thus it began to seem more & more probable that hydrogen might also have one or more isotopes of its own. Birge of the University of California and Menzel of Harvard showed that the difference would be erased if one atom of hydrogen in every 4,500 had a nucleus twice the weight of the common nuclei. Allison of Alabama Polytechnic Institute found some curious magneto-optic effects in hydrogen which he chose to explain by the presence of a double-weight isotope.

Like the perturbations in planetary orbits that indicated the existence of a planet beyond Neptune, all this was evidence, not proof. Like the planet Pluto, heavy hydrogen had to be located. Dr. Urey knew that if its atoms had indeed a mass of two units, it would show spectrum lines of a predictable kind and position. The question was how to get the substance in sufficient concentration to show spectrum lines at all. It occurred to him that if liquid hydrogen were allowed to evaporate, the lighter atoms would pass off first, leaving the heavy ones in greater abundance. Hydrogen liquefies at —452° F. Dr. Urey had no apparatus for producing that sort of temperature. He asked his friend Ferdinand Brickwedde of the U. S. Bureau of Standards for help. Dr. Brickwedde obtained a gallon of liquid hydrogen, evaporated it to one cubic centimetre, bottled it, sent it to Dr. Urey at Columbia. Dr. Urey and George Murphy, his associate, put the precious drop in a vacuum tube, shot an electric current through it until it glowed brightly, split up the light with a diffraction grating. Three years ago this week, on Thanksgiving Day, they found the spectrum lines of heavy hydrogen exactly where they had predicted.

Since that winter improved methods of making heavy water have been devised at the Bureau of Standards, at University of California, by Dr. Urey himself. It is being made at Penn State, University of Michigan, University of Oregon, scores of other institutions in the U. S. and abroad. Dr. Urey's first cost of $150 per gram has dropped to $15 (about $75,000 per gallon). Princeton makes pure D_2O, estimates the cost at only $5 per gram. Ninety-five percent pure heavy water is available commercially at $20 per gram.

Heavy water is only 10% heavier than ordinary water, slightly more viscous, boils at 214½° F. instead of 212°. Guppy fish, tadpoles and flatworms die in it, but mice fed with it seem to get tipsy. It has been found in slightly higher than normal concentration (one part in 4,500) in the Dead Sea, the Great Salt Lake, the sap and wood of willow trees, borax deposits. The hydrogen of honey, coal benzene and kerosene was found comparatively rich in D. But in the Sun's atmosphere only one atom of D in 100,000 of hydrogen appears to be present.

To chemists, according to Dr. Urey, the greatest importance of heavy hydrogen is that exchange reactions involving hydrogen can be traced, since the heavy and light atoms are as distinct as red and green. To physicists, the heavy nucleus, the deuton, has proved an invaluable atom-smashing projectile. To commercial chemists, interaction experiments between hydrogen and heavy hydrogen at low temperatures have offered hope that the cost of synthesizing alcohols and ammonia may be drastically reduced.

Born in Walkerton, Ind., Harold Clayton Urey was left fatherless when he was 6. His mother and later his stepfather helped him through University of Montana, from which he emerged a zoologist. The War shunted him into chemistry. Later he took his Ph. D. at University of California, studied in Copenhagen under Nobel Laureate Niels Bohr. He is married, has two daughters. He is a neat, square, plump-faced man who likes to extemporize on the piano, make charcoal sketches. Once he smoked two packages of cigarets per day. Now he chews gum instead.

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*Isotopes are varying forms of the same element, chemically alike but differing in density and atomic weight.

Urey Elected

Harold C. Urey, a Walkerton native and a Nobel-Prize winning chemist, and Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, former director of the Selective Service System and a former Steuben County resident, are among 14 persons elected to membership in the Indiana Academy for Prominent Hoosiers.

The 14 were honored for their contributions to education, social service, politics, science and the arts at a luncheon Thursday in Indianapolis.

JUN 29 1974

provide it for him.

On Thanksgiving Day 1931 the first clear results came in. On that fateful day of discovery, Urey arrived home hours late for his Thanksgiving dinner; the family guests had arrived and as his wife recalls, the only excuse he could offer was the comment "Well Frieda, I think we've got it made."

Carefully Urey checked his results. The new lines were definitely there. He also found them in the spectra of ordinary samples of hydrogen. But as he had expected, the lines of the new isotope were much stronger in the concentrated sample from Dr. Brickwedde.

In December of 1931, Urey announced to the world that a heavier isotope of hydrogen had been discovered. He named it deuterium, from a word meaning "second." For it was the second isotope of hydrogen and also the second isotope in the series of all elements arranged by weight.

Later the Rowland Grating was taken apart. The discovery of heavy hydrogen was the only scientific problem for which this instrument was ever used. Often Urey and some of his buddies made crude contraptions out of odds and ends from around their lab to aid them in their work.

From 1929 to 1934 Urey held the position of Associate Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University, New York. In 1934 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University. From 1939 to 1942 he was the executive officer of the Chemistry Department at Columbia.

THE NOBEL PRIZE

One November afternoon in 1934, Urey was at lunch at the Faculty Club when he was called to the telephone. It was a newspaper reporter, who informed Urey that he had just received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 1934. Harold was dazed. A professor friend of his had been insisting that he would be elected but Harold had not thought it at all likely. Now he didn't know whether to believe the reporter or not. After all, he had not received any telegram from the Swedish Academy of Science. Perhaps it was all a mistake. He dialed his home number to tell Frieda the news. The line was busy, in fact it was busy all afternoon, every time he tried to call home. At last, at about four o'clock a telegram arrived from Stockholm. It was official now. Harold Urey had been awarded a Nobel Prize.

Now Harold had a difficult decision to make. He was invited to Stockholm for the Nobel Prize festivities. He would receive his prize from the hands of the King of Sweden himself and then he would deliver an acceptance speech before all the assembled scientists and nobles. The actual prize giving would start on December 10 and before that there would be a gay round of sightseeing, parties and formal dinners. But Frieda was due to have her baby early in December. How could he leave her now?

Finally Harold decided to stay with his wife and he was with her when their third daughter, Mary Alice, was born December 2, 1934. Together they read the newspaper accounts of the Nobel Prize awards taking place across the sea. "You should have been there," said Frieda with a guilty sigh. "Don't worry," Harold laughed, "They'll save it for us."

In February Harold and Frieda Urey left the children with friends, Professor and Mrs. Ray Crist, and sailed to Stockholm. There Harold received the Nobel Prize, a gold medal and a cash award of $41,000. He gazed at the medal in wonder. "I'm a Nobel Prize winner!" he realized. He had known many Nobel Prize winners, how could he live up to the reputation of men like those?

The years after the Nobel Prize award were happy ones for the Ureys. They used part of the money to build a lovely house in Leonia, New Jersey. He shared part of the money with some of his colleagues who had helped him and loaned some to a student so he could finish his college schooling. Harold continued his work at Columbia University on the separation of isotopes, aided by a group of bright young graduate students. As Harold watched the news from Europe, he grew more and more troubled. Hitler had come to power and was building up Germany's military forces. Einstein, Franck and other prominent scientists were fleeing from the Nazis and taking up new lives in America.

WAR IS COMING

"There's a war coming," Urey told his friends, "A full scale war." But there were not many who believed him. Late in the summer of 1939 Frieda gave birth to a son, John Clayton. Two days later Hitler invaded Poland and World War 11 began.

As the war between Germany and the allies intensified in 1940, so did the guesswork of each other's atomic projects. The leading German theorist, Werner Heisenberg and his colleagues did not work on the German bomb as diligently as they might have, because they were reluctant to see an atomic bomb in the hands of Hitler. Others said this was not true and that Germany had worked diligently on the atomic bomb until 1942. Their failure came because of dissension between the engineers and physicists.

In 1938 a renowned Italian scientist Enrico Fermi won a Nobel Prize in Physics. The Italian government was under Mussolini and an ally with Germany. When Fermi went to Sweden to receive his Nobel Prize, he deserted Italy and came to the United States. He was a friend of the United States and worked to produce an atomic bomb. Several scientist believed to make atomic energy work you would need a chain reacting effect. A team of scientists, lead by Fermi, conducted many experiments bombarding with neutrons various elements made up of atoms, as all elements are. Some gave only a little response and others quite a bit. When they bombarded uranium it yielded much desired response.

Joliot, a native of France and his colleagues were trying to figure a way to make a nuclear reactor work. They believed it was necessary to develop a chain reaction and thus a delay in time so that a nuclear bomb could have time to reach it's target. They found uranium responded quite well to this chain reaction if it was surrounded by Deuterium, discovered by Harold C. Urey. By 1939, there was only one major producer of Deuterium. It was in Norway and sixty -five percent was owned by the French and twenty-five percent owned by a German. The French wanted to buy the entire production from this plant but the Germans wanted it too, both for the same reason. On encouragement by French scientists the French government went to Norway to buy all the Deuterium that plant could make. The Germans had followed the French to Norway under surveillance and tried to stop the shipment to France but failed. The French outwitted the Germans. In a last minute the French, in secret, switched the Deuterium to another plane and sent it to Scotland and then to France. The Germans soon occupied

France and Joliot (Madame Curie's son-in-law) fled the country and took all the Deuterium with him and shipped it to England.
Oh Boy! See the European countries trying desperately to get their hands on some of Harold Urey's heavy water and also keep others from getting it. Heavy Water was a hot item indeed.

Just before the United States entered World War 11,the British were farther advanced in preparation to develop an atomic bomb, but because of the heavy burden of their war with Germany, sent their entire research development to the United States. This research data stimulated the enthusiasm of the U.S., and was the beginning of serious plans to develop the atomic bomb.

Fermi's experiments showed that bombarding the atom with neutrons slowly, greatly increased the results and helped develop a chain reaction. With this chain reaction, each atom bombarded would double. One bombarded would then bombard two, then four, then eight and so on. To me, in theory, this would seem like if you could have an internal combustion engine, no heavier than atoms, with an unlimited number of cylinders and every time one cylinder fired it would then fire two, then four, then eight and so on and all happen nearly instantly. If this engine was in a car, hold on to your hat and fasten your seat belt, you might be going a million miles per hour in the smallest fraction of a second you could imagine, that is, if the wheels would stop spinning - I smell burnt rubber. A simpler example would be to save a penny some day and then double it each day thereafter, you'll see how to become rich quickly.

England wanted desperately to keep the Germans from getting their hands on any Uranium but Germany already had control of Czechoslovakia, a major source of Uranium. The other known high-grade source was in Belgian Congo, still available for the best offer. The French scientist Joliot (Madame Curie's son-in-law) had some uranium on hand, for research purposes, but no safe place to store it from the Germans. For safe keeping, he shipped nearly his entire stock of raw uranium oxide or yellow cake to the United States. There it was stored in a warehouse on Staten Island secure from the enemy.

On Aug. 2, 1939 several top scientists, including Einstein, wrote a letter to President Roosevelt and told him about the possibility of a new nuclear bomb with 1 million times the energy per pound than any explosive known at this time.(Energy of 1 pound of uranium equals 1000 tons of coal. At that rate 1/4 oz. of uranium would heat my house for a year or more). These four scientists wrote the 2 page letter and noted that the Germans had control of much uranium and had stopped selling it. All were foreign born. The leading proponent to develop an atomic bomb was Leo Szilard, a scientist, who defected to the United States from Hungary to escape Nazism. The original intent was to develop an atomic bomb to use against Hitler but Germany surrendered before the bomb was completed. Szilard diligently tried to persuade President Roosevelt.

Army personnel and the President believed it was too late to start on a new weapon to use on Germany and the General thought that, wars were won with troops. There was not much excitement from this letter. In March 1940 several scientists got together and wrote President Roosevelt a letter and asked Albert Einstein (whose name carried more prestige) to sign it. They asked one of Roosevelt's personal friends to deliver it. They told the President of new theories in making the bomb and threatened to publish these in the World Science Journal unless the Americans took more interest in uranium research, because they believed Germany was working on it. At this time, the President and army became interested and began to pursue the project.

UREY'S MOST UNHAPPY YEARS

In 1940, Urey was appointed Director of War Research Atomic Bomb Project, Columbia University, a post he held until 1945. Urey had by 1940 earned a reputation as an international authority on isotope chemistry and isotope separation. He was one of a few people who realized that the atomic bomb could indeed be made and he was a key figure in the successful efforts to separate uranium isotopes for use in making the bomb.

He developed the vacuum technique applicable to handling uranium hexafluoride on an unprecedented scale. The statistical method employed by Urey paved the way for the successful production of an atomic bomb.

Soon after Urey received this appointment the project was taken over by the army, and several groups were set up at Columbia University, the University of California and the University of Chicago to work on various problems involved in building an atomic bomb. Harold Urey was asked to head the team working at Columbia. He was astonished and discouraged. He tried to persuade the General's assistant, Colonel Nichols, that John Dunning was really the man who should lead the project. For the most part, it was Dunning who had been working steadily on the separation of uranium isotopes and Dunning as a physicist was a quite able organizer and administrator, too. Colonel Nichols would not agree and Urey was forced to accept the position as director of the Substitute Alloy Materials Laboratory at Columbia (SAM).

A lifelong scientific researcher and teacher, Urey served as one of the three program chiefs of the wartime Manhattan Project which developed the atomic bomb. I understand that his name is listed on a plaque at this huge plant in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

The Manhattan Project, several huge structures, to build the first atomic bomb, was began at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The Manhattan Project was the most expensive single project ever financed with public funds. It was the world's first factories operated by remote control. Because of the war there was a shortage of copper. The Manhattan project required miles of piping and electrical wiring. To meet this need, the project required the use of thousands of tons of silver from the vaults of the U.S. Treasury.

Several years latter, it seemed to Urey that the government most in all likely doubted that the atom bomb project would ever succeed and they wanted a Nobel Prize winner involved to take the blame if it failed. He felt sure that he had made a mistake in accepting the position. He though he should have tried more to refuse or maybe had a confrontation with Dunning. By the time he realized all this, it was too late. The war years were very troubling and discouraging ones for Harold Urey. Not only was he working on a project that might some day be used to destroy the lives of millions of people, the work was not even going well. He was the director, responsible for the work of many men and women and he was more and more becoming convinced that he was not a capable administrator at all. His memory was poor on details of organization, although he could recall the most minute scientific facts with the greatest of ease.

Dunning's group was unhappy, because they would have preferred to have John Dunning as their director and so they had trouble cooperating with the other workers on the project. Problems kept coming up, and Urey became so discouraged about their ever being solved that he was close to becoming physically ill. And on top of everything else, all the work had to be done under the strictest secrecy. Urey was not even suppose to tell his wife what he was doing.

At last, in February of 1945, the ordeal was over. Harold Urey was removed from his position and a new director was appointed. He was enormously relieved and completely exhausted. It took a full month of just resting before he was able to work again, even on the simplest sort of scientific problems. In 1946, after the war was over, Urey and Dunning received the medal of merit, from President Truman, for their work on the project. The isotope separation had left Harold with many unhappy memories of the group at Columbia. He also was getting rather bored with the job of separating isotopes, which he had done for more than a dozen years. He said he was just plain bored. Harold Urey was overworked, tired and looked older than his age all during the war years. He recovered only when he could put his mind at rest about the war and his war time duties.

UREY VISITS INDIANA

Harold Urey always thoroughly enjoyed coming home to Fairfield Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. He always considered this home, probably because this is where his grandparents and great grandparents, pioneers, came and homesteaded land and raised their families. Many of their descendants, friends and relatives still lived in this area. Some of his relatives still remember when he used to come to visit and said, "He always asked about the neighbors and how they were getting along and how the crops were doing, he never would say one word about his work or what he was doing." Some of Urey's colleagues said, "Nobody has ever been able to take the farm out of that Indiana farm boy." During World War 11, the war was a popular topic of discussion for many people. While visiting in the summer

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Harold C. Urey
At work in his office

Chicago Daily News Photo

General Groves Pins the Medal of Merit on Fermi: The Other Scientists Who Received the Medal Are (*left to right*) Harold Urey, Samuel Allison, Cyril Smith, Robert S. Stone

ARTIFICIAL radioactivity was produced in 1934 by Irene and Frédéric Joliot who, bombarding boron with polonium, produced radioactive nitrogen atoms and neutrons. In 1940 Madame Joliot—a daughter of the Curies—and her husband smuggled virtually the world's stock of heavy water out of France.

of 1945, Urey made one remark, "I don't think the war will last much longer." At the time, his relatives thought it was a casual opinion by him as was quite common of people. A few weeks later the war ended and it was then that they realized that Urey knew something they didn't.

My father knew Urey well and I still remember when he discovered heavy water. My father talked about what a great achievement it was. When Urey discovered heavy water, he had no practical use for it in mind but realized it's potential for production of energy. He envisioned the possibility of an ocean liner crossing the ocean on as little as 1-lb. of fuel. Years later, some scientists envisioned electricity, made from atomic energy, so cheap that customers wouldn't even have meters.

It is interesting to note that most of all scientists who worked to develop the first atomic bomb were foreign born and came to America by defection from Europe. Hitler had a price on Einstein's head, who came to America, because as a Jew, he feared for his future under Hitler. Einstein had very little, if anything, to do with the development of the bomb.

You have heard it said, "It's a small world," indeed it is. Urey who had his roots in this area, lived and grew up within this school district and made quite a contribution to the development of the atomic bomb. The bombardier who released the atomic bomb over Japan, married a woman who was born, raised, and went to school in this DeKalb County, Indiana, school district.

UREY LOOKS FOR NEW INTERESTS

Urey tried to interest the government and people to restrain from making atomic devices but failed. And he finally gave up and looked for new adventures.

After the war, Urey was sick and tired of working with radioactive isotopes and didn't want to even hear the word. "This is foolish," he thought. But in trying as he would, he just could not seem to get interested in problems involving radioactive isotopes. He then decided to find a new project to work on. He began to study fossils and rock formations.

In 1945 Urey moved to Chicago and joined the faculty at the University of Chicago. At Chicago he focused his attention on geochemistry and the problems of the cosmos. His work on the measurement of the paleotemperatures of ancient oceans is considered one of the great developments of the earth sciences. While at Chicago, Urey wrote a book, The Planets: Their Origin and Development, in which he constructed the first systematic and detailed chronology of the origin of the earth, the moon, the meteorites and the solar systems.

In 1946, Urey was an observer of a major atomic bomb test carried out by the U.S. Government at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific. As a scientist Urey joined other well known scientists, including Roger Revelle, who soon afterwards became director of Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

In 1952 the trials of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell attracted Dr. Urey's attention. The Rosenbergs, accused of atomic espionage and given a highly publicized and controversial trial, were eventually sentenced to death. Sobell, tried as a co-conspirator, was given a long prison sentence. Reading the trial documents, Dr. Urey seriously questioned whether the Rosenbergs and Sobell had received justice from the U.S. Courts. He publicly expressed his concern, urging clemency in letters to President Truman, the trial judge and the New York Times. Urey,s efforts brought him a flood of mail, some critical, some hateful, some favorable. Among the favorable responses was a letter from Albert Einstein, who wrote to Urey, "Your intervention in the Rosenberg case has been one of my most heartening experiences in the human sphere." I think just last summer (1997) the newspapers carried several articles about the Rosenberg trial and the consensus now is that they were indeed not guilty.

In 1956 Harold Urey received an invitation to be Visiting Professor at Oxford University in England. He spent a pleasant year there, lecturing about his theories on how life began on earth and on the origin of the solar system.

He received many honors and medals and enjoyed them all. Like Mark Twain before him, he enjoyed his honorary degree from Oxford University and the bright red academic robe that came with it, allowing him to outshine his black-robed colleagues on state occasions.

In 1958, Urey moved to La Jolla, California. He enjoyed this move for two reasons. First, he could escape a mandatory retirement at age 65 at the University of Chicago and second, while at Chicago, his house was broken into twice and ransacked. Urey accepted a position at the University of California's Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla. Scipps director Roger Revelle was engaged in establishing a general campus of the University in La Jolla, soon to become the University of California, San Diego (UCSD). Revelle had urged Urey to take the Scripps post, and Urey provided valuable assistance in developing the new campus. At UCSD Urey formed the nucleus of the chemistry program, which later became a leading center in the field of cosmochemistry. As Professor of Chemistry-at-Large, he continued to teach and conduct active research on the campus. His studies extended over a broad range of interests, including the geophysics of the solid earth, geochemistry, the chronology of meteorites and the solar **system and the origin of meteorites.**

The rapid growth of this university to high standing in science owes much to Urey's inspiration and efforts. At the age of eighty, he was still keeping to a full work schedule and publishing regularly. He published his last scientific paper at age eighty-four.

Urey thought much about the qualities needed to do great work in science, and his prescription may be worth recording. First, he said, one needs skills - intellectual, manual, and so on. These (including a high I.Q.) are not especially difficult to find. The second requirement is energy, drive, and determination - this, in the required degree, is less common. Third is "problem sense," the ability to pick out the most important things that one is just able to do. This skill is really rare. Urey himself fit this analysis precisely. His influence on others was especially a result of this problem sense, which can apparently be learned to a degree by example.

There are many stories told about Harold Urey, and quite a few of them are true. They illustrate two of his most obvious qualities: his incredible powers of concentration and his bad memory. These qualities were linked, since a man thinking day and night about a scientific problem can hardly be expected to remember names and faces, or even whether he has eaten lunch. There were times when he literally could not hear people talking directly to him.

There are fewer stories about his personal courage, his love of children, or how children loved him, yet these traits were equally striking to those who knew him.

In 1966 the University of California Board of Regents voted to name UCSD's first academic building (formerly Building B), Harold and Frieda Urey Hall in honor of both Dr. Urey and his wife Frieda. In 1970 Harold Urey was honored with a newly created title: University Professor. He became a Professor Emeritus in 1972.

Continuing his efforts on behalf of Nuclear Arms Control, Urey became a member of the Union of Concerned Scientists, a group with 2,300 members including seven Nobel laureates. In 1975 the organization petitioned President Gerald Ford to decrease the production of nuclear power plants. Urey himself was concerned with the safety of nuclear power and the need for a national plan to dispose of nuclear waste. He feared the global expansion of nuclear generating facilities could cause the spread of nuclear weapons.

Urey took an active interest in the United States space program, particular the Ranger and Apollo moon missions. He chaired the University of California's State-Wide Advisory Committee on Space Science from 1959 to 1961. Associated with the National Aeronautics Space Administration (NASA), he served as consultant to the Lunar and Planetary Missions Board and was a member of the Planetology Committee. He personally analyzed samples of moon rocks obtained by the moon missions.

Dr. Urey thinks of the space program as a great adventure and is proud to have been a part of the effort that put the first men on the moon. Ever since he became associated with the program, he has been eagerly studying what is known about the moon and trying to bring his own ideas on the subject up to date. For a while he had some troubles. It seemed to Urey that the surface of the moon, as we see it now, is a very ancient surface, formed billions of years ago. He believed, too, that the great craters on the face of the moon were caused by enormous collisions, and that any volcanoes on the moon must be very small. Many other scientists did not believe that these ideas were correct at all. They thought that changes such as great volcanic explosions have been occurring on the moon's surface quite recently and thus the surface of the moon is very young. At scientific meeting and conferences, Urey constantly had to

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Dr. and Mrs. Urey look at a commemorative plaque at the dedication of Harold C. Urey Hall at Revelle College, California, May 1966 defend his ideas over and over again. This made him quite unhappy. For there was really no way to prove who was right until men actually went to the moon and brought back samples of it's rocks.

Now that has been done at last. As the Apollo 11 astronauts left on their mission to the moon in July 1969, Harold Urey waited anxiously, hoping that they would land and return safely. He was eager to see what they would bring back with them. A local newspaper had an editorial on the moon mission, ending with the words, "And may God go with them." When he read these words, Urey added, "And may the Mission Control Center and the computers go with them to." This is a statement one might expect from a man who did not believe in God. I have noticed many famous scientists are Jews and Atheists. When the astronauts returned with their samples of moon rocks, Harold Urey was even busier than ever. He was working at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory at Houston and flying about the country to meetings with other scientists examining the new samples. Reports began to come in and in January 1970 a weeklong conference was held in Houston to discuss what the scientists had found. And it seems perfectly clear that Harold Urey was right after all.

The rocks of the moon were also found to contain much less oxygen than the rocks of the earth. And this finding, too, gives support to Harold Urey's ideas about the origin of life on earth. The findings on the moon were exactly what Harold Urey had hoped, dreamed, and theorized.

In addition to the Nobel prize, Urey received awards from more than thirty organizations, including the Willard Gibbs Medal of the American Chemical Society (1934); the Davy Medal of the Royal Society of London (1940); the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute (1943); the Medal for Merit given by the United States Government (1946); Distinguished Service Award, Phi Beta Kappa (1950); Cordoza Award (1954); Honor Scroll, American Institute of Chemists (1954); Priestley Award, highest honor of the American Chemical Society, Dickensen College, PA. (1955); the Alexandria Hamilton Award of Columbia University (1961); J. Lawrence Smith Award, National Academy of Science (1962); Ramsey Award (1963); Medal, University of Paris (1964); National Medal of Science for Astronomy (1964); he was awarded the National Medal of Science by President Johnson in 1965; Achievement Award, American Academy (1966); Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in London (1966);

Leonard Medal Meteoritical Society (1969); Chemical Pioneer Award, American Institute of Chemists (1969); Davy Award, Geological Society of American (1969); Linus Pauling Award, Oregon State University (1970); Johanna Kepler Medal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1971); Gold Medal, American Institute of Chemists (1972); Exceptional Scientific Achievement Award, NASA (1973); Priestley Medal of the American Chemical Society (1973); Knight of Malta (1973); Headliner Award, San Diego Press Club (1974); Goldschmidt Medal, Geochemical Society (1975). He was a member of numerous scientific societies, including the American Chemical Society, the American Physical Society, the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was awarded honorary degrees by more than twenty-five Universities.

SCHOOL HONORS UREY

The new Country Meadow Elementary School had a dedication program Oct. 12, 1997. At this program the Media Center (Library) was dedicated in honor of Dr. Harold C. Urey. This honor was enhanced with a large bronze plaque near the front entrance, at the library entrance. Also a glass case with memorabilia about Urey provided by his family and friends. Harold Urey moved quite often in his lifetime. He lived in at least 7 states as well as some European countries. He lived most of his first 19 years in Indiana and most of that time in this area. The dedication was attended by two of his daughters, Mary Alice Lorey from California and Elizabeth Baranger from Pennsylvania. They each gave a short talk.

HODGEPODGE

There are many reasons why America won the war. We would have won without the atomic bomb but the sacrifice of human life would have been even much, much greater. It is said, America is the only nation in the world that goes to war and then makes preparation for it. By the late thirties Germany and Italy probably had as much knowledge about atomic energy as did the United States. Enrico Fermi came to the United States by defection and brought most of

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Dedicating a new school

Country Meadow starts new chapter for Ashley area

By Amy Oberlin
Staff Reporter

ASHLEY—Quiet country roads lead through golden fields of ripe corn and reddish orange maples to Country Meadow Elementary School.

About 400 people took the Sunday drive to DeKalb County roads 10 and 23 to attend the dedication of the new school. Indiana Superintendent of Public Instruction Suellen Reed spoke and applauded Ashley area residents for their support of a modern learning facility.

"Twenty years from now we don't know what our students will be doing, but we know they will be prepared for tomorrow," Reed said.

Country Meadow students benefit from computers and televisions in their classrooms, and a large media center and computer lab.

Seven-year-old Caitlyn Mayberry is in Jeanette Sommers' second-grade class. Caitlyn said she'd used the four computers in her classroom a number of times already this school year.

"I type and do games. There's one thing on it where you can pick an animal and go through it and see the inside of them," Caitlyn said.

She attended Sunday's open house with her mother and father, Stephanie and Mike Mayberry, and her two siblings. Her brother Christian, 6, is in kindergarten.

"I like that it's geared for the kids," Stephanie said. "The lockers are right inside the rooms."

The way the school is designed keeps children in their classrooms instead of wandering the halls, Stephanie said. For example, the kindergartens have restrooms inside the classrooms.

"We're real pleased that our kids are going to get a first-class education here," Stephanie said.

Education was the main focus during the six years of planning that went into Country Meadow.

"Bricks and mortar were secondary," architect R. Duane Odle said. "The importance, the emphasis placed all the way through, was on education."

Odle, McGuire & Shook Corp. designed the 60,595-square-foot building with input from DeKalb County Central United School District. Skillman Corp. oversaw the construction of the facility. Bond sales and payments are being handled by Summers & Co., Inc.

Construction costs were just under $7.5 million. With the land purchase, equipment, architectural costs, financing and other details, the final pricetag on Country Meadow was $10.115 million.

A dedication plaque was presented to DeKalb County Central United School District Superintendent Keith Perry. School board president Gary D. Henderson took the floor to accept the building, but turned the honor over to Smithfield Township board member Randy Deetz.

Deetz, the Ashley area board representative, made the official acceptance speech. He said that education today is like a tug-of-war to try to meet all the needs of all the children and prepare them for their lives ahead.

"This time we really put public back into public schools," Deetz said.

The dedication ceremony was conducted on a one-of-kind stage in the gymnasium. The stage can be accessed from both the gym and the cafeteria and can be closed off from either side. On the exterior of the building, a safety feature was incorporated for busy morning and afternoon times.

A separate bus entrance was built on the west side of the building. It circles around past a double doored entrance area. The parking area is located on the north side of the building, so children being dropped off by their parents don't have to run in between buses.

"This was one of the things that I asked for when they built this school," DeKalb Central transportation director Francis Dulle said.

Besides grass seeding and a few other extra tasks, the facility is completed. Neighbors, like Hazel Nordon, watched Country Meadow being built and many showed up Sunday to see what it was all about.

"I used to put up with all those bad roads and all," said Nordon, who has lived in the rural Ashley area for 67 years. But now the county road is repaved and better than ever, "a boulevard."

"My kids went to the Fairfield School when it was new," Nordon said.

Fairfield Elementary School closed with the birth of Country Meadow, as did Ashley Elementary School. Some McIntosh Elementary students were also redistricted into Country Meadow zone. There are currently 348 students enrolled.

"The imprints your children make in this school will endure far beyond their years here," Reed said.

Education leaders dedicate new school

By SHERYL PRENTICE

ASHLEY — Students, parents, friends and school officials connected the past with the present and future in Sunday's dedication ceremony at new Country Meadow Elementary School.

In the main address, Dr. Suellen Reed, Indiana's superintendent of public instruction, called for a "link between a vision of the future and a look back at the roots and results" of the past.

The school brings together students from Fairfield, Smithfield and Richland townships in a state-of-the art building, located at County Road 10 and CR 23.

Reed noted that the school's media center is named for Dr. Harold Urey, a 1934 Nobel Prize winner. Urey attended a one-room school in Fairfield Township and graduated from Kendallville High School in 1911.

Reed said the new school is an exciting link between the community's past, acknowledged in honoring Dr. Urey, and the future, as it prepares students for the future with a basic education.

Noting the differences in the schools of the past, Reed said, "Change is the name of the game." She pointed out that knowledge is increasing at a phenomenal rate today. Students must be prepared well now, for no one knows what students will be doing in 20 years.

Reed traced a brief history of education in Indiana, where education was a priority dating back to the earliest settlements. And even though the state set aside Section 16 in each township as land for a school, "it is up to the people to build the school and hire the teachers," Reed said.

Reed closed her address with the wish that the school's connection stay with students long after they leave its halls, and that students leave the school with an eagerness to learn and a knowledge to know what is right.

Two of Dr. Urey's daughters, Elizabeth Baranger of Pittsburgh and Mary Alice Lorey of Palo Alto, Calif., spoke during the dedication of the media center in their father's name.

Baranger recounted her father's history and accomplishments in science. Dr. Urey's father died of tuberculosis when he was 6, and his grandmother died when he was 11. Baranger said her father lived on a farm near Cedar Lake, where he liked to go skinny-dipping, and that he hated weeding onions.

Dr. Urey graduated from Kendallville High School in 1911 and left northeast Indiana for good, following his homesteader parents to Montana.

COUNTRY MEADOW MUSIC — Country Meadow Elementary School choir members hug each other as they sing "Share My Smile" under the direction of Maelle Heath near the conclusion of Sunday's dedication ceremony.

Urey received a Noble Prize in 1934 for the discovery of deuterium, a rare isotope of hydrogen important in the development of the atomic bomb.

Baranger said Urey later turned to geochemistry and cosmochemistry, writing a book on the planets. He was active in the space program and "always enthused about science," she added.

"He knew right from wrong," Baranger said. "He took on many causes, including limits on nuclear weapons."

Baranger credited her grandmother, Cora Reinoehl Urey, a member of the Church of the Brethren, a historic peace church, with influencing Dr. Urey in issues of peace.

Lorey, a teacher herself, said she was impressed with Country Meadow's building, "Lucky teachers, lucky students," she said.

Lorey pointed out that her father died before the World Wide Web, CD-ROMs and educational videos existed.

"If he were alive he'd, be first in line" to use the many resources in the media center that carries his name, she said.

Lorey said her father often talked about his educational experiences, the walk to the one-room school and the teachers who influenced him. She said teachers are a major influence on students, teaching them excitement, perseverance, humility, respect for others, and how to recognize and admit wrongs.

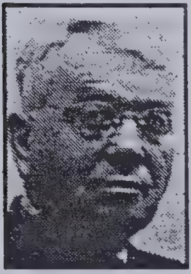
DOCTOR'S DAUGHTERS — Elizabeth Baranger (left) of Pittsburgh and Mary Alice Lorey of Palo Alto, Calif., daughters of the late Dr. Harold C. Urey, spoke of his love of education during Sunday's dedication ceremony. The school's media center was dedicated in Urey's name .

Other participants were the Country Meadow choir, who sang "Share My Smile;" the Rev. Bob Muller and Father David Carkenord; principal Bruce Hamilton, Dr. Keith Perry, school board members Randy Deetz and Gary Henderson, and representatives from the firms that designed and built the school.

Top photo: These nine 4th and 5th graders from the Country Meadow Choir are; Left to right: Jenna Morr, Jamee Gresley, Cusey Chorpenning (Far rear), Jarrett Smith, Jeff Hoff, Robert Giuliano, Daniel Hartman, Joseph Eckler and Austen Grate.

Nobel Prize winner gets remembered

ASHLEY—Ashley area native and Nobel Prize winner Harold Clayton Urey has been memorialized at Country Meadow Elementary School.


Urey

"There's some pretty important people who came right from around here," Superintendent of Public Instruction Suellen Reed said at Sunday's dedication of the new school.

A part of the ceremony was dedicated to Urey, who died in 1981. The media center is named for him.

His daughters, Mary Alice Lorey of Palo Alto, Calif., and Elizabeth Baranger of Pittsburgh, spoke Sunday. His son, John Urey of San Diego, was unable to attend but sent a letter to Country Meadow acknowledging the honor.

"My father always attributed his success in the world to his public school education in Indiana, Montana and California," Urey wrote. "I hope the children of Country Meadow Elementary School can follow his example and use their education to realize their own dreams."

Urey was born in Walkerton on April 29, 1893. He grew up on a farm on DeKalb County Road 10, down the road from where Country Meadow is.

He attended school in a one-room schoolhouse in Fairfield Township, and graduated from Kendallville High School in 1911. He graduated from the University of Montana in 1917 and received his doctorate from the University of California in 1923.

A year later, as a professor at Columbia University in New York, Urey was granted a Nobel Prize for his discovery of deuterium, an isotope of hydrogen with the atomic weight of two, commonly known as heavy water.

He researched a wide range of topics, from the moon to prehistoric fossils. In later years, he was recognized as a leading authority on planetary systems. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration chose Urey as one of six scientists to analyze lunar samples from the Apollo flights, and he was a consultant on Viking missions.

Throughout his life, Urey lived in Europe and across the United States but he always remembered his Indiana roots, his daughter ,Frieda Brown, said.

"He got a great deal out of his early life in Indiana and I know that he would be pleased to know you were honoring him here today," Baranger said.

Urey died Jan. 5, 1981. He is buried in Fairfield Center Cemetery with his wife, Frieda.

"He was committed to what was right," Baranger said.

—Amy Oberlin

Members of the Country Meadow Elementary School choir sing Sunday at the new rural Ashley school's dedication ceremonies.

Photo by Amy Oberlin

Italy's knowledge with him. At that time Fermi probably had more knowledge on the subject than anyone else did in the world. He was an associate and personal friend of Dr. Urey.

I have included several newspaper articles that give some information that may be of interest. I have found quite a few mistakes in these newspaper articles and sometimes they don't continue, as they should. Also, some may not be entirely legible but this is the way I received them. Also, I have included two personal letters. The one addressed to "Dear Friends," I believe was written to his cousin Roy King. In this he expresses desire for someone to write an up-to-date genealogy for the Solomon Reinoehl Family. In 1995 Solomon's great grand daughter, Jennie King Phillips wrote this genealogy. She did a thorough, detailed, accurate, lengthy account of the entire family. I am sure if Harold Urey were still living he would be very well pleased.

Harold Urey had Parkinson's Disease a while before he died on Jan. 5, 1981 in LaJolla, San Diego County, California, but its seems it was his heart that contributed to his death. He made it clear to his family that he desired to return to Indiana for his burial in the Fairfield Cemetery. He is buried only a few feet from his father. Urey has many relatives and friends buried in the Fairfield Cemetery and he always enjoyed coming to visit here. Harold Urey's grandfather, Solomon Reinoehl, was one of the original founders of the Fairfield Cemetery, co-authored its original By-laws, and it's first secretary. It always seemed like home to him and this is probably why he chose to be buried here. Urey's wife, Frieda Daum, was also buried here in 1992. Both were cremated. They are buried in the southwest corner of the 2nd Addition.

Some of you may have animosity toward Urey and say he was a bad boy, because he helped develop the atomic bomb that took so many lives. I doubt anyone regretted this more than did Harold Urey. Military men say he saved lives. Had we had to invade Japan there would have been many more lives lost - both Japanese and Americans.

Also since World War 11, the world has enjoyed longer relative peace compared to prior years of peace even though the world is getting "smaller." Many scholars believe this may be due, at least in part, to the super weapons available and nation's fear of total annihilation.

In 1983 an international group of scientists published a paper know as the "Nuclear Winter" theory. According to these scientists, an explosion of one half of the nuclear warheads possessed by only Russia and the United States could blockout sunlight for several months, especially in the northern hemisphere, destroying plant life and creating a freezing climate until the dust dispersed. Also the ozone layer could be affected, causing further damage from the sun's ultraviolet radiation. This could virtually bring and end to human civilization. In 1985 the United States Dept. of Defense agreed with this report but, however, said that it would not affect defense policies.

This annihilation, of course, is in addition to the annihilation from explosion and radiation. The A Bomb's power comes from splitting of all the atomic nuclei in several kilograms of plutonium. A sphere about the size of a baseball produces an explosion equal to 20,000 tons of TNT. Many, many, nations have or could build these weapons. The entire world is sitting on a mountainous powder keg and is not much concerned about it. The human mind can not comprehend that which it can read.

UREY POTPOURRI

1. By his own account, he was seventeen years old when he first saw an automobile; less than sixty years later, he held in his hand a rock from the surface of the moon, of which he was a leading student.

2. He had to work to stay in college: this included periods as a waiter, as a construction worker and finally as an instructor of biology.

3. While in Europe, Urey had his first brush with fame, just missing out on the discovery that electrons, thought of as points with negative charge, actually spin on their axes like tops.

4. After the discovery of the heavy isotopes of oxygen, he saw what had not been seen by others, namely, that this implied the existence of a rare heavy isotope of the lightest and most abundant element, hydrogen. This had been searched for earlier, as part of a general survey, but not with the intensity and skill Urey and his collaborators

then brought to the task. In a matter of months, they succeeded. Urey and Murphy worked nearly continuously for 30 days, a project that would usually have taken four months.

5. Urey was the first editor of a new journal, the Journal of Chemical Physics, which became immediately the most widely read journal in the field. A post he held for 7 years.

6. When atomic energy and atomic weapons came into sight around 1940, Urey's Columbia colleagues, Enrico Fermi and Leo Szilard, were among the first to undertake work in the field. It seems to have been universally agreed that Urey should lead the effort to separate the fissionable isotope of uranium, U235, from the much larger mass U238 in the natural element. Urey took up the challenge and became director of the Substitute Alloy Materials (S.A.M.) Laboratory of Columbia, which developed the gas diffusion process used in the huge plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The speed and success of this development was unmatched then and probably would be quite impossible today.

7. Urey had always had a strong interest in politics and the events at Hiroshima and Nagasaki gave him a feeling of personal responsibility which he never lost. Especially in the early postwar years, when he had moved to the University of Chicago, he spent much of his time writing, speaking and lobbying in an effort to bring nuclear weapons and nuclear power under control in some internationally agreed upon way. As hope waned that sanity would prevail, he turned back toward the laboratory. Like some others of that generation, however, he found that his pre-war research interests had lost their excitement for him and he looked around for new directions. He found them in the natural world.

8. Harold Urey and Arthur Ruark co-authored a book in Atoms Molecules and Quanta, published in 1930. He also published over 200 scientific papers.

9. Urey has been described by his colleagues as both overly absorbed in thought and open to new ideas, despite his combative style of speech. He was a warm, helpful friend to his students and Urey's house was well known for its hospitality. His personal life was simple and happy. They had many friends and loved to socialize, enriching the

lives of others.

10. His interests included Greek and Hindu sculpture and gardening, especially raising orchids and playing the piano.

11. The Nobel Prize announcement of the award to Urey appeared in many sources, including Science, Science News Letters, Industrial and Engineering Chemistry and Nature, as well as in the popular press: Time, Newsweek, The New York Times and The Times of London. No criticism of Urey or his receiving the award attended its announcement.

When asked how the prize would affect his life, Urey responded that it would, "Cause little change in my way of life." He went on to say that he was "Fortunate in doing exactly what I want to do." In an interview with the National Broadcasting Corporation, discussing his discover of deuterium, Urey pointed out that 1 gallon of 99.9 per cent heavy water would cost $75,000. It is a very rare, and expensive substance indeed.

12. Time, in an article about Urey's Nobel award noted, "Undoubtedly in considering last week's award, the Swedish Academy took awareness of the fact that no discovery in the physical sciences in recent years has stimulated more widespread research than the discovery of deuterium." Newsweek noted that the eminent British physicist Ernest Rutherford, "Considers (the discovery) one of the century's six most important finds." The Times of London announced the award of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Urey, "For his discovery of heavy water." Of the discovery, they noted that it was of, "The greatest physical, chemical, physiological and medical interest." The announcements all noted the significance of the discovery and all noted that deuterium would gather the attention of scientists from diverse fields through out the world.

13. Harold Urey, a man of short stature, was 41 years old when he received the Nobel Prize.

14. Research interest in deuterium grew so rapidly that the National Research Council formed an oversight committee to serve as a clearing house for the volume of research being applied to this isotope. Urey was named its chairman. He continued his studies of isotopic chemistry through the

1930's, becoming an international authority on isotope chemistry.

15. In 1957 saw the launch of Sputnik, the Soviet satellite. The Soviets had taken the first tentative step into the space age. The embarrassed American scientists reacted to this technological shock with a shift in priorities. Urey, again was one of the leaders.

In 1958, Urey was appointed to the space Science Board of the National Academy of Science. In 1960 he wrote two reports for the board, one concerning the moon, the other, the planets. In those reports he noted that the exploration of space may yield answers concerning the origin of the solar system and life on other planets.

He also served on the Viking Mission sent to Mars.

16. Urey was outspoken on political matters. During the 1930's he opposed the Franco Rebellion in Spain. Urey was one of many scientists calling for the immediate withdrawal of all United States forces from Vietnam. During World War 11, Urey served on President Roosevelt's top-level advisory committee on the atomic research project. He also was a noted American biochemist, atomic scientist and political adviser to Democrats from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Jimmy Carter.

17. Harold Uréy's mother died Sept. 23, 1953 in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, La Verne, California. She lived to be 83 years of age. Her second husband Martin Alva Long died March 23, 1951 and is also buried in Evergreen Cemetery at La Verne, California.

18. After President Truman in 1950 decided to build the hydrogen bomb, Urey worked on the project a few months, but became depressed with such work and quit. In the hydrogen bomb,it is heavy water (Deuterium) that gives it it's tremendous force, much much greater than the atomic bomb. He started studying of fossils and seashells and said it gave him much more satisfaction than building the H-Bomb.

19. Urey had a theory that at one time the gases on earth were similar to the gases now on Jupiter and without life. Stanley Miller, one of his students, and with Urey's supervision, made a mixture of these gases and charged

these gases with electrical sparks to simulate lightning. This simulated his theory of possible origin of compounds on earth essential for the formation of living matter. This experiment proved that Urey was right and earned him the title as, "The Father of Cosmochemistry."

20. He was born in Walkerton, Indiana, and the American Legion erected a Bronze Plaque in the center of town and dedicated it in his honor. Also the Middle School there is named in memory of Dr. Harold C. Urey, I believe also a small park was named for him.

21. Urey has a library in California with many trophies. They are all replicas. The trophies he received are made of precious metal and are stored in a vault.

22. On something as complicated, technical and relatively new as discoveries about the atom, as this was, only a few people in the entire world had enough knowledge about the subject to exchange ideas and communicate intelligently. They seem to all know each other personally or know of each other.

23. It seems many scientists are Jews and Atheists. Some turned Atheists after their knowledge of science increased. One of Urey's close friends who knew him well for many years told me, "Even though he was an atheist, his philosophy, conduct and life he lived was Christian." And he was the most tolerant of all American scientists and respected other peoples' views no matter how radically different from his own. He calls Harold Clayton Urey a super extraordinary man.

24. After the war his work with the heavy isotope oxygen-18 led him to devise methods for determining ocean temperatures as long as 180,000,000 years ago. This led him to study the relative abundance of the elements on Earth and to develop a theory of the origin of the elements and of their abundance in the sun and other stars. Urey theorized that the early atmosphere of the earth was probably like the atmosphere now present on Jupiter - rich in ammonia, methane and hydrogen.

25. The Division for Planetary Sciences of the American Astronomical Society has established a "Harold C. Urey Prize in Planetary Science." It is a monetary award which may vary from year to year. All members are encouraged to

submit nominations each year for the Urey Prize which has been awarded each year since 1984.

HEAVY WATER

1. At the present time Heavy Water is produced technically in many places, more especially at Rjuken in Norway, where the Norsk Hydro Concern has established a gigantic plant for the production of hydrogen (Heavy Water) by the electrolytic process. They calculate there on obtaining half a kilogramme every twenty-four hours. A kilogramme is equal to 2.2046 pounds.

2. Atoms are small - too small to be seen with a microscope. A molecule of water is made of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen, hence H2O.

3.The atomic weight (mass) of hydrogen is approximately equal to 1. The atomic weight (mass) of deuterium is approximately equal to 2. The atomic weigh (mass) of tritium is approximately equal to 3.

Heavy Water looks about like ordinary water but is 10% heavier by actual weight. Aquatic life cannot survive in Heavy Water. Alcoholic fermentation proceeds more slowly in heavy, than in ordinary water and sprouting of seeds and the action of yeast is delayed or checked. In natural water the proportion existing between the molecules of heavy and ordinary water is approximately 1 to 5000 (another source says 1 to 6700), another account says it is .15 per cent. All figures are puny and it is indeed a rare substance. Heavy Water freezes at 38.88 degree Fahrenheit and boils at 214.56 degree Fahrenheit.

No. 3603

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE

EDITORS: This biographical sketch is intended for your reference library files. Its purpose is twofold: (1) It provides material about the subject for use in connection with his current activities, and (2) the subject's life story is readily available in connection with his death. Inquiries should be addressed to: Biographical Editor, The Associated Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

SKETCH 3603

Issued June 15, 1950

DR. HAROLD C. UREY

Scientist

Born April 29, 1893

(By The Associated Press)

Dr. Harold Clayton Urey worked with fervor on two projects opposite in nature but similar in world importance — development of the atomic bomb and establishment of a political defense against it. He said no military or other defense than political was possible.

The 1934 Nobel Prize winner in chemistry struck this theme in public addresses and writings after World War II:

A world government—or a partial world government of western democracies if other nations refused to take part—offers the only hope for preventing wars with weapons so devastating they could destroy civilization. The world government should have powers from which there could be no appeal.

"We may not be able to secure a world government or a partial world government, but we will not solve the problem of peace versus war by any other means whatsoever," he said.

The scientist suggested that the countries that originated the North Atlantic defense treaty in 1949 might form a political union designed to prevent another war.

Realistic About H-Bomb

Dr. Urey deplored the atomic bomb, but he was realistic about it and the hydrogen bomb. He coupled his plea for a union of democratic nations with a recommendation that the United States develop the hydrogen super-bomb before Russia did.

America either must run the race for the H-bomb or risk letting the Soviet Union win the world by default, he said.

Scientists figured that the H-bomb, when and if developed, would be 1,000 times more powerful than the A-bomb.

"I am very unhappy to conclude that the hydrogen bomb should be developed and built," said Dr. Urey. "I do not think we should intentionally lose the armaments race. To do this would be to lose our liberties and, with Patrick Henry, I value my liberties more than my life."

While Dr. Urey believed that a single bomb 1,000 times as powerful as the A-bomb could wipe out New York or Washington, he thought that land armies still would be necessary. A third world war might last for 10 years, he said.

As one of the leading authorities on several vital processes used in making the A-bomb, Dr. Urey was in on that project at the start.

Given Medal for Merit

He won the Nobel Prize in chemistry for his discovery of heavy hydrogen — the substance that combines with oxygen to make heavy water. Heavy water is vital in work on both the atomic and hydrogen bombs. He did some of the most critical work in isolating uranium 235, the stuff that A-bombs are made of.

The same year that he won the Nobel Prize he received one of the highest American honors in science, the Willard Gibbs medal, awarded by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society.

Most of Dr. Urey's wartime work was done at Columbia University and at the University of Chicago. After the war he quit the atomic program. He said the work bored him.

For his work in the wartime project as director of the Special Alloy Materials at Columbia University, President Harry S. Truman honored Dr. Urey with the Medal for Merit. The citation read:

"As director of the laboratories at Columbia University in which the diffusion method of separating uranium was developed for this staggering new instrument of war, his great scientific experience and ability, his sound judgment, his initiative and resourcefulness and his unswerving devotion to duty have contributed immeasurably to the attainment of the objective.

"Dr. Urey's accomplishments reflect great credit upon himself and upon the military service."

His Theory of Creation

Dr. Urey was born in Walkerton, Ind., April 29, 1893. He received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Montana and his doctorate of philosophy from the University of California in 1923. The following year he was an American Scandinavian Foundation fellow to the University of Copenhagen. There he studied under Niels Bohr, noted atomic scientist.

He served on the faculties of the University of Montana, Johns Hopkins University, Columbia University and the University of Chicago. In 1926, while at Johns Hopkins, he married Frieda Daum. They had three daughters and a son.

After World War II, Dr. Urey became Distinguished Service Professor in Chemistry in the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago.

He advanced a theory that the earth was created from relatively cool dust. This was based on his studies of radioactive materials. He reasoned that both the earth and moon once were part of a relatively cool primeval dust cloud around the sun.

As these materials precipitated to form the ball-shaped, water covered earth, the mass began to heat up from the radioactivity of its ingredients. Land pushed up from the oceans, he contended, when melted iron from the middle layers trickled down to the center and the light stone core floated up through the iron. He estimated that that process started about 2,000,000,000 years ago.

ROBERT GOLDENSTEIN
Chicago

DR. HAROLD C. UREY

THE FOLLOWING ARE NEWSPAPER ARTICLES FROM THE INDEPENDENT NEWS AT WALKERTON, INDIANA (USED BY PERMISSION FROM THE INDEPENDENT NEWS). THEY WERE RE-WRITTEN TO MAKE MORE LEGIBLE.

THE INDEPENDENT NEWS--AUGUST 10, 1967

Man of Science: Dr. Harold C. Urey

Walkerton's American Legion Post 189 recently placed a marker at the corner of Roosevelt Road and Illinois Street in honor of the birthplace of Dr. Harold C. Urey, although only living in Walkerton a very short time, was born here and from this humble start, went on to be one of the country's great scientists. His achievements have been recognized by the fact that Dr. Urey is a former Nobel Peace Prize recipient.

In keeping with this, we are happy to bring to you, a few articles in the next few weeks to better acquaint the people of the area with Dr. Urey. The first such article appears this week in The Independent with others planned for following weeks. Using information gathered by the American Legion Post and in particular a letter Dr. Urey wrote after a request had been made for information, we hope you too will become better acquainted with this man and his life.

Dr. Urey was also honored last year by the School Board of the Polk-Lincoln-Johnson School Corporation as the Junior High School in this system , now at Tyner, Ind., was also named after this famous native. He truly is a great man and one this area can be proud to say was born in Walkerton.

The American Legion Post 189 of Walkerton, recently placed a marker at the corner of Roosevelt Road and Illinois Street, on the city lot to commemorate the birthplace of Dr. Harold C. Urey. Dr. Urey is a famed scientist and a Nobel Peace Prize winner. In 1934 he won the award for his discovery of deuterium, heavy hydrogen, which is a necessary element of atomic power. Dr. Urey has made numerous other contributions to the world of science over the years. The Junior High of the Polk-Lincoln-Johnson School corporation, has also been named after this famous scientist.

This is the first of a short series of articles on Dr. Urey to better acquaint the public with this famous personality. He has visited Walkerton on several occasions, including returning for the Walkerton Centennial in 1956 as the featured guest.

The first installment in this issue, is basically a letter that Dr. Urey wrote to the committee in charge of the birthplace marker giving them information they were seeking this past winter. This tells much of his family background, answering questions in this line and others.

We quote: Thank you very much for your very good letter and the news about the plaque which pleases me very much. I must come by sometime and see it. In regard to your questions:

1. I think my father taught there for about two years but I am unable to say what the dates were. I can only say that my brother was one year and eight months younger than I and he was not born in Walkerton. I think this also answers your second question.

3. Since I left Walkerton as a child over one year old I of course attended no Walkerton schools. My brother was born January 2, 1895, so I suppose my father was not teaching the school years of 1894-95.

4. Shortly after my brother was born we went to Glendora, California, and lived there a few years. My sister who is five years younger than I was born there January 1, 1898.

5. I did not locate the house and I believe my mother was in Walkerton and she could not locate it either. I am not sure of this last statement, however. (It is generally known to be 605 Ohio St., according to local history.)

6. I know nothing of the house at all.

7. My mother was the daughter of Solomon and Martha Reinoehl who lived 2 1/2 miles from Corunna, Indiana on a farm, which they homesteaded. It was a prosperous farm which I remember visiting as a child, with its maple sugar camp, its sheep barn, its pig barn, its orchard, a three thrashing floor barn, and a white painted house with a beautiful maple grove. I think the maple grove still partly stands.

My father's family lived east of Fairfield Center about one mile. This was not a prosperous farm. My grandfather Urey died in his early 30's leaving a family of six children. I still remember the log house and the log barn which they built on this farm they homesteaded, and I marvel that six children were born in that house and were raised there. My father died when I was 6 1/2 years old and my widowed mother and grandmother took care of my brother and sister and me on this farm. Tuberculosis took my father, as it did his three sisters, two of whom never married. My two uncles, John and George escaped this plague. Probably they had left home when the tubercular cow came along. My father on this farm about 4 miles northeast of Corunna and about 5 miles southwest of Hudson (east of Kendallville, as you see) managed to get considerable education, being a graduate of Angola Collage. He taught school at Walkerton and other places before he took seriously ill. He was also a lay minister of the Brethren Church and was a very religious man, as my mother was a very religious woman.

My mother married Martin Alva Long when I was about 10 years old. My grandmother died shortly after and the Urey homestead was sold and the family moved to a farm almost directly five miles south of Hudson, Indiana. We lived near a lake, the house was a log house, since town down. There ought to be a law against tearing log houses down. I went to high school at Kendallville, Indiana except for one year - my junior year at Waterloo, and graduated in 1911 from high school. I taught one year of country school west of Albion in Noble County. My mother, stepfather, and the rest of the family had gone to Montana while I was still in high school and I followed then in 1912. I taught two years of country school south of Livingson, Montana, and then went to college at the University of Montana at Missoula, graduating in 1917 with a bachelor's degree in biology. The war needed chemists and I went to Philadelphia to work with the Barrett Chemical Company for the years of the war, left there in 1919, went back to Montana as an instructor in chemistry, and then to the University of California, Berkeley, in 1921, took my doctor's degree in 1923 in chemistry. After this I spent a year in Copenhagen with Niels Bohr. My curriculum vitae is attached telling of my principal appointments, honors, etc.

I often think I have been exceedingly fortunate because my father asked before he died that his life insurance be used for the education of his children. My mother and my uncles were very careful to carry out his wishes, and as a result I got a high school education. Otherwise I would have been an Indiana farmer, and though Indiana farmers are wonderful people, I would much prefer to have spent my life as I have in universities and scientific work rather than pitching hay in Indiana.

I hope these few notes will help you, I am returning the proposed inscription with a few changes. Deuterium was not vitally important for the first atomic bomb but the material that gives the great power to the hydrogen bomb is heavy hydrogen. It is the principal explosive of this bomb. Heavy hydrogen in the form of heavy water, which consists of heavy hydrogen combined with oxygen instead of the usual water which is almost entirely light hydrogen combined with oxygen is also useful in securing atomic power. The Canadians particularly are using this and are indeed setting up plants to produce about 1000 tons of heavy water per year for this purpose.

MAN OF SCIENCE; DR. HAROLD C. UREY

This week's edition on Dr. Harold C. Urey comes to us from an article by William R. Shelton, entitled: "Harold Urey, Adventurer." He commences with the statement; Unswayed by honors of position, the Nobel Laureate pushes on to exciting new frontiers in science." As this story unfolds:

Along the bank of Montana's Bitterroot River in the early months of World War I, a meeting took place between two highly individualized and forceful personalities. It proved to be an event that would profoundly altar the course of American science.

One was a former hobo, named Archibald Wilmotte Leslie Bray, who had the unusual distinction, for a hobo, of holding a master's degree from Cambridge University in England. During his wondering across the United States, Bray was thrown off a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul freight train at Missoula, Mont. He needed a job, and he found it at the University of Montana as a janitor. University officials soon discovered, however, that their slightly built, angular-faced, black-eyed janitor possessed a brilliant mind and a scholar's curiosity; that he was, in fact, a biologist. They had the good sense to pass the janitor's broom to someone else to make Archibald Bray, who was then 30 years old, an instructor of biology.

It was as such that Bray met and changed the life of a conscientious, blue eyed Indiana farm boy, named Harold Clayton Urey. Young Urey had a fair knowledge of Latin, and he knew how to drive a team of horses, harrow a field, and thresh wheat. His only academic honor was a five-dollar gold piece he had won in high school for a speech he made on his idol, Theodore Roosevelt. Urey was self conscious about his rural Indiana accent, and spent his evening studying the pronunciation of words in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, which he had purchased with his hard-earned savings.

His only job experience, besides farming, was limited to teaching in Montana country schools, a calling that followed in the footsteps of his father, a teacher and lay minister. This occupation already partly justified Harold Urey's prophetic high school nickname of "Professor." His purpose in enrolling at the University of Montana was to become a psychologist. There, he studied under the former hobo Archibald Bray.

"Professor Bray had a rare enthusiasm," Urey recalled a half century later. "He had knowledge of everything except math. He was interested in the humanities, religion, all kinds of science, and most important to me he took a personal and tutorial interest in my work."

"I soon realized that under him I was getting a Cambridge education and was gradually changing from little country boy to more nearly a man of the world. I changed my major to biology and chemistry, and from then on never had any trouble making straight A's. Professor Bray was just a splendid, model teacher who opened up the whole fascinating world of science to me."

While Bray went to a brilliant teaching career at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y. (where a building is now named for him), Harold Urey pursued a career that was to make one of America's most distinguished and respected scientists and teachers. His brilliant work on the origin of the solar system, the moon, and diamond studded meteorities; on the temperatures of the ancient seas of the earth; on the structure of the atom and molecules; and in discovering deuterium, vital to the successful functioning of certain types of atomic reactors, won him nearly every honor available to a scientist from the Nobel prize in chemistry to over 20 honorary degrees, including a doctorate in science from Oxford University, where he was once invited to lecture for a year.

But neither his work, his honors, nor his administration association with the Manhattan Project, which developed the world's first nuclear bombs, have deterred Harold Urey from his first love, personal research and teaching.

"The salt of the academic world," says Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, former chancellor of the University of Chicago, "is those few who cannot imagine themselves doing anything but teaching and research and could not be kept away from them by administrative barriers or lured away by any promises of power or profit. Harold Urey is one of those few. His devotion to his work is notorious. At Chicago, I recall his long, unsuccessful, and sometimes hilarious campaign against telephones in professors offices. His telephone interrupted his work.

(Third of a series of articles on Doctor Harold C. Urey, famed scientist born in Walkerton.)

Dr. Urey's distinguished career began in the summer of 1917 when as an intense young college graduate still under the influence of Archilbald Bray, he gathered ticks in eastern Montana in an effort to solve the spotted fever problem. But the United States was at war, and he felt he should have a role in it. "A trained chemist," Professor Bray had once told him, "should serve on the chemical side." So Urey went to work for a Philadelphia Manufacture of high explosives. After the armistice, he returned to Montana as a chemistry instructor. Then, in 1921, he accepted a scholarship from the University of California at Berkley, where he received his Doctor Degree in physical chemistry.

There he became so absorbed in the theories of Nobel prize winner Dr. Niels Bohr of Denmark that electrons move in nucleus much like planets around the central nucleus of an atom that he applied for an American Scandinavian Foundation scholarship that would enable him to study under Dr. Bohr. Urey was awarded the scholarship, and when it was time for him to leave Berkeley, he enthusiastically sailed to Copenhagen without bothering to check on his final grades. "Dr. Niels Bohr probably wouldn't have let me in," recalled Dr. Urey with a smile, "if he'd known I was a chemist. I loved Denmark from the beginning and still go back there as often as I can. All of Europe was then in an intellectual ferment. I met the Austrian physicist, Wolfgang Paull; the German physicist, Werner Heisenberg and James Frenck; and the famous Hungarian chemist, George Von Hevesy. All of them later won Nobel prizes for their work."

I also talked to Albert Einstein for the first time in Hamburg. It was a tremendously stimulating experience, but I concluded, finally, that I was not cut out to be a theoretical physicist. I have never been good enough at mathematics for that and I have always preferred to leave complicated mathematics to others.

Dr. Harold Urey, now a long way from the Indiana farm of his childhood, returned to the United States to teach, to conduct research first--briefly at Harvard, then at Johns Hopkins University. While at Johns Hopkins, he made a visit to Everett, Wash., where he met an attractive young bacteriologist, Frieda Daum, of Lawrence, Kans., whom he promptly married. In 1929 he accepted an associate professorship at Columbia University where he taught everything from freshman chemistry to complex thermodynamics.

Up to then, he had published what he modestly describes as "a few unimportant papers." Actually, the papers were widely read in the scientific fraternity, but it was true that his carefully gathered scientific knowledge and his talent for patient investigation had not produced a major accomplishment in the research field.

But at Columbia, he came around to a line of scientific inquiry that was to produce one of the supreme achievements of his lifetime. He was closely studying the spectra of molecules, a method of determining the chemical composition of molecules of the colors and wavelengths of light emitted when they are examined with a spectroscope. Specifically, he was attempting to study the hydrogen atom in terms of Niels Bohr's theories. Scientists for some time had speculated that ordinary hydrogen might also contain a separate substance or isotope called heavy hydrogen and Urey became especially intrigued with this line of speculation.

One day, in the fall of 1931, an idea struck. What if he allowed a flash of distilled liquid hydrogen and then examined the liquid residue with a spectroscope?

No liquid hydrogen was available in metropolitan New York. Urey hastily called a number of chemist friends in the East and finally talked Dr. Ferdinand Brickwedde in Washington, D.C. Urey, Brickwedde, and an associate, Dr. George M. Murphy of New York University, took just a few weeks to detect the faintly colored double lines on a photographic plate indicating a new substance.

When he finally went home to a delayed Thanksgiving dinner, he calmly told his wife, Frieda, "We have - arrived at our answer." Urey checked and rechecked, carefully documented his findings in a paper, then waited until Christmas to explain his discovery to a group of scientists assembled in New Orleans.

"There was great excitement," he recalls. "Dr. Robert Oppenheimer was there, and we discussed the possibility that neutrons and protrons existed in the nuclei of atoms."

The new substance turned out to be deuterium (D or H2), which contained a neutron as well as the proton in ordinary hydrogen. When combined with oxygen it forms heavy water, a substance that looks like water but is somewhat different.

Deuterium also turned out to have other uses: as a tracer in medical and laboratory experiments and in bombarding particles in atomic power reactors. Canada, for instance, now uses deuterium - produced heavy water in most of its atomic power plants.

"Urey," Dr. Hildebrand said, "wanted to discover deuterium not because of the practical application of heavy water but because he had a chart of nuclear species on his wall which had a blank space where in the deuterium ought to be. He saw it was there but had deuterium not existed, Urey would not have found this equally interesting."

The moral of his discovery is this: that any peculiar or puzzling observation in science is worth further thought and investigation," his colleague, Dr. Murphy, later wrote. "When such thought is given by an inventive, ingenious, and imaginative person like Urey, the result is inevitable a new contribution to scientific knowledge."

LA JOLLA, Calif. (AP)—Two professors met on the sidewalk at midday, chatted awhile, then moved on.

After a few paces one of them stopped and called to the other:

"Say, John, which way was I going?"

The other smiled and pointed: "That way, Harold."

"Good," said Harold. "Then I've had lunch."

This is one of the many absent-minded professor stories told about Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry and one of the outstanding scientists of this century.

Urey recently joined the faculty of the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography here to continue his study of the origin of the solar system.

At 65, when most men retired, Urey is beginning a new job and an expanded work schedule. He has already accomplished enough for two lifetimes.

Urey won the Nobel Prize for his discovery of deuterium when he was 41. At that point he could have moved into an administrative post and taken things easy. Several offers were open to him.

Instead, he plunged into research that led to the atomic bomb.

Deuterium, or heavy hydrogen, is the element that is combined with oxygen to make heavy water, a vital ingredient in producing nuclear fission. Urey's discovery of heavy hydrogen won him the greatest prize of science, but it also brought on the most unhappy period of his life.

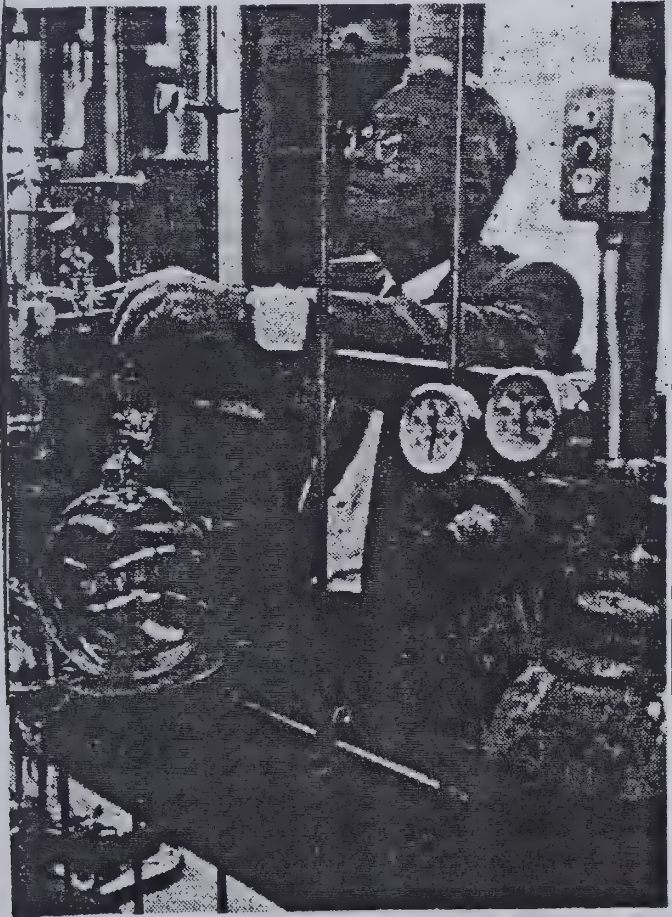
Dr. Urey was scared. The monster he had helped create was threatening civilization.

Discovery Brought Him Unhappiness

During and after the war he made speech upon speech, pleading for peace among nations. War in the atomic age was unthinkable. The only defense against an atomic bomb, he said, was a political defense—no military defense existed.

So he plugged away for a world government to outlaw war.

"We may not be able to secure a world government," he admitted, "but we will not solve the problem of peace versus war by any other means whatsoever."



SEARCHING FOR AN ANSWER—Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, works at an experiment in his laboratory at La Jolla, Calif. The world renowned scientist is a member of the faculty of the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography. He searches now for the answer to one of man's oldest questions: How was the world born?—AP Newsfeatures Photo.

Time passed and the immediate danger of the atomic holocause diminished.

Shortly after World War II ended, he quit the atomic program.

Pressed for his reason, Urey said simply: "I was bored."

By then, he had a new interest.

New Approach To Question Opened

While atomic physicists were claiming the headlines, advances in other sciences were opening new approaches to one of man's oldest questions: How was the world born?

In his fifties Urey began a new work, an investigation of the origin of the solar system. After five years' work he published a book called "The Planets" in which he advanced this new theory:

The earth and the other planets are not solidified chunks of the sun, thrown off in some cataclysmic explosion, but collections of comparatively cool clouds of cosmic dust which once swirled around the sun.

Urey arrived at this conclusion by studying prehistoric seashells.

By grinding them into powder and analyzing their molecular structure, he learned how to determine not only their age but the temperature of the seas in which the shells were formed.

Believes The Earth Was Hot Years Ago

His studies in this field — still under way at Scripps — led him to believe that the earth ages ago was not hot, as it would be if it had been born in a solar explosion, but cool. The internal heat of the earth, he said, was due to the radioactivity of the dust from which it was formed.

Urey carried into this new activity the boyish enthusiasm that has surprised his associates through the years.

Dr. Heinz Lowenstam, professor of paleo-ecology at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Calif., was on the faculty of the University of Chicago with Urey in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Lowenstam recalls a field trip the two made to Tennessee in 1949. The muddy banks of Coon Creek were yielding a virtual bonanza in scientific preservation.

"Harold was so delighted he skipped about like a boy," Lowenstam says. "He crammed the field bags, then his pockets, as a treasure hunter might if he had just unearthed a cache of gold pieces."

Good Reasons For His Antics

There was good reason for Urey's antics. Analyzing the structure of these shells dating from the cretaceous chalk age would enable the scientists to determine the temperature of ancient oceans, thus helping recreate the world as it was then.

Urey's associates know him as a man with a bulldog face and a bull-dog mind. He never lets go of a problem until he has it whipped.

"He's a slave driver," says Dr. Harrison Brown, professor of geo-chemistry at Caltech. Brown, too, worked with Urey at the University of Chicago and from time to time at the Oak Ridge Atomic Project during the war.

"Urey has sometimes had a little trouble with people working under him," Brown says. "He expects others to work as hard as he does. And for many people, that's impossible."

Urey has many friends in professional circles, but few intimates. He has no hobbies. His only interest outside his work is his family.

FACE OF SCIENCE—Dr. Harold C. Urey, above, is one of the century's outstanding scientists. When he was 41, Urey won the Nobel Prize for his discovery of deuterium, a vital ingredient in producing nuclear fission. This led to the development of the atomic bomb. — AP Newsfeatures Photo.

One associate remembers a present Urey brought home for his son, John Clayton, on the boy's 10th birthday.

In its wrappings it resembled a baseball bat.

Could that be? Had Urey, who took his son and three daughters to museums instead of baseball games, finally caught a hint as to what a growing boy would want?

There was almost a sigh of relief when Urey took off the wrappings. The present was a telescope.

Man Of Science: Dr. Harold C. Urey

In 1934, Urey, as the discoverer of deuterium, became the third American chemist in history to be named for the Nobel prize. But since his wife was pregnant at the time, he chose to remain with her in New York City rather than attend the impressive ceremonies in Stockholm. The following year, however he flew to Sweden to present his Nobel lecture, "Some Thermodynamic Properties of Hydrogen and Deuterium."

When World War II erupted, the United States suddenly developed an intense interest in the possibility of atomic fission. Urey was named director of the program at Columbia for the separation of uranium isotopes essential for the controlled release of nuclear energy. The vacuum machinery the Columbia group used in the separation process became known as "Urey's plumbing," and served later as a model for giant atomic energy installations around the world.

The shock and the horror created by the use of nuclear bombs on Japan and the sudden end of the war caused Urey to quit the Manhattan Project. "I dropped out of the program because basically I didn't like secret work," he explained. "Besides, I still regarded mysIf primarily as a professor, and I wanted to teach." He moved to the University of Chicago where he resumed teaching and joined the newly formed Institute for Nuclear Studies under Chancelor Hutchens. Gradually, his interest centered on a subject as fascinating and challenging to him as the structure of the atom the geochemical approach to the problems of the cosmos. Instead of tiny neutrons and protons, he now was busy studying the moon and the planets, including the earth.

He decided he could chemically determine the temperatures of the ancient oceans by measuring the ratio of oxygen isoteopes in the shells of now extinct, Cretaceous sea animals known as belemnites. Since the amount of heavy oxygen (018) in calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) laid down in shells depended on the temperature of the surrounding water, he hypotesized that this information could be used to establish ocean temperatures in very ancient times. Patiently, over a five-year period, he deduced that about 60,000,000 years ago, during the Cretaceous-Period, the seas over what is now the southern United States had a temperature about that of Enmark today. The North Pole, he concluded, was then over the area we know as Alaska.

"Urey's plaeotemperatures of the ancient oceans stand as one of the great developments of the earth sciences," according to a testimonial written on Urey's 70th birthday by three of his admiring colleagues.

During his days at the University of Chicago, an incident, often found recounted by his former students, occurred in one of his laboratories. He observed a chemistry major who was ruining a glass-blowing assignment in his attempt to keep his necktie out of the way. Finally, the great professor could stand it no longer. He seized the torch, burned off the surprised students necktie, shouted, "That's the way it is done!" and strode off. Students, thereafter, according to one of the thousands of Urey alumni, never again wore neckties in his laboratory.

Another former colleague, Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand of the University of California at Berkeley, recalls the time Dr. Urey returned to his lab after spending several months in Europe. "He quietly hung up his coat and began methodically to assemble a pump he had been repairing just before his departure."

As in the case of many distinguished scientists whose forte is heavy thinking, Urey is often indifferent to affairs of the moment. Once, he appeard for an important lecture at Columbia University wearing a pair of unmatched shoes.

On another occastion, after arriving at the Tampa, Fla. airport, he placed a phone call to his secretary in California. "Who am I supposed to see here? he asked. "Where am I supposed to go?"

Urey can concentrate for hours on a problem in science or fall asleep in the middle of a speech or during a scientific discussion he finds of no immediate interest. But as a lecturer and a teacher, he excels, even at 72 years of age. In the spring of 1965, the Universtiy of California at San Diego, where he is now professor of chemistry at large, loaned him a week to California Institute of Pasadena for a series of lectures on the solar system.

He gave his first lecture, on the origin of meteorites, in Caltech's splendid, but rather formal, Bechlan auditorium. Rooted to a rostrum and a microphone, the greater teacher in him never quite got across even through his facts and words were masterfully composed. "I did poorly today," he explained later. "I'm afraid it turned out to be just another formal lecture."

At his request, the second lecture, on the origin of the solar system, was shifted to a chemistry lecture room where no microphone was required. Here, Harold Urey's incredible mind projected brilliantly amid the force and sincereity of his teacher's calling. Beneath his mass of gray hair, his bespectacled face became a study in volatile concentration as he pursed his lips, frowned, jutted his bulldoggish jaw, and delivered spontaneous gestures of emphasis. Hunched over, he strode from one end of the long black lab table to the other, alternately, folding his arms across his chest and stabbing the air dramatically. His unaccented and sonorous voice had the commanding quality of the late Charles Laughton. Here was a man in his element, making electric contact with his audience as he probed the sun's origin in space and time.

Completely compatible with the spirit of the scientific attitude he personifies. Urey was meticulously careful to give proper credit to the works and ideas of others. He remained almost reverently respectful of dissenting opinions thrown at him from individuals in his distinguished audience, and, above all, transparently honest in his search for truth.

"Most of us agree on this model of the origin of the solar system," he summarized. "We came from a disc of dust and gas rotating in a plane about the sun. How did the planetary bodies and the asteroids form? They came from this disc of gases formed from the sun as it condensed. This is the best answer that any of us can hope for at the present. We are still seeking."

He laid down the long, wooden pointer he has learned to handle with the dexterity of a master swordsman, arranged his rough notes in a pile, and brushed off the omnipresent classroom chald as students and professors alike surged around seeking more answers to ponderous and difficult questions.

(Continued Next Week)

There are seven ways to be happy — stay out of debt and you won't need the other six.

AUGUST 31, 1967

THE INDEPENDENT-NEWS

Man Of Science: Dr. Harold C. Urey

"Harold Urey doesn't deal with small problems," said Dr. Gerald Wasserburg, a former student now on the Caltech faculty. "When he tackles a subject, you know he has carefully examined and taken into account at least nine tenths of all the available evidence, and it is typical of his entire career that he has always intuitively selected the most difficult and the most significant subjects."

It was in 1952 that he published the book: The Planets: Their Origin and Development. It is typical of his cautious approach to scientific truth that he concluded his book with these words: "This treatise as well as all others is surely incomplete, and, at most, only partly true." Yet, many scientists feel his principal arguments on the origin of our solar system may never be invalidated.

Only time will tell, and time in the space age, is running apace. In 1957 when Russia orbited Sputnik I, the first earth satellite, it was apparent to Urey that two results had been created: (1) a new age of exploration was dawning that would place great demands on engineering and science, and (2) the United States was so suddenly and dramatically overtaken that many of its educators, scientists, and militarists were reacting in a manner bordering on panic.

Urey could do little about the first result except await the development of the new techniques for astronomers and other scientists, but he took a forceful position on the second issue. His statement still stands as a remarkable reasoned reaction to the first penetration of space.

"Recent events," he said at the time, "have emphasized to the people of this country, whose political system we do not like and whose aggressive world policies cause fear among the Western democratic countries, can and has produced scientific and engineering feats of a most remarkable kind. After some resistance on the part of the witch-hunting faction of the population we will settle down to understand our faults and shortcomings and do what needs to be done to correct the situation. But what needs to be correced? Our security system? Nonsense! Our support for science? I believe not in any immediate way. The real problem that faces this country is a long term one. It is the problem of the education and proper inspiration of our youth."

The dawning Space Age in American Quickly centered in in three places: Cape Canaveral in Florida, where the engineers and the hardware assembled; industrial and intellectual community surrounding Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the northeast; and the fast growing scientific communities in California which were nourished by alert universities and the burgeoning aerospace industry.

Urey, reaching the mandatory retirement age of 65 at Chicago, joined the general academic exodus to California and moved his wife, son, and three daughters to LaJolla in 1958. He was given the unusual title of professor of chemistry-at-large at the San Diego campus of the University of California, plus a laboratory bulging with apparatus and students eager to share in the excitement of his unending search.

He bought a Jaguar which friends say "he liked because it enabled him to get to work faster." He was often seen roaring down the LaJolla highway on his way to work from his comfortable, redwood cottage in a canyon running down to the sea. The only hobby he now has time for is caring for his canyon garden of roses, irises, oleanders, geraniums, and fragrant eucalyptus trees.

Continued on next page

"Even now," says his wife, "after six year in California, he still is reluctant to change his conservative office for the causual costume of southern California. On the surface, Harold is still an Indiana farm boy in many ways"

His only son, John discovered this one day when he presented himself before his distinguished father with a distinguished looking beard and met with obvious disapproval. Perhaps John's wife, Ann, who greatly admires Dr. Urey, has the right unconventional inside as long as you don't advertise it on the outside."

Urey has sold his Jag, and his wife often drives him to his building at the university in a black-cherry Lincoln Continental. There, in his fuff-colored, fifth-floor office containing a photographic "rogue's gallery" of scientists and individuals he admires (including the late President John F. Kennedy), he energetically conducts his manifold responsibilities, including the preparation of lectures and research on the possibility of finding evidence of life in meteorites.

One of his principal current interest is the nature of the moon's surface. In 1963, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration placed him on its important Lunar and Planetary Committee. This means that when Ranger space probes photograph the moon or Discoverer probes landon it, Urey is one of the handful of outstanding scientists who first sees and evaluates the evidence. It is characteristic of his fearless independence that he took exception to other members of the committee on their interpretation of the Ranger photographs.

"I just don't believe," says Urey, that an object as small as the moon should have an excessive volcanic histor. I simply don't believe that all the maria (flat plains) on the moon are lava, as most of my colleagues do. I think the presence of water at one time on the moon accounts for the obvious venting holes we can see on the Ranger photographs, but we won't know the composition for sure until we get actual surface samples.

"I believe the moon was captured by the earth and was not originally a part of it. If our planned explorations show the surface to be similar to the material I have found in meteorites, I am right. But if it turns out that the maria are largely basaltic (lava flows), I am wrong. The entire scientific world is eagerly awaiting the positive evidence, for the moon will very likely unlock the whole secret of the origin of our solar system."

This and other secrets continue to add zest to the life and work of a scientist such as Harold Urey. Unlike virtually all the other key members of the Manhattan Project, he as scorned administrative posts of power and prestige. He has steadfastly refused to become a "modern superspecialist." He is a general practioner, or, as one professor put it, "quite probably the broadest productive scientist in the world today."

"At an age when men are content to rest and reflect on the achievements of the past, he continues to follow a scintillating and adventurous career that symbolizes the unending excitement in science.

Further reading:

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Common sense is a remedy for most trouble, but the demand is greater than the supply.

SEPT. 7, 1967

THE INDEPENDENT-NEWS

HAROLD C. UREY when he was honored in 1969 at the Walkerton Summer Festival, with his hosts, druggist Mahlon Jacob, left, and Jacob's wife, Patricia, in the couple's home in Walkerton.

The News-Sun, Kendallville, Ind., Monday, May 3, 1971 Page 2

KENDALLVILLE NEWS-SUN

Dr. Harold C. Urey, KHS '11, was in Kendallville Friday for his 60th reunion. Short, but quick-moving for his 78 years; a sensitive, expressive face, but no-nonsense eyes; a firm voice, this magnificent old man, who discovered heavy water in 1931 and won a Nobel Prize is without doubt Kendallville's best claim to a native son of world renown. And his views on the human condition are as majestic as his scientific titles.

I interviewed Dr. Urey at the home of Miss Eloise Redmond, a retired school teacher who lives in the pleasant white house at 403 E. Mitchell St. Mrs. Marguerite Cramer, 642 E. North St., another classmate from KHS 'll, made the reunion. About 11 members of the class are living, I was told. You'll find more details of the reunion on the society page tomorrow.

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If you don't happen to be a nuclear scientist, and who is around here, you may not realize quite how important Dr. Urey is. He is a retired professor of chemistry at the University of California, LaJolla, but he does not act retired. He spends his time flying around the globe with his wife attending scientific conferences. Many of the conferences have to do with the significance of the new moon rocks.

Dr. Urey

Dr. Urey broke into prominence in December, 1931, when he announced that working with two other investigators he had discovered the existence of heavy water. Heavy water molecules consist of an atom of oxygen and two atoms of deuterium, a rare isotope of hydrogen. This discovery is considered one of the most important in the history of modern science, and for it he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1934.

He was teaching at Columbia University in New York City at the time. He continued to study the problem of isotope separation and developed the gas distillation process that was successfully used in the creation of the first atomic bomb.

By 1940 he was one of the first American to realize fully that such weapons could be made, and he was the director of an important section of the Manhattan Project which produced the bomb. Since Hiroshima, however, he has joined with other scientists in urging consideration of the ethical problems involved in its use. And Friday Dr. Urey repeated his admonitions to me from earlier interviews that we are spending too much money for national defense.

Among his other significant contributions to science are an oxygen thermometer that makes possible the measurement of temperatures in the ancient seas and a now widely accepted theory of the origin of the solar system, which he advanced in "The Planets: Their Origin and Development" in 1952. He has served as an advisor to the national space effort and this week, while his wife visits a daughter in Cleveland, he will be lecturing in Utah about the moon.

"It's very difficult to tell what the cost (of the manned flight to the moon) is worth," Dr. Urey replied to my first question. "Was it worth while to build the Parthenon, the cathedrals of Europe . . . it's of no industrial importance . . . how much is intellectual activity worth to us? I think it is the most valuable thing there is."

Dr. Urey said the $3 billion spent on space research out of our $1,000 billion gross national product is not great. "We wouldn't have done more about the poor people," he said. "Nobody cares about the poor people, and, to a certain extent, nobody knows what to do about them anyway."

Despite his support for space exploration, Dr. Urey indicated that the problem of poverty is on his mind. He noted with irony the stock market, savings deposits and unemployment, all are rising simultaneously. He said the biggest problem we face today is "how do you transfer part of the income of those who are too rich to those who are too poor."

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An economy which is at least 50 per cent socialistic is the answer, according to Dr. Urey. He said he considers the U.S. economy about 30 per cent socialistic, since about 30 per cent of our gross national product is taken in taxes. He feels the figure should rise to 50 per cent, where it may stabilize.

"I've never complained about my taxes," the well-knit, quick-eyed scientist told me. "I have always considered the public services one of the greatest bargains I receive."

However, Dr. Urey feels that in the case of the government's military budget some economies would be in order.

While he's "not a Nixon enthusiast," Dr. Urey feels that it is well that Nixon is in office now, because he is better able to carry out a policy of conciliation with China, reducing our military commitments, than could the Democrats. The Democrats, Dr. Urey said, would face Republican fire if they attempted Nixon's foreign policy.

Dr. Urey does deplore, however, the problems of negotiating with the Russians.

"Russia is so secretive," he says, "It's a most curious psychology. Their scientists come of conferences, but they are not free to discuss scientific things. This makes it very difficult to reach agreement on these (SALT Talks) problems. But we would be trying to reach agreements."

+ + +

Back on social problems again, Dr. Urey gave his support to those students who feel there are better things to do in the world than make money. He termed our welfare system "disgraceful," saying that while he does not favor supporting people who can work, such persons represent a small part of the problem.

Dr. Urey said he feels the guaranteed income proposed by Nixon is much too small, and that he rather thinks another WPA (Works Progress Administration) is now needed. He also said he favors the demonstrations now going on in Washington, so long as they remain non-violent.

I asked Dr. Urey if he had heard about Kendallville's "Walk for Hunger," which will be held this Sunday, but he had not. I explained that several hundred people, many from the junior and senior high schools, plan to walk from here to Albion and back with friends paying them for each mile covered. The money raised will help reduce world hunger and benefit the Noble County Retarded Citizens Assn., I told him.

He said that sounded nice.

I said goodby, leaving Dr. Urey to his classmates and the reunion activities.

Famed Chemist, Nobel Prize Winner, In City

By **BAYNE MORLEY**

"I'm just here to visit old friends."

Dr. Harold Clayton Urey, renowned chemist, winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry (1934) and dozens of other honors in his chosen field, spoke those words with obvious sincerity. But Dr. Urey is news wherever he goes.

He was met at the airport Saturday night by a high school classmate and longtime friend, Mrs. Victor J. Cramer, Fort Wayne, and her daughter, Miss Maxine Cramer, here from Anchorage, Alaska, on a vacation. Mr. Urey is the house guest of the Cramer's during his stay here.

Yesterday Dr. Urey visited Kendallville for the reunion of his graduating class. A native of Walkerton, he attended high school in Kendallville where he graduated in 1911.

Talks World Problems

A quiet, gracious man with a horror of what the atomic bomb may do to our world, he took a few minutes' time to talk about the problems that face this coun~~try and the world in this atomic~~ age he helped make possible.

(It was Dr. Urey, internationally recognized as an authority on atomic and molecular structure, who isolated the heavy isotopes of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon and sulphur and who directed research at Columbia University during World War II on methods of separating the uranium isotope (U-235) and on production of heavy water.)

Dr. Urey believes we "have more important things to do in this country than to hunt Communists" and he found all the furor over the John Birch Society disheartening. It is his feeling that if Communists in this country are a problem, it is much too late to devote all our attention to rooting them out while we are engaged in a life and death struggle between the Communist world and the free world.

News Not Encouraging

Dr. Urey says present news is anything but encouraging but he views the advent of the Kennedy Administration as "an enormous improvement over the past four or five years."

"Kennedy is a very vigorous young president. He will go places," says Dr. Urey.

FAMED CHEMIST VISITS HERE—Dr. Harold Clayton Urey, internationally known authority on atomic and molecular structure, arrived at Baer Field Saturday night to visit with old friends. Dr. Urey attended the reunion Sunday of his graduation class (1911) of Kendallville High School. Shown with Dr. Urey ~~are Mrs.~~ Victor J. Conrad, center, Fort Wayne, a high school classmate and longtime friend, and her daughter, Miss Maxine Cramer, a resident of Anchorage, Alaska, here for a vacation. Dr. Urey is a native of Walkerton but attended high school in Kendallville.

The eminent chemist devotes a great deal of time to what he calls "my duty as a citizen." He has been active in a group of atomic scientists who urge international control of atomic energy. He views our salvation in this troubled world as requiring a federation of Atlantic Nations in a Federal Union, set up like our own democracy, with complete sovereignty.

In this regard, he concedes that the United Nations is useful but points out that without a grant of sovereignty or the power to levy taxes that its usefulness is limited like that of the League of Nations in earlier years or our own Continental Congress in revolutionary days. He sees Red China in the U.N. within a year and asserts the membership of Red China will further weaken the U.N.

Dr. Urey is presently engaged in research on the earth's origin at the University of California. He is currently on one of his frequent lecture tours. He came here from New York and will leave to go to Minneapolis where he is scheduled to make two more talks. Before returning to California he will visit Oak Ridge, Tenn., for another lecture.

EDITOR'S REPORT By George O. Witwer

Kendallville grad Knight of Malta

NOTE: Material in this column upon occasion produces controversy. Permit me, therefore, to apologize in advance for those of my views which cause offense. All readers are invited to answer my opinions in the Voice of the People column so long as the letters are signed by the author and deal with issues, not personalities.

Feb. 1973

Dr. Harold C. Urey, KHS '11, was inducted into the Knights of Malta in New York City last night, but unfortunately none of his several Kendallville High School classmates whom he invited to the famous ceremony were able to attend.

Dr. Urey, the world famous chemist and physicist who won a Nobel Prize in 1934 for the discovery of heavy water, frequently returns to Kendallville for class reunions. Miss Eloise Redmond and Mrs. Marguerite Cramer were among the classmates from Kendallville who were invited.

Miss Redmond's invitation read, "His Serene Highness Prince Robert Bassaraba von Brancovan, Lieutenant Grand Master of the Sovereign Military and Hospitaler Order of Saint John of Jerusalem Knights of Malta Ecumenical requests the pleasure of your company at the ceremony for the bestowal of Knighthood upon Professor Harold Clayton Urey . . ." The black tie and decorations reception was held at the United Nations Church.

The Knights of Malta is a religious military order founded in a monastery at Jerusalem in 1048 A. D. The early work was limited to hospital service in caring for the poor and the ill and in assisting pilgrims.

During more than 500 years the order fought the Mohammedans from its headquarters in Malta. When Napoleon captured that island in 1798, the Knights turned to Russia and assisted that country against France. England gained Malta in 1800, and from that time the order was undisturbed on the island, but it ceased to be a military or political body.

The Pope was commissioned to chose its grand master, and it became essentially a religious order, returing to its earliest functions of hospital service. Records of the Knights dating back to the twelfth century are preserved in Malta.

Other area friends of Dr. Urey include Glen Bushong of Fort Wayne, Cecil Henke of Wolcottville and Hubert Fischer, Kendallville, with whom he frequently stays when visiting here.

Nobel Prize Winner Urey To Speak Here

Nobel Prize winning chemist Dr. Harold C. Urey will discuss the selection of a lunar landing site at a meeting here April 30.

Dr. Urey will address Fort Wayne Astronomical Society in the 8 p.m. meeting at St. Francis Col- e's Trinity Hall. Society members Art Welkin and Robert Stoeckley, who arranged the appearance, said that invitations are being extended to area college, high school, and junior high science instructors and teachers.

Dr. Urey

Dr. Urey won the Nobel chemistry prize in 1934 for his discovery of deuterium, worked on the Manhattan Project which produced the atomic bomb during World War II and currently is one of four top scientists evaluating Ranger moon photos.

He is a graduate of Kendallville High School and will attend a class reunion there May 2. At 10:15 a.m. April 30, he will address a Kendallville High School assembly. The following day, he will visit relatives in Corunna.

Dr. Urey's speaking engagements in the local area were arranged with the help of Mrs. Victor J. Cramer, 1501 Randallia Drive and Miss Eloise Redmond of Kendallville, co-chairmen for the class reunion and longtime friends of the famous scientist.

A native of Walkerton, in St. Joseph County, he obtained his Bachelor's degree in chemistry and zoology at the University of Montana and his Ph.D. in chem- ry at the University of Cali- rnia. He has served on the affs of John Hopkins Univer- ty, the University of Chicago, nd Columbia University.

Dr. Urey studied with Niels Bohr at the University of Copenhagen in 1923 and 1924 and has done considerable research in atomic structure. He directed Columbia University's research team in the investigation of separating uranium 235 and did extensive research into the heavy isotopes of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, and sulphur.

He also has done research on the theories of the earth's origin and is an authority on meteorites.

Scientist Fears For The Future

By KENNETH B. KELLER
Sunday Magazine Editor

Coldly factual in intellect and warm of nature, Dr. Harold C. Urey came heavily burdened to Fort Wayne last weekend for a Kendallville High School class reunion.

The least of his burdens was a professional one, that tore the handle of a briefcase. The real one weighted the mind of the famous nuclear scientist and it seems there to stay.

It could be expressed in the form of a question: "How long will history be?" The Nobel prize winner and discoverer of heavy hydrogen is deeply disturbed about the future of the world.

For 20 years now, it has been capable of destroying itself.

This flaming end is inevitable, he believes, "for some day there will be some one at the head of a government crazy enough to turn loose atomic destruction . . ."

By government, he meant any country of the world that is now or will become capable of nuclear aggression.

His words came as a cold statement of fact, rather than in pessimism. There is one hope, he believes, a world government tightly policed against conspiring in the use of atomic weapons.

This burden of mind is not a recent one for Dr. Urey — he has been carrying it for over 19 years; he remains as frightened of the future today as when he first warned of the dire nuclear potential for all peoples of the earth.

"How long does it take a civilization to develop, and how long does it last?" he asked.

The United States and Russia have enough nuclear resources to touch off a world holocaust, he pointed out. "I wish the United States could be good to Russia; it would be good if Russia could prosper economically, develop a friendly relationship in the world and some democratic form of government."

Dr. Urey was gracious, deeply intent and sometimes humorous while delivering his mind. Then he beamed like a schoolboy when the impending reunion was mentioned.

He Was Spied Upon From Up The Street

Dr. Urey is of unusual physique for a man entering the 70s and he would be outstanding in a crowd. His thick, white hair seems to have the faculty of falling appropriately into place.

The famous chemist was spied upon from up the street as he stopped for a brief rest at the home of Mrs. Victor J. Cramer, 1501 Randalia Dr., another member of the class of 1911, Kendallville High School. The scientist was wearing a dark suit, rumpled from air travel, a light shirt and red tie. The spring of his step with bag and briefcase, would have challenged a 50-year-old.

Arthur Welklin, former city electrical inspector who cinched this visit with Dr. Urey out of scientific interests, confessed a wave of "buck fever" after the scientist disappeared into the Cramer home. But he made a heroic stab at the doorbell.

Mrs. Cramer opened her beautiful living room. "Dr. Urey had a long-distance call the minute he entered the house," she explained. "I think he'll be ready in a few minutes." It was late afternoon and she disappeared into the kitchen.

The calm rise and fall of a voice could be heard in the next room. Suddenly Dr. Urey appeared from an unexpected direction and with brisk informality said "What do you gentlemen want to ask."

The former Fairfield Center farm lad had run into a news barricade at Baer Field, and in Washington, D.C. the evening before had addressed a gathering of foreign correspondents. Yet this invasion of the Cramer living room didn't seem to bother.

But he did say at one point "that's all right, let's get it over with." The tantalizing aroma of fried potatoes had begun to waft into the tasteful living room.

The opening question was sourly put, and it reflected back from Dr. Urey's eyes. The scientist saved it with amazing tact and humility.

"There is a natural order in all things that cannot be changed," he offered. "Sometimes the order of things is very complex, and we do not understand, but the order is there."

He put his fingers to his head: "What never ceases to impress me is the vast knowledge of the things about us that can be stored within a tiny space such as this . . . "

Mr. Welklin, who in retirement is twiddling the sciences rather than his thumbs, had obviously recovered from his doorstep vertigo. He plied the remaining questions, but Dr. Urey's eyes seemed to keep both visitors in distinct focus.

The moon, it developed, intrigues the former Noble County youth, but he would like to have a piece of that planet to analyze.

"If the moon is something that flew away from the earth, that isn't very interesting to me," he declared. But if it wasn't divorced from earth, "then we might have something to show how the universe was developed."

Such a scientific treasure would require a "soft landing" on the lunar planet, he agreed.

If the moon was shown by analysis to have been once a part of earth, then science might have just a refrigerated specimen of what existed on the mother planet long, long ago.

Welklin quoted from a book Dr. Urey authored some years ago, and the scientist's eyebrows arched.

"Where did you find one?" he fired out quickly. "I've been trying to get a copy myself, but they're out of print . . .

It's on the shelves of the Fort Wayne public library.

Regarding the satellite that is speeding toward Mars Dr. Urey commented "pictures do not reveal much to me—I cannot tell much from them . . ."

Regarding the existence of life outside our own planet, the scientist has an opinion in the positive. "I think it is entirely possible that life exists on one or more other planets," he commented.

Dr. Urey is deeply perturbed about recent scientific theories of how the universe came to be. He described himself as angry that the theories had been given publication because of the reflection upon years of geological research.

There will be answers, he promised, by himself and other men of science. One of the theorists, he accused "is just writing for fun."

The contents of Dr. Urey's weakened briefcase had been transferred to his topcoat and the garment weighed at least 10 pounds. His concern when the visit ended was for a quick pants press and someone to mend the briefcase.

Mrs. Cramer offered to freshen up the clothing.

"No, no, Marguerite, that might have been all right in high school days . . . "

Dr. Urey spent three years at Kendallville High School, his junior year at Waterloo. He was born in Walkerton and the family moved to California — "in fact, my first recollection is of California," he enlightened. After the death of his father, Dr. Urey returned to the Corunna area and was educated in that rural community until high school.

Dr. Urey was a good student, Mrs. Cramer recalls, "a little shy at first." After graduation, both Mrs. Cramer and Dr. Urey attended "normal school" and were licensed to teach. Both did, for a time.

There were 26 in the class of 1911 — seven are left. Three former classmates died last year, Mrs. Cramer said.

Survivors besides Dr. Urey and Mrs. Cramer are Eloise Redmond of Kendallville, who with Mrs. Cramer arranged the scientist's schedule here, Lillie Beckman, Hubert Fischer, Cecil Henke and Glen Bushong.

The old high school building stood for many years — in recent years it had been used by the industrial arts department.

The first reunion was arranged in 1961, and when advised of it, Dr. Urey was immediately interested. He has attended regularly and the gatherings have been a refreshing interlude in the hard responsibilities that come to international figures.

When Dr. Urey's face brightened over a day with former classmates, the real nature of the man became apparent, as Mrs. Cramer said it might:

Chemistry is people, and the dedication is to both!

Urey's impression on history indelible

A school in Walkerton is named after him. So is a park.

Harold C. Urey, now 83, left an indelible impression on the history of his birthplace. He also left a much greater mark on the history of the world.

He was a scientist in an age when a man would be measured for greatness by the number of his home runs or for his daring in aviation.

But while the headlines of the day proclaimed the spectacular, Urey was quietly at work in his laboratory making a series of discoveries that would ultimately culminate in a discovery that would bring him the Nobel Peace Prize of 1934.

It was through his work that "heavy water" was produced — an achievement that would lead to the first hydrogen bomb. Urey, who lived in Walkerton about six years after his birth in April, 1893, provided The Tribune with a special account that touches on his laboratory experiments with hydrogen.

For this special Walkerton edition, Prof. Urey also expounded on several other interesting scientific endeavors, including his work on the space program.

In his review, Prof. Urey reflects on his part in solving the riddles of the atom and explains the sadness that has come to him in watching what mankind has done with those discoveries

Here is his account.

"I have had much pleasure in following many lines of scientific work during the many years I have devoted to science. At Johns Hopkins (University), I helped write a book with Arthur Ruark entitled "Atoms, Molecules and Quanta."

I then moved to Columbia University where I tried to do some work on spectra which was not very successful. With George Murphy, I undertook to look for a hydrogen isotope whose atoms weighed twice as much as those of ordinary hydrogen.

That this hydrogen should exist was predicted by Professor Birge and Professor Menzel.

Isotopes of an element consist of atoms that have different weights which have chemical properties that are nearly identical. Murphy and I calculated that the hydrogen isotopes as liquid could have different vapor pressures and, hence, the heavy hydrogen could be separated from the abundant light hydrogen by distillation . . .

We asked Dr. Brickwedde in Washington to distill the hydrogen and, hence, increase the concentration of heavy hydrogen. We found the hydrogen isotopes, but it is interesting that the prediction of its existence was based on mistakes. The atomic weight of the abundant isotope of hydrogen had been determined by chemists, and the physicists used very different methods.

Both experiments were in error and the prediction was in error also, but we found it just the same.

Heavy hydrogen is part of the hydrogen bomb and is used in large quantities in Canadian nuclear power plants.

Thousands of tons of heavy water are now available at about $50 a pound.

Well, this led to other things. If hydrogen isotopes could be separated by distillation methods, other isotopes might be separated by chemical fractionation, and my students and I investigated this and found it to be true. It has led to the separation of the isotopes of oxygen and carbon, but the processes are very expensive.

Also, the fractionation of the isotopes depends on temperature and is greater at low temperatures than at high temperatures.

This led us to suggest that the temperature that existed in the ancient oceans could be measured by working on the isotopes generally found in limestone.

This proved to be true.

We demonstrated the first sample of this and it was followed up in the later years. Dr. Cesare Emiliani, at the University of Miami, found that the ice ages were recorded in the rocks of the Caribbean Sea, that the glacial periods were 100,000 years long, and now, at the hot point of the curve, that the temperature should be going down.

Don't get excited, it will probably be 10,000 years before the ice comes down to Walkerton and maybe someone will find some way to prevent this happening.

The war came along at this time, and I was given the job of separating uranium isotopes. There was an enormous body of people involved in this, and it was successful. It produced the Nagasaki bomb, and the method of separation is used at the present time.

I am very sorry that the work that I have done has led to the production of these enormously dangerous bombs. At the time, I did not appreciate it as much as I did later. I have a feeling that the whole civilization of the world may be destroyed by these bombs in less than 100 years.

Probably I shall not be here to see it.

I once suggested that it could happen in five or ten years after the war, but it did not happen. I hope my prediction at the present time is just as wrong.

At the University of Chicago, I was working on measuring the temperatures of the past times of the earth. We found a belemnite, which is a shell fish similar to the octopus, that lived two or three years, and, as we said, died in April.

However I was not a geologist and found it very difficult to handle the subject effectively. I left the field for my students to develop which they have done remarkably well.

One time I was invited to Canada to give a speech, and the University of Chicago Press had given me a complimentary copy of a book which I took along to read on the way.

The railroads were a slow means of travel in those days and I had a lot of time to spare. The book by Ralph Baldwin was on the moon. I found it fascinating.

When I returned to the University of Chicago, I made a meter-sized picture of the moon, from about one dozen smaller pictures, by pasting them together.

It stood in my office, and I began to think how the moon could possibly be made. This led to a book I wrote entitled "The Planets, Their Origin and Development".

The book is out of print at the present time, but it is often referred to in connection with the space program. I enjoyed the early years that I spent on the space problem, beginning in the 50s, and what has been done by a huge organization of people is very interesting.

I started to do some work on the Viking ships to Mars, but was not able to keep it up because of age.

However, I admire greatly what others have done on the investigation of Mars.

I remember some things that happened during the closing years of the 19th Century. I was born in Walkerton and grew up in Indiana, after spending a few years in California.

Since then, I have lived in Montana, California, Chicago, New York and Baltimore in this country, and I spent one year in Copenhagen and a year in England.

All my later years have been spent in contact with active scientific work and, of course, with a knowledge of what has been happening in other fields as well.

As I said above, I am most concerned about the atom bomb problem and have no very great solution for it except that all of us should understand the great danger involved. We have a large number of bombs in this country — thousands of them.

We have perhaps 100 times as many as can possibly be used in any future war. The same is true of Russia, and to a lesser degree other countries of Europe.

Science has made our lives in this century completely different than what they were in my youth — the automobile, the airplane and the enormous development of the telephone which was invented 100 years ago.

It has changed our lives in a very positive sense, but we also have invented the atomic and hydrogen bombs and have improved the method for developing them.

So science has been useful in my lifetime but has produced great danger at the same time."

The South Bend Tribune, Sunday, January 23, 1977

WALKERTON HONORS DISTINGUISHED SON UREY June 8, 1969

JUN 8 * 1969

By JAMES WEN[illegible]
Tribune Staff Writer

WALKERTON — On April 29, 1893, Harold Urey was born in this little farming town, but only a few people noticed.

Now, 76 years later, the whole world has noticed Dr. Harold Urey, Nobel Prize-winning scientist, and Saturday Walkerton added its own tribute by making him honorary grand marshal of its Summer Festival parade.

Practically the whole town turned out to line Roosevelt Rd. as the parade entrants wheeled slowly by for the high point of the festival. And in entry number seven, an open convertible, stood Dr. Urey, waving at a crowd that waved back enthusiastically.

School Named for Urey

It wasn't the first time the town had honored its most distinguished son. An elementary school is named after Dr. Urey and he was a guest at the town's centennial celebration some years back.

And in a little park facing Roosevelt Rd., the main street, is a monument honoring the man who won the 1934 Nobel Prize for his discovery of deuterium, or heavy hydrogen, an element vital to the later development of atom and hydrogen bombs.

The parade was a good one. The floats consisted of pretty girls smiling and waving, officials in convertibles, a clown on a bicycle, motorcycle stunt drivers, and even Sheriff Elmer Sokol, who flashed the light on his patrol car and ran his siren a bit.

Enthusiasm Exhibited

But what made the parade stand out was the obvious enthusiasm exhibited by paraders and spectators alike.

The crowd stood two and three deep in places, and the adults seemed to enjoy it as much as the kids.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Urey got a chance to expound on one of his favorite subjects, the moon.

The scientist is currently preparing a paper on the origin and history of the moon, along with Professor Gordon MacDonald, of Santa Barbara (Calif.) University.

Dr. Urey is looking with keen anticipation toward next month's planned lunar trip by Apollo spacemen and the hoped-for answers to some of the moon's mysteries.

Various Schools of Thought

There are various schools of thought concerning the origin of Luna. One is that the satellite was formed from material cast off during the early stages of Earth's development.

Dr. Urey will concede that theory may have some merit. But he prefers to think that the Moon was a separate planet, captured long ago by the Earth's gravitational field.

The idea that the moon was captured by rather than formed from the Earth is a popular one, and intriguing.

The difference may seem inconsequential until one considers that a moon drawn from the Earth would provide space explores with clews as to how this planet was formed.

Could Provide Information

But if the moon is a captured planet, then it could provide scientists with information on the formation of the entire solar system, a mystery that astronomers have been ever quarreling about.

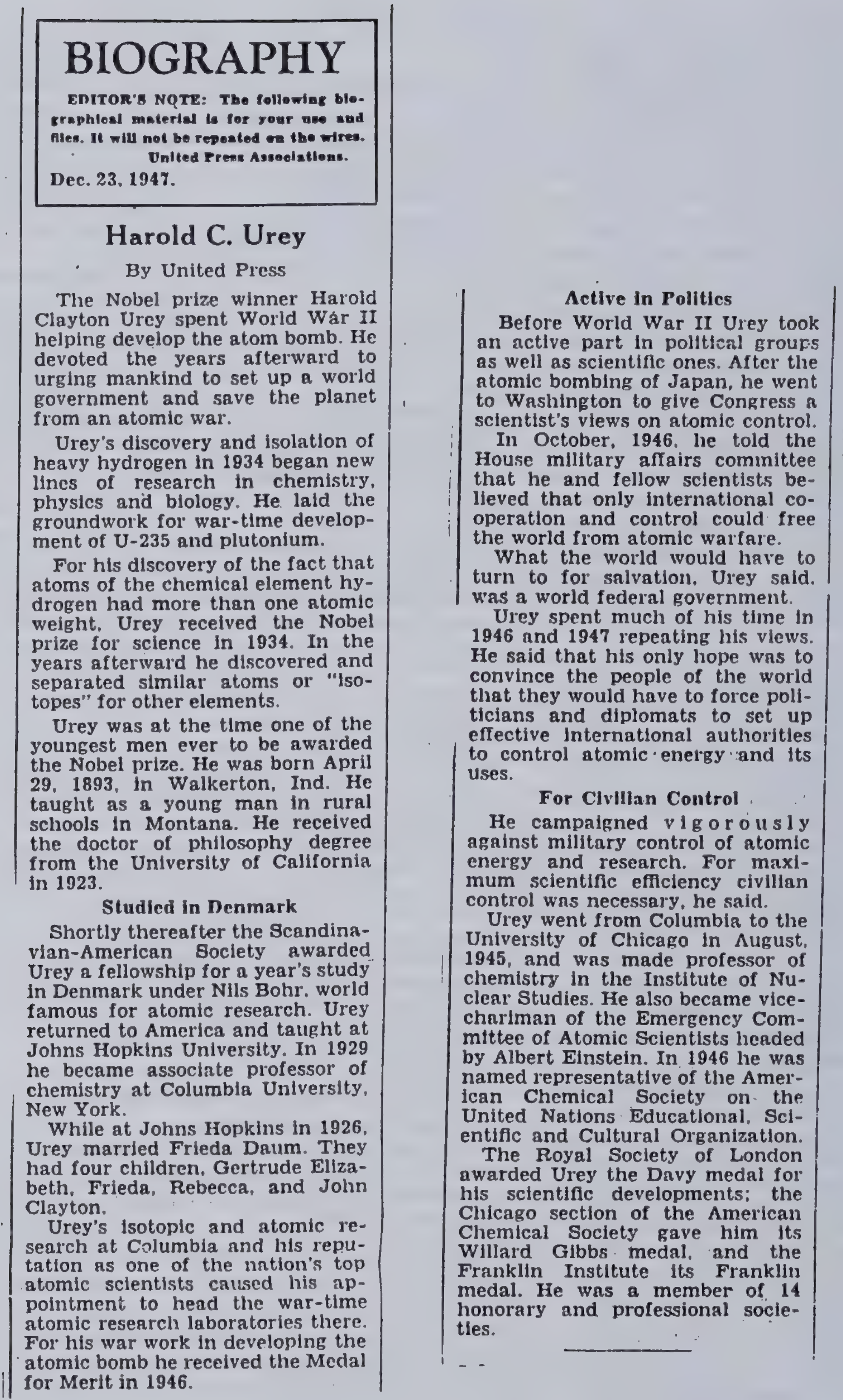
Dr. Urey predicted the Apollo crew would find the lunar surface to be powdered, quite blackish, and with a composition comparable to basalt.

The scientist also said he expects further studies to reveal that the moon was at one time covered by water — and thus equipped with an atmosphere.

Because of the moon's small size and lack of gravity, the atmosphere would have dissipated and with it all surface water, Dr. Urey said. But rocks under the lunar surface will be found to have a water content, the scientist predicted.

Opposes Fund Cut

Urey urged that the country's space program be allowed to advance unhampered by fund cuts. Dr. Urey said that if the program were slowed below its current pace, people necessary to the success of space research might lose interest.



BIOGRAPHY

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following biographical material is for your use and files. It will not be repeated on the wires.

United Press Associations.

Dec. 23, 1947.

Harold C. Urey

By United Press

The Nobel prize winner Harold Clayton Urey spent World War II helping develop the atom bomb. He devoted the years afterward to urging mankind to set up a world government and save the planet from an atomic war.

Urey's discovery and isolation of heavy hydrogen in 1934 began new lines of research in chemistry, physics and biology. He laid the groundwork for war-time development of U-235 and plutonium.

For his discovery of the fact that atoms of the chemical element hydrogen had more than one atomic weight, Urey received the Nobel prize for science in 1934. In the years afterward he discovered and separated similar atoms or "isotopes" for other elements.

Urey was at the time one of the youngest men ever to be awarded the Nobel prize. He was born April 29, 1893, in Walkerton, Ind. He taught as a young man in rural schools in Montana. He received the doctor of philosophy degree from the University of California in 1923.

Studied in Denmark

Shortly thereafter the Scandinavian-American Society awarded Urey a fellowship for a year's study in Denmark under Nils Bohr, world famous for atomic research. Urey returned to America and taught at Johns Hopkins University. In 1929 he became associate professor of chemistry at Columbia University, New York.

While at Johns Hopkins in 1926, Urey married Frieda Daum. They had four children, Gertrude Elizabeth, Frieda, Rebecca, and John Clayton.

Urey's isotopic and atomic research at Columbia and his reputation as one of the nation's top atomic scientists caused his appointment to head the war-time atomic research laboratories there. For his war work in developing the atomic bomb he received the Medal for Merit in 1946.

Active in Politics

Before World War II Urey took an active part in political groups as well as scientific ones. After the atomic bombing of Japan, he went to Washington to give Congress a scientist's views on atomic control.

In October, 1946, he told the House military affairs committee that he and fellow scientists believed that only international cooperation and control could free the world from atomic warfare.

What the world would have to turn to for salvation, Urey said, was a world federal government.

Urey spent much of his time in 1946 and 1947 repeating his views. He said that his only hope was to convince the people of the world that they would have to force politicians and diplomats to set up effective international authorities to control atomic energy and its uses.

For Civilian Control

He campaigned vigorously against military control of atomic energy and research. For maximum scientific efficiency civilian control was necessary, he said.

Urey went from Columbia to the University of Chicago in August, 1945, and was made professor of chemistry in the Institute of Nuclear Studies. He also became vice-chariman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists headed by Albert Einstein. In 1946 he was named representative of the American Chemical Society on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The Royal Society of London awarded Urey the Davy medal for his scientific developments; the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society gave him its Willard Gibbs medal, and the Franklin Institute its Franklin medal. He was a member of 14 honorary and professional societies.

A genius lives in a failing body

Heart attack slows Walkerton native, Nobel laureate Harold Urey

By Gus Stevens

HE IS AN OLD MAN now, slowed by a heart attack, Parkinson's disease and age.

While his wife does the chores, he may sit in the garden, looking at his tubs of cymbidium and cattleyea orchids. Or he may nap in the front room on a couch, under a wool blanket, fully clothed — including a necktie.

Recent photographs of Jupiter are scattered on the coffee table for him to study when he feels like working.

His body is failing him, but his mind remains, as quick, as incisive, as awesome as ever. He has had his day in the sun in which, as he says, "I have done what I could do, as well as I could."

His office still sends his secretary around every few days and he dictates to her. He is too feeble to write and his eyes aren't good enough for reading anything but newspaper headlines and other large print.

Still, he can remember the days of his life as though all of them happened yesterday.

"It was Thanksgiving Day and I was doing my work at Columbia," he said, recalling 1931. "I knew immediately that I'd hit on it, an important discovery. I hurried home and called to my wife, 'Frieda, we have arrived!' "

Three years later they awarded Harold Clayton Urey the Nobel Prize in chemistry.

Urey. It has been said that the name and the face trigger the senses like a thunderclap, and it is true.

Urey. Heavy water, the atomic age, the moon, Mars, the vast reaches of outer space, a teacher showing others the way.

HE EXPLAINS that his name is German and that he has looked into its roots. "It means cattle," he said, "and it once was spelled Uri, like the canton in Switzerland which has a bull's head on its crest."

The face is old but not drained. It remains the face of a genius who claims he isn't a genius.

There is the shock of unruly white hair, rimless bifocals, a pug nose and a thrusting chin that has poked its way into the mysteries of the universe for more than 60 years.

The Urey background is familiar to most of the world.

Born in Walkerton, Ind., April 29, 1893, the son of a schoolteacher, he was sent away to college with insurance money that was saved after his father's death.

Urey studied at the University of Montana, where the intimate confines of the 500-student school brought the rural youth into the stream of a swifter life.

Fate and professors who gave personal attention to promising students steered him into biology and chemistry.

He worked as a research chemist in Philadelphia for two years, then returned to the university at Missoula to instruct in chemistry.

In 1924 he took his doctorate in chemistry at the University of California. He then was an American-Scandinavian Foundation Fellow at the Niels Bohr Institute for Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen for a year.

All this by 1924.

Urey researched and taught at Columbia University, the University of Chicago and, since 1958, at the University of California-San Diego.

His Nobel Prize discovery, deuterium, also called heavy hydrogen and from which heavy water is made, cast first light on the dawn of the atomic age. He was director of the War Research SAM Laboratories at Columbia during World War II and he did pioneering work in the development of uranium 235.

HIS HONORS are many. He has won dozens of scientific and academic prizes, including the most prestigious there are. He also holds dozens of honorary degrees conferred by universities throughout the world.

Hundreds of students jammed University of California-San Diego classrooms to hear his lectures.

Urey married Frieda Daum and today they have four children, four grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

Urey will be 86 in a few days (he was interviewed in mid-April) and his body is that of an old man. He is recently out of the hospital after the heart attack and, although he says his doctors report his heart is healed, other ailments have assailed him.

"I asked the doctor whether I should live to see 86," Urey said. "He laughed and said I might live five days or five years."

The Ureys live in a quietly handsome white house in La Jolla, Calif., not far from the university where he has done his last real work.

See Urey next page

Urey - from previous page

They are accessible. Their name is on the rural mailbox at the curb and they never have sought the exclusivity of an unlisted phone number.

"Anybody can find me and lots of people do," Urey said. "For example, you."

The University of California has awarded Urey the title of "university professor," one of only three persons so honored in the vast and distinguished California system.

His secretary, Irene Spellman, has other duties at the San Diego campus now, but she is instructed to come when Urey calls. His correspondence, however, is not as heavy as it once was.

Urey, his great mind still crackling with power, shuffled into the garden and settled back to answer questions, while his wife brought iced tea. He quibbled over the sweetening until she had the tea right and then he spoke his mind.

HIS BOYHOOD — "I remember reading about the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk. I remember seeing my first automobile. I couldn't pronounce the word and my father laughed at me. Parents should never make fun of their children. The children remember. I remember walking on my grandmother's lawn in Indiana. I was 6 then and that's as far back as I can remember."

His health — "I feel dumpy. I don't hurt anywhere, but you can see how I have to get up (with cane and helping hand). But my wife is planning a birthday party in the garden and I'll be there."

His work now — "I don't believe I'll ever do any more real work. I don't see well, which means I can't keep up with the literature. I've enjoyed working all my life. I was a very peppy person."

His brain — "I'm not a genius and I'm not to be compared to Einstein. I'm a great admirer of Einstein. He visited me in the East shortly before his death. When was that? My success came from hard work and luck."

The atomic age—"I'm terribly afraid of the atomic bomb. People have always used any weapon they can devise. I'm afraid there may be no life on Earth at the end of the century. Imagine, a bomb that can destroy a whole city, the way we did in Japan. Maybe it won't all end, unless there is an accident. Why should we want to destroy Russia, and them us?"

Population — "Can you convince the people of the United States that they're having too many children? No. Take, for example, the Kennedys. They're very intelligent, yet they have too many children. Think how many there would be if everyone had children like the Kennedys. No, I'm not a Republican. I'm a Democrat."

OUTER SPACE — "I'm disappointed that no life has been found in space. The Big Bang was 20 billion years ago and we don't know what there was before then. But life must exist somewhere else. Life on Earth can't be unique. There must be many other places suitable for life. I feel confident it exists.'

Religion — "I was raised as a Christian, but I'm an atheist now. Christ was a wonderful man, but just a man. I don't think there's a god at all."

Government — "I'd like to see people other than lawyers in government. I'm not very fond of lawyers. I don't think they spend enough effort on trying to get the right thing done. They look for a way to win."

Education — "I don't know much about how it is today. I retired from teaching at 77. But I rather think that the teaching is as good as when I went to college; it might be better. I enjoyed teaching very much, always did."

Women's liberation — "I'm so glad to see women getting rights. Why did men ever think women were inferior? It goes back to ancient times, the Middle East. Terrible the way they were treated. The chore of childbearing is not an easy one and it comes during a woman's productive time of life. The women do almost all of it, yet the child gets half of its characteristics from a man."

Urey today weighs 146 pounds. "I once weighed 180," he said, looking down at his stomach. "I wonder now where it all was." He eats well, but lightly, three meals a day, and he says he takes "about 20 pills a day."

Professor Urey was asked if he had his life to live over what he might have done differently.

"Let me think," he said, pausing for a long time. One might expect some weighty statement about the atomic bomb, outer space, the lot of mankind, or anything most mortals cannot really understand.

As usual, Urey's answer was simple and direct: "In looking back on my life, it seems all right. The world always was a good place for me."

Have success, the highest honors, ever gone to his head? "I think not," he replied. "I have a modest idea of my accomplishment. I've been very lucky to have lived so long and accomplished so much."

Urey's step might be slow, but his doctors are right: His heart is as strong as ever.

—Reprinted from and with permission of the San Diego, Calif., Evening Tribune

The South Bend Tribune, Sunday, May 27, 1979

Nobel winner Urey dies; helped develop H-bomb

76

Chicago Sun · Times 1-7-81

By Lloyd Green

Nobel Prize-winning scientist Harold C. Urey, an emeritus professor of the University of Chicago, whose work was instrumental in making the first atomic and hydrogen bombs, died Tuesday in his home in La Jolla, Calif.

Dr. Urey, 87, joined the University of Chicago in 1945 as distinguished service professor in chemistry in the Institute of Nuclear Studies.

He left the university with emeritus status in 1958 to join the faculty of the University of California at San Diego, where he also later took emeritus status.

DR. UREY HAD suffered from Parkinson's disease in recent years, but a University of California spokesman said he apparently died of a heart ailment.

During World War II, when the atomic bomb was being developed in the Manhattan Project at various locations around the country, Dr. Urey was attached to Columbia University in New York as director of the special alloy materials laboratory.

Much of his work, however, was done at the nuclear facility at Oak Ridge, Tenn., then affiliated with the University of Chicago. He conferred frequently with Enrico Fermi, Arthur Compton and other scientists who achieved the first controlled nuclear chain reaction at the University of Chicago.

"There's no doubt he was one of the prime movers in development of the bomb," said Norman Hilberry, former director of Argonne National Laboratory who was associated with the Manhattan Project.

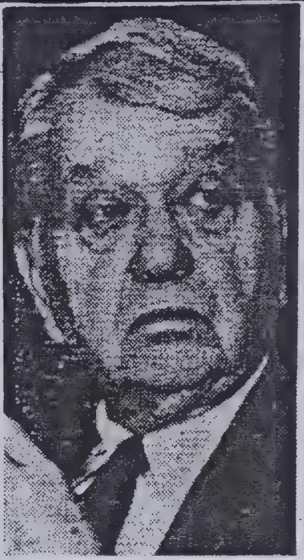
"HE REALIZED that the Germans also were working on the bomb and saw that if they got ahead of us, we'd lose the war," Hilberry said at his home in Tucson, Ariz.

Soon after the war, Dr. Urey dropped most of his nuclear research, saying he was "bored with it."

But he also was concerned that nuclear weapons would destroy the world, and he made numerous speeches calling for creation of a world government.

"We may not be able to secure a world government," he admitted. "But we will not solve the problem of peace vs. war by any other means whatsoever."

Dr. Urey, a farm boy from near Walkerton, Ind., whose father died when he was 6, earned a doctorate at the University of California at Berkeley. In addition to Columbia, he served on the faculties of the University of Montana and Johns Hopkins University before coming to Chicago.



HAROLD C. UREY

HE WON THE Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1934 for his discovery of deuterium—or heavy hydrogen—the substance that combines with oxygen to make heavy water, which was vital in development of the atomic and hydrogen bombs.

In addition to chemistry, Dr. Urey also was an expert on planetary systems and published a book in 1952 titled "The Planets." In it he advanced a new theory that the Earth and other planets are not solidified chunks thrown off by the sun but are collections of comparatively cool clouds of cosmic dust that once swirled around the sun.

His expertise on planets was such that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration chose him as one of six scientists to analyze lunar samples from the Apollo flights. He also was a consultant for the Viking mission to Mars.

One of his daughters, Frieda Brown, of 2733 Caroline in suburban Homewood, described her father as "an affectionate man who loved children."

"HE ALSO LOVED his work," she said. "He used to say that it was wonderful that he could get paid for doing what he liked to do when he would have done the same thing for free.

"My father didn't have what you'd call a quick intellect. He didn't jump right into things. He thought things through and realized what had to be done."

"He instilled a respect for learning in all four of us children," observed Brown, who earned a doctorate degree, as did her brother and one sister.

"His idea of showing us a good time was to bring home a microscope and let us look at amoebas and other things from ponds."

In addition to his wife, Frieda, and daughter Frieda Brown, Dr. Urey is survived by a son, John C.; two other daughters, Elizabeth Baranger and Mary Lorey, and a sister, Martha Cullen.

His body was cremated, and no services were held in California. Plans for a memorial service at the University of Chicago were being discussed.

Mrs. M. Alvin Long, Mother of famed scientist,
looks back over years
Thursday, January 19, 1950

Dr. Harold Urey, World Scientist Will Speak Here

Dr. Harold C. Urey of the University of Chicago--one of the top atomic research men in the country and the son of Mrs. M. Long of La Verne--will speak publicly Saturday night in a program under the auspices of La Verne College.

Dr. Urey will discuss "The Formation of the Earth." He is expected to describe finding of his studies of temperatures of the earth's interior, which have developed new information on the origin of the planet:

The program will begin at 8 o'clock at the Church of the Brethren, only hall in the community large enough to handle the crowd expected to hear the noted scientist.

Arrangements for the meeting were made through the cooperation of Dr. and Mrs. Ray Cullen. Mrs. Cullen is Dr. Urey's sister.

Letters of invitation from the college have gone to every college and junior college president and every high school superintendent in the area. A special reserved section of seats will be held for members of school faculties.

Dr. Harold Fasnacht, La Verne College, president, will introduce Dr. Urey. Music will be provided by the college quartet, the Melodiers.

The visit of Dr. Urey here is considered the highlight of the college's program of the popular events for the year. Winner of the Nobel Prize for chemistry, in 1934, Dr. Urey is the discoverer of the heavy hydrogen isotope called deuterium. He achieved considerable fame at that time with his "heavy water' experiments.

This discovery was an important step toward development of the atomic bomb. In 1941 Dr. Urey was appointed a program chief in the uranium section of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which crammed research that normally would have taken half a century into four years to build the first atomic bomb.

Dr. Urey and Dr. E.O. Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron "atom smasher," were the two scientists heading groups to solve the problem of producing U-235 in sufficient quantities to construct a bomb.

"He often came in with his cap full of frogs and toads," she said. "He'd dissect them and study them ,...I think he came by it honestly. His father did exactly the same thing."

His father, Samuel Urey, school teacher and minister, died when Harold Urey was seven years old.

"He was the only one of us who knew Harold had a great destiny," Mrs. Long said. "He used to tell me , 'Harold will make a big man someday. He's quite a thinker.' But he didn't live to see it."

As one of three program chiefs in the uranium project of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and as one of two leaders of groups assigned the problem of separating U-235 from ordinary uranium, Dr. Urey was a principal in development of the atomic bomb. But that dreadful responsibility hasn't changed him, according to Mr. and Mrs. Long and Dr. Urey's sister, Mrs. Ray Cullen.

They all remember, however, the concern he showed during the period of feverish speed to develop the bomb when not even his wife or mother knew what he was doing. But it seemed to leave him after the war was won.

"Harold has always felt that atomic energy should be used constructively instead of as a weapon of war," Mrs. Long said.

In a widely read article, "I'm a Frightened Man," which Dr. Urey wrote shortly after the close of the war, he emphasized that for the survival of civilization "there must never be another war."

Mr. and Mrs. Long live at 1734 Fifth Street. They first moved to La Verne in 1926, moved away for a time and returned in 1940. Dr. Urey has visit them here several times.

Flying out from Chicago, he plans to spend Saturday and Sunday with his family, including a family dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Cullen Sunday afternoon.

What does his mother think about the world acclaim that has been given Dr. Harold Clayton Urey, 56-year-old chemist and atomic research scientist who will speak here Saturday night?

As far as Mrs. M. Alva Long of La Verne is concerned: "We just think of him as our boy, Harold. He's just as common as anyone else."

What kind of youngster was it who grew into a Nobel prize winner in chemistry with honorary membership in the scientific associations of six nations?

"He was a very ordinary boy," Mrs. Long--who reached 80 years of age day before yesterday--said in an interview on her birthday. "I don't remember anything unusual about him."

Mrs. Long said she recalled no great interest in science shown by her son until well after his graduation from high school.

"But I never remember a time when I had to tell Harold to study," she added. "He always did his work in school regardless of whether his teacher was good or bad. And he always came home with good grades."

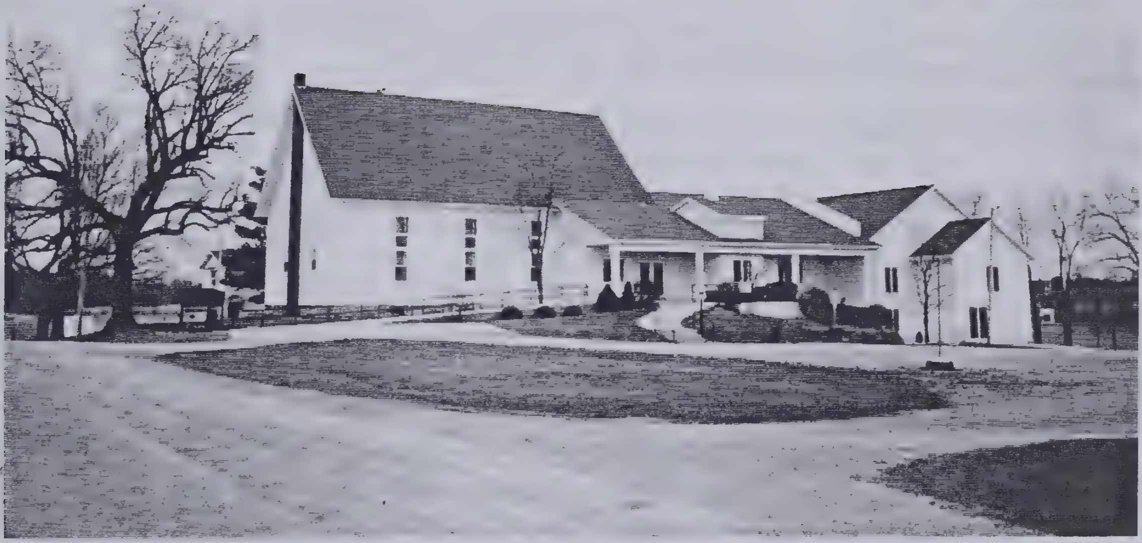
She remembered, too, that her "very ordinary boy" had so much determination to learn - that he once continued at the University of Montana when he was so broke he had to ride the rods under a passenger train to visit his family in "Big Timber Mont. and stoke coal to get transportation back on a freight train.

"But I never suspected he was going to be a great scientist," she said.

The man whose discovery of a double weight hydrogen isotope in 1932 proved a major step toward understanding of atomic structure had about decided he wanted to be a professional public speaker when he was in high school, Mrs. Long recalled.

"He won a $5 prize for speech in Kendallville, Ind.," she laughed. "Maybe that's what influenced him."

Mrs. Long said his first interest in science was biology, developed sometime after he had started in at the University of Montana.



The Cedar Lake Church of the Brethren, County Road 15, Richland Twp., DeKalb County Indiana. The main building to the left with chimney is the church building as it was when Urey attended there in the later years of the nineteenth and early years of the twentieth century.

This letter is a response by Harold Urey to an invitation from Arthur Morris for the Ceda Lake Church of the Brethren Centennial Celebration. In the beginning of the second paragraph there is an error. He says 1917 but means 1911. I know it is an error because Urey left Indiana in 1912 at the age of 19 and never again was a resident of Indiana. Also Urey was born April 29, 1893 and I agree that in 1899 was six years old but by 1917 he was 24. In 1911 he was 18 years old.

Urey was a typical absent minded professor. Those who knew him well say that when he wen into deep concentration, often for several days at a time on a subject, he would block out and leave contact with the immediate world around him.

Paul E. Reinoehl

The Rev. Arthur F. Morris
Route #1
Churubusco, Indiana 46723

August 7, 1974

Dear Rev. Morris:

I have been thinking about your Centennial Celebration in September, and I wish you to read the following for this occasion.

I attended this grand, old, modest, white, country church from about the age of 6 to 18, from the years of 1899 to 1917. We drove "old Bob" in a "surrey with a fringe on top", five miles from my grandmother's farm to church. In this church, and its Sunday School, I learned my knowledge of the Bible mostly. I have treasured this knowledge ever since. I also attended church in Kendallville, Indiana while I was going to high school in the wintertime, and attended other churches after that when we moved to Montana. The next time that I was in this church was at the funeral of my Uncle John Urey, I believe in 1923. I was on my way to Copenhagen and stopped in Indiana.

In the old days, the women and men sat in different sections of the church. The women wore long skirts and long sleeves with high-necked collars, a marked contrast ot the clothes of today. The men wore coats with no place for neckties. The sermons were about 1/2 hour long, and my father and stepfather both preached in this church. The communions and the full-scale meal in honor of the Lord's Supper, where we washed each others feet, took place once a year. The winter meetings, when it was necessary to travel long distances in the snow, were often attended by only a few people, and this building was very cold. These are a few memories of these ancient days of my life. I remember particularly the Lord's Prayer, the Sermon on the Mount, and, of course, the Ten Commandments. These are my favorite quotations from the Bible.

I got my moral values in this church and in my home which have been of great importance to me through all of my life. It seems to me that churches of this kind are needed by all people. People do not seem to be born with instincts and mental attitudes that include proper social attitudes. They seem to require and need spiritual values. Christ and the Christian church, generally, have supplied this to our Western people, even though they have followed the teachings very imperfectly.

I wish I could be joining you in September. I would like to see how these things of my youth have changed or not changed during the years. It is certainly to be hoped that this church will continue to produce this necessary affect during the next Century as it has in the past.

Very sincerely,

HCU/mis

Harold C. Urey

December 8, 1978

Dear Family,

Your letters were read to me by Frieda, and it was very nice to hear from you all again. I can no longer see well enough to read letters, especially those letters which are written by hand, since we all have imperfections in our handwriting anyway, but I enjoy hearing from you about your families. Speaking of families, I wish someone in the crowd would undertake the job of listing our descendants from the Reinoehl family in a systematic way, giving names, surnames, who we married, etc. There is a family known as the Hostetlers of which my grandmother Urey was a member. They got out a book in 1911, and I got in it, but, of course, not much beyond that. I would be glad to do it myself, but I just cannot manage it any longer.

The event which has happened recently to me is concerning the Kirin Meteorite which fell in the northeast corner of China on March 8, 1976. It is quite a remarkable meteorite because it is the largest stone meteorite that we have collected or seen fall. It weighs about 2 tons for the largest piece, and the total weight is about 4 tons. On November 10, 1978, after I had left the office, my secretary picked up a little box which was delivered in my mail box in Mayer Hall, together with a letter. In the wooden box which was nailed shut was another box of polished wood. This box was lined with a red velvet like material and contained 50 grams of this Kirin Meteorite. It was very impressive looking in the container. Other meteorites of this kind were last chemically segregated by melting and freezing 4-1/2 billion years ago, and I suppose it has a similar age. Well, they made quite a fuss about it, and I was quite impressed because I did not expect anything of the sort. It got into the newspapers and on TV. Some of you probably heard about it in this way. I was much surprised later to learn that a good friend of mine, whose office is down the corridor a few doors received a sample while he was in Europe. It was sent to his house, and none of us knew about it. If we had of known, he would have been part of all the fuss that was made and I would have been regarded as just another guy who got a sample of the meteorite. Well, it is on its way to the University of Washington where its radioactivity will be tested. It will then be returned. Many people have tried to get a sample of meteorites from China and have failed. We have wished to cooperate scientifically with the Chinese and it seems that this is the most important thing about all of this—that the Chinese are now willing to cooperate scientifically. Well, that is the most important happening in my life in the last few months.

Our son, John, and his girl friend visited us recently. We had a very nice time with them. We are also expecting to have visits from some of our other children at Christmas. Frieda and her husband Joseph Brown and their children, Joe and Katie, will be visiting us. In January, our eldest daughter, Elizabeth and her daughter, Ann, will be visiting us. That leaves only Mary Alice who lives in Palo Alto, but she can drop in rather easily since she lives here in California, not too far from us as the other are.

I have a very bad wobble to my walk and now use a cane. It does help some but I still have difficulty.

I greatly enjoy all of your letters and would like to have them keep coming. I am much impressed by Aunt Hester's ability to keep seeing people and am very glad to have news of her. Somebody please remember me to her.

We are having the coldest December in years and years. It is very cold but mostly sunny. However, one day looking at the clouds it looked very much as if it would snow. If I were living back in Indiana, I would have expected it to snow.

I hope you all have a very Merry Christmas and a Healthy and Happy New Year.

Love,
Harold C. Urey

P.S. I seem to have forgotten Frieda almost completely. She is an exceedingly important woman. She reads the newspapers, keeps up with everything going on in California and the United States and the world. She is fairly deaf and has trouble with her eyes, but she still drives the car which I cannot do. She has many friends here at the University. I probably should ask her to help write this letter and you would get much more news about things that interest you.

Many thanks for all you letters and hope to hear from you before long.

HCU

XIII. HARROLD CLAYTON UREY

Son of Samuel Clayton and Cora Rebecca (Reinoehl) Urey

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY was born April 29, 1893, in a log cabin near Walkerton, St. Joseph County, Indiana. He graduated from Kendallville High School, Kendallville, Indiana, in 1911. He received his BS Chemistry degree from the University of Montana, 1917 and Ph.D. in Chemistry and Physics from the University of California, 1923. He won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1934 for his discovery of heavy hydrogen. His discovery was vital in the development of the atomic and hydrogen bombs. His education and work experience will be included in the following obituary. Harold married Frieda Daum at her father's home in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas on June 12, 1926. They made their home at LaJolla, California. In an except from a letter Harold wrote to members of his family in 1976: "We live in LaJolla in a house that overlooks the Pacific Ocean. Quite different from the places I lived in as a child. It is a nice little house towards the center part of town with a lovely view of the canyon, which makes one think they are living in a mountainous valley of some kind. We grow orchids, and as I say to my friends, it is easy to grow orchids. The first thing you have to do is move to San Diego." Harold was nearly 88 years old when he died January 5, 1981, in LaJolla, San Diego County, California of an apparent heart ailment. He is buried in Fairfield Center Cemetery, rural Corunna, Indiana.

Frieda (Daum) Urey, spouse of Harold, was born February 24, 1898, in Greensburg, Kiowa County, Kansas. She was the daughter of Nicholas Freeland and Rosa Ella (Fellows) Daum. She graduated from Lawrence High School, Lawrence, Kansas and received her BA in Bacteriology from Kansas State University in 1918. She was a homemaker and mother. Frieda died at her home in LaJolla, San Diego County, California on February 22, 1992, and is buried in Fairfield Center Cemetery, rural Corunna, Indiana. She and Harold had been married 54 years at the time of his death. Harold Clayton and Frieda (Daum) Urey were the parents of four children: Gertrude Elizabeth, Frieda Rebecca, Mary Alice and John Clayton Urey.

OBITUARY FOR HAROLD UREY

NOBEL WINNER BURIED IN HUMBLE CEMETERY

CORUNNA--The cemetery is small and modest, and the tombstone is plain. It's on high ground in DeKalb County far from large towns or highways, surrounded by farm fields and wooded land. They came on Sunday from California, Massachusetts and points in between, and buried him next to his father.

To them he was a father, husband, cousin or friend. But to the rest of the world he was Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel laureate and nuclear scientist, who helped preside over the birth of the atomic age and made discoveries that lie at the foundation of modern science.

Urey was born in Walkerton in 1893, and spent most of his first 18 years in DeKalb and Noble Counties. Although he lived in cities in Europe and all over the U.S. for the rest of his life, "He always liked to return to Indiana," said his daughter, Frieda Brown.

"Dad spoke very highly of his Indiana relatives," she said. "He made sure that we understood that he wanted to return there when he died."

When Urey left Indiana he began a circuitous journey that eventually led to the accomplishment that made him famous and won him the 1934 Nobel Prize. Since then students at Kendallville High School have been reminded annually of the contribution of their most distinguished graduate, who discovered "heavy water."

Urey didn't begin his career as a scientist. His first serious job was as a school teacher, a profession he didn't much enjoy. He left teaching and went to Montana State University to earn a degree in zoology. This degree got him a job as an industrial chemist for a firm in Philadelphia, but he didn't enjoy that kind of work either. So he returned to school once again to study physics, and at the age of 28 he went to Berkeley to get a doctorate.

At Berkeley his talent as a scientist was recognized, and he caught the attention of Niels Bohr, the famous Danish *scientist who was among the first men to understand the structure of the atom. Bohr invited the Hoosier to* Denmark *to study physics with him, and after a year at Bohr's institute he was transformed one biographer wrote, "from an uncertain neophyte into a bantam cock of a physical chemist."*

As an associate professor at Columbia University, Urey began looking for "heavy water." For years scientists had speculated that for every 5,000 drops of water one drop was made of atoms that carried extra atomic baggage that make them heavier than usual.

The problem was that no one could figure out a way to sift through a bucket of water and extract the rare heavy atoms. Some scientists thought it was useless to even try; they thought "heavy water" was a figment in the minds of some scientists struggling to get their equations to work out correctly.

It intrigued Urey, who worked to solve the problem. By 1932, he'd figured out an elaborate method designed to separate light atoms from heavy ones, and used the method to isolate the heavy hydrogen atoms that came to be called deuterium.

It was an important discovery because at the time other scientists were working on complex atomic theories, and they needed deuterium to test their ideas. Urey's work opened the door for other scientists probing the secrets of the atom, so in 1934 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry.

At Columbia University, Urey continued to devote his research into increasingly precise ways to separate one kind of atom from another. During World War II that kind of theoretical research suddenly had a very practical use; you couldn't build an atom bomb unless you could figure out a way to separate the unwanted non-explosive uranium atoms from the heavier, explosive ones.

When the Manhattan Project was launched Urey was the world's foremost expert on that kind of process, so he was appointed to one of the three top civilian jobs in the project.

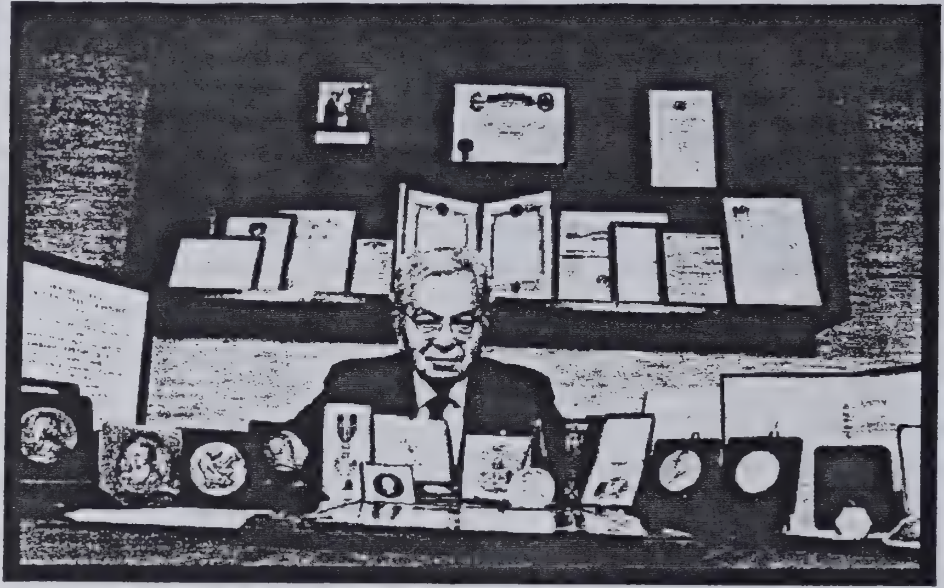
After the war, Urey researched a wide range of topics, from the moon to prehistoric fossils. He returned to the area regularly; he gave a speech in Fort Wayne in 1956 and attended a class reunion in Kendallville in 1971, and he made frequent trips here to visit relatives.

The last time he made headlines was in 1972 when he joined a group of scientists who asked Congress to stop the development of the breeder reactor, which Urey felt would spread the development of nuclear weapons around the world.

Urey died January 5, and was cremated in LaJolla, California where he lived during the last years of his life. His daughter Frieda said the family chose to return to

Indiana in the fall because the members of the family from California seldom got a chance to see the kind of autumn colors displayed here at this time of year.

And although Urey's wife and four children now live in widely-scattered locations, from California to Illinois to Pennsylvania to Massachusetts, they all arrived back in Indiana for Urey's final homecoming.



Dr. Harold Clayton Urey
1893-1981

UREY -THE MAN

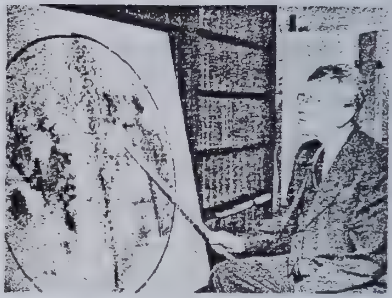
Dr. Harold C. Urey was a distinguished scientist who contributed to the welfare of society and broadened the knowledge of all humanity. Dr. Urey was a multi-faceted scientist rather than just a chemist. He was awarded the Noble Prize in 1934 for his discovery of deuterium, the heavy hydrogen substance that can be combined with oxygen to make heavy water. This discovery was vital in the development of the atomic and hydrogen bombs. He also worked on the Manhattan Project during World War II.

In later years Dr. Urey was recognized as a leading authority on planetary systems. His book, **The Planets**, published in 1952, advanced a new theory that the Earth and other planets are not solidified chunks thrown off by the sun but are collections of comparatively cool clouds of cosmic dust that once swirled around the sun.

That information inspired renewed scientific approaches to outer space. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration chose Dr. Urey as one of six scientists to analyze lunar samples from the Apollo flights. He was also a consultant to the Viking mission to Mars.

We are proud of this Walkerton native who achieved greatness in the field of science, and who constantly strived to apply his knowledge and genius to benefit society as a whole.

Dedicated
To
Learning



The students at Walkerton Middle School prepared this page, framed it and had it on display.

What's in a name? School considers change from Urey

By LINDA L. MULLEN
Tribune Staff Writer

WALKERTON — "Urey Urinals?"

Not so and not funny, according to a few teachers at Urey Middle School who have asked the John Glenn Community School Corp. school board to consider changing the name of the school, where the official mascot is, and always has been, the falcon.

It's a hot topic that's almost guaranteed to pit neighbors in Walkerton and North Liberty against one another ... again. Just as the community has recovered from the controversy of whether to build a new middle school for grades six through eight or to renovate for grades seven and eight (which the corporation is doing), this comes up.

At the April 2 meeting, a group of teachers asked the board to change the name of the school, saying they want more of an identification with John Glenn High School, and the corporation, and that their students are tired of being called things like Urine Middle School or Urinalysis Middle School.

Recently, some fans attended a game in which an opponent had made a sign, "Welcome Urey Urinals,"

See UREY/Page A2

UREY

From Page A1

featuring a drawing of a falcon urinating into a toilet.

Accept it and be proud, members of the local American Legion say.

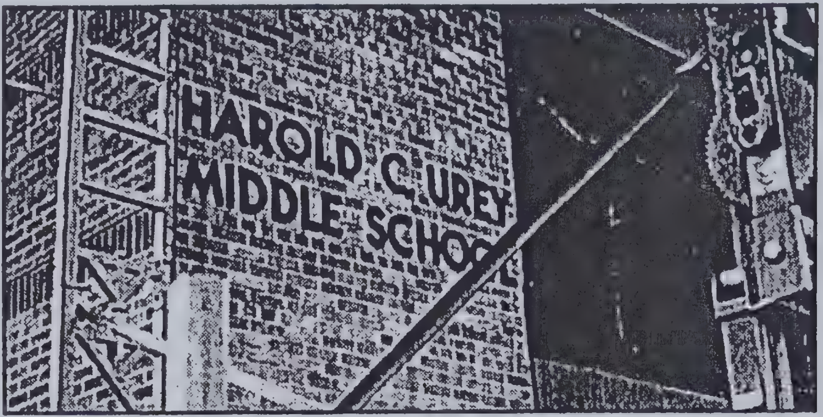
According to Commander Butch Walker, of the Easterday Post 189, "I am much disturbed over the efforts to change the name of Urey Middle School. This man's work on the atomic bomb was a service to our country during the time of war and he contributed to the saving of many servicemen's lives, had they been called upon for the invasion of Japan."

Although Walker had planned to attend Tuesday's school board meeting, he was unable to make it at the last minute. In a telephone interview after the meeting, he read his statement to The Tribune, and said he hoped to get back on the agenda for the May 7 meeting.

"Our post donated and placed a plaque in his honor in downtown Walkerton, which stands in gratitude for all of (Urey's) work in the science field. Should we take it down at this time so we can be politically correct?" Walker asked.

"Time has not changed our gratitude and respect for his work and his good name. We stand determined that the school name, in his honor, shall remain Harold C. Urey Middle School and we'll support any and all efforts to see that this is not changed," Walker said.

Urey was born in Walkerton in 1893 and spent several years of his childhood there. He died in 1981.



Tribune Photo/LINDA L. MULLEN

Urey Middle School would get a new name, perhaps one connecting it more closely with John Glenn High School, if some Urey teachers get their way.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1934 for discovering a form of hydrogen that opened the possibility of thermonuclear warfare.

The teachers, including Michelle Chamberlin, Carolyn Alexander and Jill Groves, wrote to the school board, however, that "in view of recent movements away from nuclear arms and toward world peace, we would prefer not to be closely associated with Harold C. Urey and his work on the atomic bomb."

But Urey himself was a lifelong critic of military force and said that he hoped his hydrogen discovery would have a practical use in "something like neon lights." But he did serve as one of three program chiefs on the Manhattan Project, which created the atomic bomb.

He was awarded the Medal of Merit by then-President Harry S. Truman. Urey also developed a theory to explain the Earth's original chemical elements. Until his death, he remained a professor-at-large of chemistry at the University of California at San Diego.

"It's not (specifically) him," Chamberlin said of Urey. "It's more of an identity. It's like we're out there in space, and no one knows where we are." She said she would like to see John Glenn tagged onto the middle school, just as it is in the corporation and the high school.

That name was chosen when the high school was erected in 1968, honoring Glenn for his role in the space missions. Glenn attended the dedication of the new high school, but never lived here.

And Urey attended the dedication of the middle school, and the posting of the American Legion's historical marker in 1967.

The school board took no action on the matter, instead, has taken it "under advisement to allow time for public reaction."

The Fairfield Township Schools

PREFACE
SCHOOLS

Not long after the organization of Fairfield Township in 1844, one-room schoolhouses were built. The earliest ones were built of logs or framed but later they were usually made of brick. Some of the earliest schoolhouses were soon replaced and are difficult to obtain much, if any information. I have found records of fifteen such schoolhouses and some information about them, but I believe there were more. This record of Fairfield Township Schools goes from as far back as I could get information, to the new Country Meadow School which opened in August of 1997.

I did not give much personnel information about one room schools, because I didn't find many records of personnel for them. There were some personnel records for the Fairfield Centralized School, which operated since 1938. The thanks go to Sue Smith and a few others for recording and preserving these personnel records. I tried to list these names and dates and years of service as accurately as possible and I believe they are quite accurate. However, some of that information was quite vague or non-existent.

If you should have been listed and weren't or vice verse, it is because the records were not accurate enough or I made a mistake, I would like to apologize. I was amazed at the number of personnel involved with the Fairfield Consolidated School.

I spent several days at the court house searching for land deeds for these one room schools. I found most of them and have included information from them as proof of locations or even their existence. These deeds give the legal description and location. This indisputable location will remain indefinite for years to come.

THE FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

In 1837 the only white people to occupy the territory we now call Fairfield Township were the Storys. A father and five sons whose name is perpetuated by the name Story Lake. In 1844, there were not more than twelve families living in this unorganized township. Fairfield Township was organized in this same year, 1844. The population of Fairfield Township boomed from 1850 to 1870 when it reached 1,554. In 1880 it was 1558 with 547 school age "kids." This is about the time many one-room school houses, mostly brick, were built and later several were closed for lack of "kids." After 1880 the population mostly made a steady decline to 951 in 1930. From 1930 to 1960 the population remained about the same. After 1960 the population began to increase to 1,220 by 1990. I believe the population of Fairfield Township at the present time is increasing quite rapidly again.

The records show there were at least fifteen one-room schools built in Fairfield Township. They all had a number and often were named for the landowner's farm the school land came from. While I say at least fifteen one room school houses, I feel sure there were others built earlier of which no record exists. In Dr. Pontius' writings he says , "In 1848 the first frame school house was built in Fairfield Township at Fairfield Center. It was poorly constructed and crudely furnished. The benches were built against the wall. In 1877 lightning struck this building not long after the pupils had been dismissed for the day. After this disaster it was not used as a school house." The red brick schoolhouse at Fairfield Center was erected in 1879.

All the one-room schoolhouses ever built in Fairfield Township have been razed and for the most part there is not even a trace that they ever existed.

I agree with Dr. Urey, who was born in a log house, as well as my father and mother. He said, "There had ought to be a law against tearing down log houses." I have included legal descriptions to prove forever exactly where most all these schoolhouses were located. The 1863 Atlas shows a schoolhouse on County Road 20 about 3 miles east of the Noble County line or 3 miles west of the Smithfield Township line. It is in the farthest southeast corner of Section 28. I know and found nothing about this school.

PUTT SCHOOL - NO. 1

First Deed

On May 10, 1873 George and Sarah Anne Putt for $25.00 deeded .25 acre, a part of the southwest 1/4 of the southwest 1/4 of Section 1 in Fairfield Township. It commenced at the southeast corner of above described lot of land, thence north 6 rods six feet and nine inches. All four sides are the same making it a square plot. The Putt School Number 1 was closed in 1911 after about 38 years of school service. The Pleasant Chapel Church of the Brethren organized in 1912 used this old brick schoolhouse for about 5 years as their church. It was located on the northwest corner of County Road 19 and County Road 4. This land is now owned by Sam P. Reinoehl and he built a house there. Deed recorded June 2, 1873.

Second Deed

On March 13, 1884 George and Sarah Anne Putt for $75.00 deeded .60 acre to Fairfield Township. It commenced at the southeast corner of the west 1/2 of the southwest 1/4 in Section 1, thence north 12 rods, west 8 rods, south 12 rods and east 8 rods to place of beginning. Except 1/4 acre heretofore conveyed to Fairfield Township, contained in the within description. This deed is an extension of land on the west and north sides of school property. The school now has .85 acres. Deed recorded April 15, 1884.

I have the engraved stone name plate from this school. It shows it was built in 1884.

I have a record of all the eighth grade graduates from DeKalb County from 1885 to 1915. It gives the date, age, name (sometimes address), township, school number, grade for each of 7 or 8 subjects and grade average, name of teacher, trustee and county superintendent. This record shows the first graduate from the Putt School Number 1 was in 1891 and the last graduate in 1911. After the Putt School was closed, students were sent to the Shipe School.

BOYER SCHOOL - NO. 2

I was not able to find a deed for the land for Boyer School. It was located on the east side of the west 1/2 of the northeast 1/4 of Section 9 about 3/4 mile south of Lower (West) Story Lake. It was on the south side of County Road 9A at a curve in the road on land now owned by Harold Hasselman. My 1885-1915 records show graduates from this Boyer School from 1891 to 1897. It shows my father graduated from Boyer in 1888. The County 1863 Atlas does not show this school but the 1880 Atlas does. A map in the courthouse shows this Boyer School but this map shows no date as to when it was made. I know it was after 1908 because it shows my father as owner of this farm I now live on and he bought it in 1908. Not all schools had graduates every year and some didn't often have graduates, so Boyer School could have functioned after 1897 or even 1908.

CUSTER SCHOOL - NO. 3

On Jan. 11, 1881 Andrew and Susannah Schuid for $70.00 and the old school house, deeded Fairfield Township 96 square rods (.60 acre) of land in the north 1/2 of the northwest 1/4 of Section 8. It commenced at the northeast corner, west of State Road, thence west 12 rods, south 8 rods, east 12 rods, north 8 rods to place of beginning. This brick school listed as Number 3 was called Custer School, probably named for the small Hamlet about 1/2 miles north. It was on the southwest corner of County Roads 4 and 5. The land is now owned by Krehl Homestead Inc. It closed in 1938 after serving as a school for about 57 years. Deed recorded Jan. 12, 1881. My brother, Willis, taught at this school several years until it closed.

HARTMAN SCHOOL - NO. 4

On May 31, 1887 Mary E. Zonker deeded .75 acre for $125 to Fairfield Township. It was in the west 1/2 of the east 1/2 of the northwest 1/4 of Section 20. It commenced at the northeast corner of said land west of the State Road, thence west 10 rods, south 12 rods, east 10 rods and north 12 rods to place of beginning, containing 120 square rods. This brick school listed as Number 4 was called Hartman School. It was on the southwest corner of County Road 5 and County Road 12. It was about 2 miles straight west of Fairfield Center. I attended this school one-year in the first grade in 1930-31 and my brother, Willis, was my teacher. My brother Harold taught at this school, 1 year, the last year it was open.

This school closed in 1938 after 51 years of service. Deed recorded June 14, 1887. This land is now owned by Carol and David Swogger.

FAIRFIELD SCHOOL - NO. 5
First Deed

On June 12, 1858 Isaac Short for $25 deeded .25 acre to Emanuel Neidig, John Ling and Daniel Gonser, trustees of Fairfield Township. It commenced at the southeast corner of the west 1/2 of the southwest 1/4 of Section 15, thence west 5 rods, north 8 rods, east 5 rods, and south 8 rods to place of beginning. This brick school listed Number 5 was called Fairfield School, probably named for the Hamlet nearby. It was located near the center of Fairfield Township on County Road 12 and this land was adjacent to the Fairfield Centralized School built in 1938. After about 80 years of service this school was closed in 1938. This land is now owned by O.T. and Latha Mayberry. Deed recorded June 24, 1858.

FAIRFIELD SCHOOL - No. 5
LAND ANNEX
Second Deed

On Aug. 22, 1879 David and Lisette D.S. Martz for $110.63 deeded .37 acre to Fairfield Township. It commenced 5 rods west of the southeast corner of the west 1/2 of the southwest 1/4 of Section 15, thence west 4 rods, north 11 rods, east 9 rods, south 3 rods, west 5 rods and south 8 rods to place of beginning. This was a strip of land on the west and north side of the Fairfield School Number 5 to enlarge the school site area. They now have a total of .61875 acre. Deed recorded Aug. 22, 1879. This land is now owned by O.T. and Latha Mayberry.

NEIDIG SCHOOL - NO. 6

On Jan. 18, 1881 Peter and Lucinda Gonser for $65 deeded to Fairfield Township .60 acre of land in the east 1/2 of the northeast 1/4 of Section 23. It commenced at the northeast corner of said land, thence west 12 rods, south 8 1/2 rods, east 12 rods and north 8 1/2 rods to place of beginning.

This brick school listed as Number 6 was called Neidig School. It was on the west side of County Road 19 about 1 1/2 miles straight east of Fairfield Center. It was in the farthest northeast corner of Section 23. The land is now owned by Edward J. Ellert and he built a house there. I cannot determine an exact closing date for this school but my sister-in-law says she went there 1 year in the first grade and my brother Willis was her teacher. This would have been about 1929. I believe the Neidig School was used at least 48 years. Deed recorded Feb. 19, 1881.

There was a school No. 6 in Section 35 prior to the Neidig School No. 6 but about 19 days after land was acquired for Neidig School the trustee sold previous school No. 6 to a church. Number 6 no longer existed as a school.

HESSE CASSEL SCHOOL - NO. 6

Nathan W. and Elizabeth Powell deeded .25 acre to Fairfield Township District Number 6 for school purposes for $2.00 on June 3, 1851. It was recorded July 27, 1851. It is in the east 1/2 of the northeast 1/4 of Section 35. From the corner of County Roads 19 and 20 it laid 11 rods west, 4 rods south, 11 rods east and 4 rods north to place of beginning. It was in the farthest northeast corner of Section 35. The deed says .25 acre but it figures .275 acres but it had two road fronts. The deed says District 6 but the 1987 DeKalb History says it is District 7 but these are not the same school. No. 6 was used as a school about 26 years. This land is now owned by Bobby Albright. Feb. 5, 1881 this same land with schoolhouse (I have reason to believe it was made of logs) was sold for $1.00 by Fairfield Township Trustee Solomon Reinoehl. It was deeded to John Reinhart and Henry Deibner, Trustees of Evangelicial Association of North America as a place of worship. The deed was recorded Feb. 5, 1881. At the time this school was sold to a church, another school was probably already erected and in use nearby. Read on.

HESSE CASSEL SCHOOL - No. 7

Feb. 7, 1877 Edward and Polly Wright and Park and Mary J. Seberts deeded to Fairfield Township for $40.00 a tract of land. It commenced 27 rods (445.5 feet) west of the northeast corner of Section 35, thence 8 1/2 rods west, south 12 rods, east 8 1/2 rods and north 12 rods to place of beginning. The township is to have and to hold the above premises for a site for a schoolhouse as long as they use it for that purpose. This site contained .6375 acre. This brick schoolhouse, listed as Number 7, is the second school built in this area, not on the same plot but only a few hundred feet away. It was known as Hesse Cassel and was used until 1938, about 61 years. The 1880 Atlas shows a church (former school) on the northeast corner of Section 35. Also opposite this corner it shows another church in Section 25. It shows a schoolhouse on the above described plot. This must have been a busy corner in its time. Deed recorded Feb. 8, 1878. The land where this school set is now owned by Williams Acres Subdivision.

SHERLOCK SCHOOL - No. 8

On April 15, 1891 Rebecca A. and James Stonebraker for $150 deeded Fairfield Township .75 acre. It commenced at the northwest corner of the northwest 1/4 of Section 33, thence east 16 rods, south 7 1/2 rods, west 16 rods and north 7 1/2 rods to place of beginning. Trustee agrees to build and maintain one half of south side and east end fence. This wood frame school listed as Number 8 and called the Sherlock School, set on the southeast corner of State Road 327 and County Road 20. It was in the farthest northwest corner of Section 33. This land is now owned by Dennis Pepple. I don't know how long the Sherlock School was in operation. I have a list of all the graduates from each school in DeKalb County from 1885 to 1915. The Sherlock School had 1 graduate in 1894 and 2 in 1904. If this school was in operation very long, I don't see why it didn't have more graduates but these were 10 years apart. Deed recorded April 25, 1891. The 1880 Atlas shows a schoolhouse on this opposite corner in Section 29. It was probably used earlier before Sherlock School was built. I found no record of it.

PLEASANT HILL SCHOOL - NO. 9

Pleasant Hill is another school I could not locate a land deed for. It was located on the south side of County Road 16 a little west of County Road 13, near the Mill Pond, 1 mile south of Fairfield Center. It looks like Co. Rd. 16 was built around to the north of this school and Mill Pond. The land is now owned by Everett and Rita Berryhill. My

1885-1915 records show graduates from 1887 to 1913 but it may have been used before and after that.

The Pleasant Hill School was a wood frame school built in 1860. The 1863 Atlas shows a schoolhouse on the northeast corner of County Road 13 and 16 but none near the Mill Pond. If the Pleasant Hill School was built in 1860 as one source says, it should have been shown near the Mill Pond. I know the Pleasant Hill School was located near the Mill Pond because I consulted some older people who remember this school. The 1880 Atlas shows Pleasant Hill School at its proper location. There may have been another school earlier at this northeast corner location or someone may have made a mistake in preparing the 1863 Atlas.

"FREED" SCHOOL - NO. 10

On Aug. 14, 1872, Peter Freed deeded to Fairfield Township .25 acre for $100. It is a part of the east 1/2 of the northeast 1/4 of Section 15, commencing at the northeast corner of the above described lot of land, thence south 8 rods, west 5 rods, north 8 rods and east 5 rods to the place of beginning. The above lot of land is conveyed for the purpose of erecting a school house thereon and said Fairfield Township is to have and to hold said described lot of land as long as it is used for school purposes and when not occupied for such school house purposes this deed shall be null and void. Township agrees to build a good substantial board fence. This school was on the south side of County Road 8 at County Road 15, 1 mile west of the Pleasant Chapel Church. It was in the farthest northeast corner of Section 15. The land is now owned by Donald Perlich. Deed recorded Oct. 4, 1872.

This school has been the most difficult of all to get dependable information about. A few older people informed me that they were sure there was at one time a small wood frame school there. I couldn't find the name for it so I gave it the name "Freed" School only for reference purposes. This is not it's proven official name. After a long search I was able to find a deed for the land, this was proof and a big help. The 1880 Atlas lists this school as Number 10. This Atlas does not show a Shipe School because it was not yet built. The "Freed" School was officially closed 53 days before land was purchased for the Shipe School. The Leeper School, 2 miles north was also closed exactly 1 year later. Land for the "Freed" and Leeper schools was bought about the same time and both schools were closed about the same time and neither was used as long as 20 years. Since the "Freed School was closed by the time Shipe was built and Number 10 School no longer existed, Shipe School was given Number 10. I believe the Shipe School was built at its location as a consolidation movement. The Putt School still open, but closed later, was 1 1/4 mile east. "Freed" School No. 10, 1 mile south now closed, Leeper School 1 mile north officially closed about this same time and Boyer School about 1 1/4 mile west still open but closed later. The "Freed" School officially closed Jan. 6, 1889 after 17 years. I have enclosed a copy of the deed for the "Freed" School as proof of what I have written.

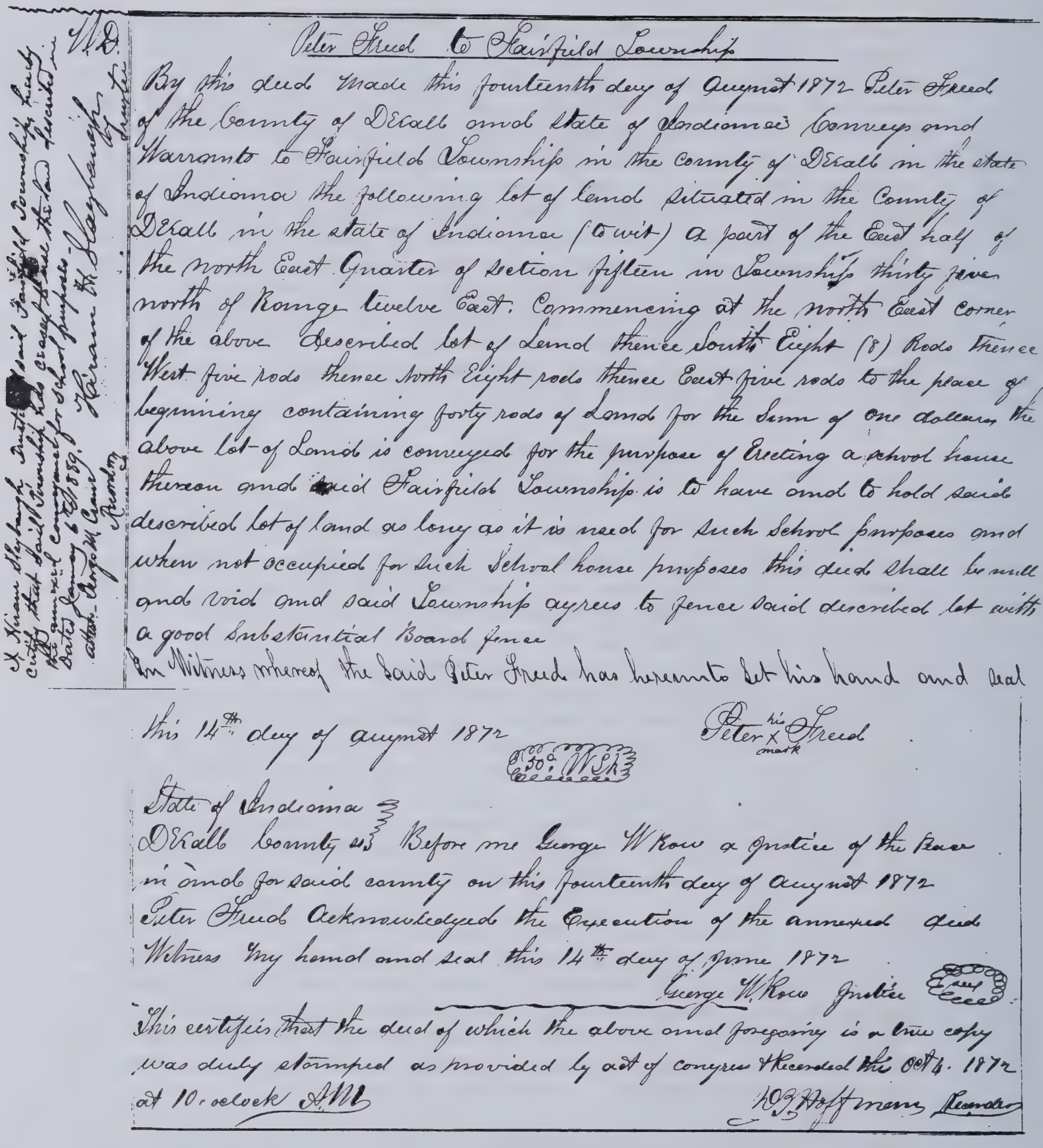
SHIPE SCHOOL - NO. 10

On Feb. 28, 1889 Ephriam and Elizabeth Shipe for $100 deeded Fairfield Township .75 acre for school purposes. It commenced on the southeast corner of Section 3, thence north 10 rods, west 12 rods, south 10 rods and east 12 rods to place of beginning. Trustee agrees to build and maintain a good substantial fence on west and north sides of premises. Said fence to be completed by June 1, 1889. This brick school listed as Number 10 and known as Shipe School was located on the west side of County Road 15 at County Road 4. It was 1 mile south of the DeKalb and Steuben County line. I know this school quite well because I attended this Shipe School 7 years. This land is now owned by Margaret Witmer. The Shipe School closed in 1938 after 49 years of service. Deed recorded March 4, 1889.

The Shipe School was the last one room school built in Fairfield Township. It was a little different from the earlier schools. I believe it was bigger and also it had an anteroom, which was nice to store caps, coats, boots, flag, water pail,fire wood and a few other supplies. In the anteroom there was a rope to ring the bell, which set on the roof in a cupola.

I still have all of my grade cards for the 7 years that I attended the Shipe School. I will list the teachers from these cards for these years. Minnie Kuckuck 1931-32, Raymond Rensch 1932-33, 1933-34, Norma Mertz 1934-35, 1935-36, Paul Brenneman 1936-37, 1937-38. I offer no further

Continued on page 250



W.D.

I, Hiram Slaybaugh Trustee [illegible] said Fairfield Township hereby certify that said Township has ceased to use the land described in the annexed conveyance for school purposes. Dated January 6 1889. Hiram H. Slaybaugh Trustee
attest. Angolo M Craw Recorder

Peter Freed to Fairfield Township

By this deed made this fourteenth day of August 1872 Peter Freed of the County of DeKalb and State of Indiana Conveys and Warrants to Fairfield Township in the county of DeKalb in the state of Indiana the following lot of land situated in the County of DeKalb in the state of Indiana (to wit) a part of the East half of the north East Quarter of section fifteen in Township thirty five north of Range twelve East. Commencing at the north East corner of the above described lot of Land thence South Eight (8) Rods thence West five rods thence North Eight rods thence East five rods to the place of beginning containing forty rods of Land for the Sum of One dollar, the above lot of Land is conveyed for the purpose of Erecting a school house thereon and said Fairfield Township is to have and to hold said described lot of land as long as it is used for such School purposes and when not occupied for such School house purposes this deed shall be null and void and said Township agrees to fence said described lot with a good substantial Board fence

In Witness whereof the said Peter Freed has hereunto set his hand and seal this 14th day of August 1872

Peter his × mark Freed

50c W.S.R.

State of Indiana
DeKalb County ss. Before me George W Row a Justice of the Peace in and for said county on this fourteenth day of August 1872 Peter Freed Acknowledged the Execution of the annexed deed
Witness my hand and seal this 14th day of June 1872

George W. Row Justice

This certifies that the deed of which the above and foregoing is a true copy was duly stamped as provided by act of congress & Recorded this Oct 4. 1872 at 10 o'clock A.M.

W.B. Hoffman Recorder

Deed for "Freed School"

information, to anyone, from my grade cards.

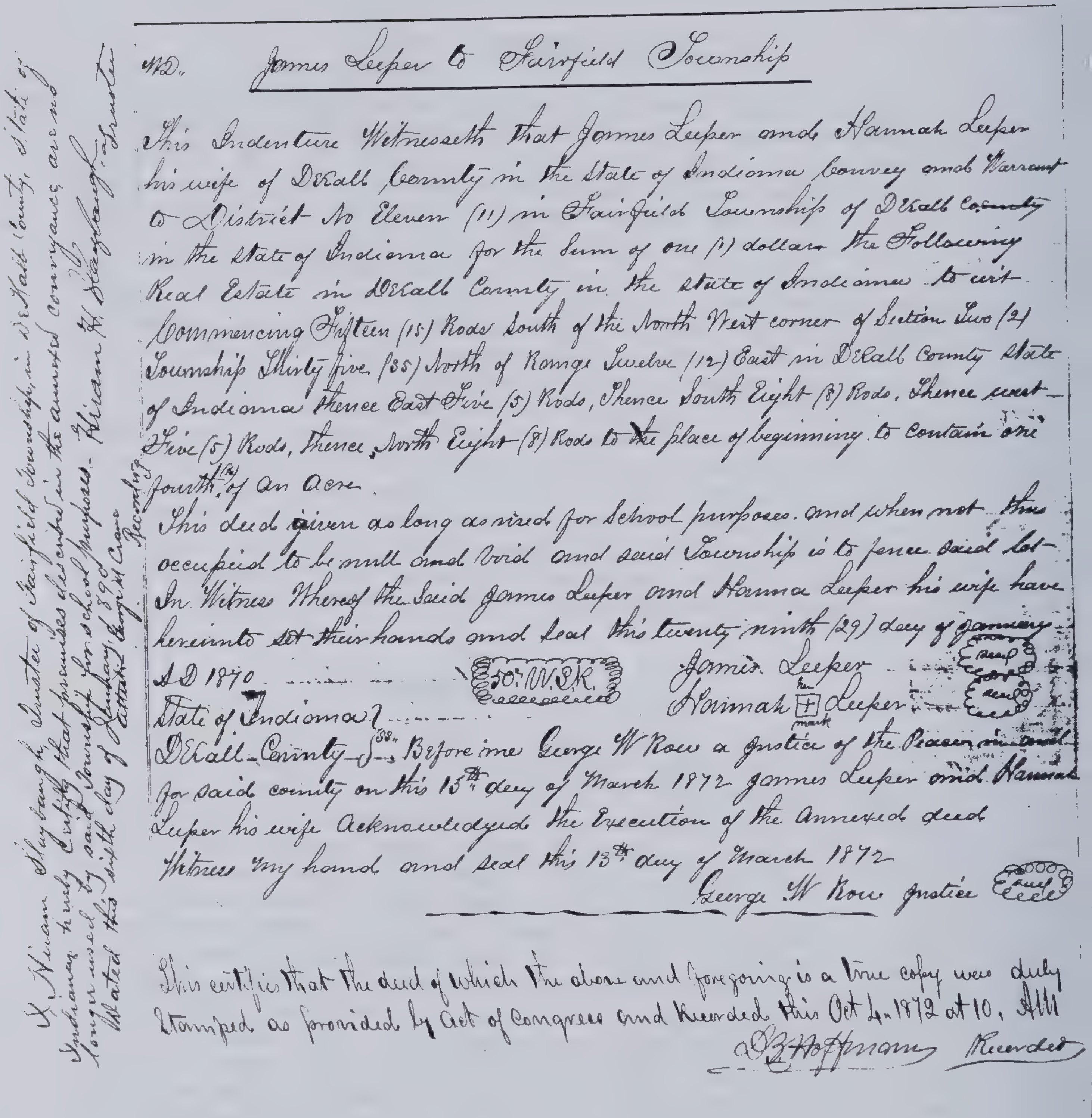
LEEPER SCHOOL - NO. 11

On Jan. 29, 1870 James and Hannah Leeper deeded .25 acre to Fairfield Township for $1.00 to District Number Eleven. It commenced 15 rods (247.5 feet) south of the northwest corner of Section 2, thence east 5 rods (82.5 feet) thence south 8 rods (132 feet) thence west 5 rods and north 8 rods to the place of beginning. This deed given as long as used for school purposes and when not thus occupied, to be null and void and said township to fence said lot. This Leeper School did not set in the farthest northwest corner of Section 2. The legal location began 247.5 feet south of the farthest northwest corner of Section 2 on the east side of County Road 15. The wood frame Leeper school was Number 11. This land is now owned by Sam P. Reinoehl. The Leeper School was closed on Jan. 6, 1890 after nearly 20 years of use. Deed recorded Oct. 4, 1872. I have enclosed a copy of this deed as proof of that which I have written. Although I probably can't prove it, I have reason to believe this wood frame schoolhouse was moved 3/4 mile south and used as a hay storage on the Shipe farm operated by Ray Colbart.

GENERAL SCHOOL HISTORY

These one-room schools that I knew of were all made of brick. They had high ceilings and high windows. They used to think each person in a school or church needed a certain number of cubic feet of air to be healthy. The floors were wood and oiled to keep down dust. These schools were heated with a large single stove, located in the center of the room. Fuel was coal and sometimes wood if some farmer would cut and sell the school some. In later years they put a jacket around the stove. It was sheet metal that circled the stove set about a foot or so from the stove. This was suppose to help keep those close to the stove from getting too hot and those on the outside to stay warm. It also protected children from the hot stove. Most schools had no well but carried water in a bucket from a close neighbor. Water was for drinking and sometimes to wash hands. There was no electricity and no plumbing. There were two outhouses, usually one in each far corner of the yard. Often the desks and seat combinations were double and meant for two people but sometimes you would have one by yourself. As the population declined, some of these schools were closed and students from the closed district were hauled to another district. The Hartman School had a

Continued on page 252



M.D. James Leeper to Fairfield Township

This Indenture Witnesseth that James Leeper and Hannah Leeper his wife of DeKalb County in the State of Indiana Convey and Warrant to District No Eleven (11) in Fairfield Township of DeKalb County in the State of Indiana for the Sum of one (1) dollar the Following Real Estate in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana to wit Commencing Fifteen (15) Rods South of the North West corner of Section Two (2) Township Thirty five (35) North of Range Twelve (12) East in DeKalb County State of Indiana thence East Five (5) Rods, Thence South Eight (8) Rods. Thence West Five (5) Rods, Thence, North Eight (8) Rods to the place of beginning. to Contain one fourth (¼) of an Acre.

This deed given as long as used for School purposes. and when not thus occupied to be null and void and said Township is to fence said lot. In Witness Whereof the said James Leeper and Hanna Leeper his wife have hereunto set their hands and seal this twenty ninth (29) day of January A D 1870.

50¢ W.S.R.

James Leeper (seal)

Hannah her + mark Leeper (seal)

State of Indiana }
DeKalb County } ss. Before me George W Row a Justice of the Peace in and for said county on this 13th day of March 1872 James Leeper and Hannah Leeper his wife Acknowledged the Execution of the Annexed deed Witness my hand and seal this 13th day of March 1872

George W Row Justice (seal)

This certifies that the deed of which the above and foregoing is a true copy was duly Stamped as provided by Act of Congress and Recorded this Oct 4. 1872 at 10. AM

D Z Hoffman Recorder

I, Hiram Slaybaugh, Trustee of Fairfield Township, in DeKalb County, State of Indiana, hereby Certify that premises described in the annexed conveyance are no longer used by said Township for school purposes. Hiram H. Slaybaugh, Trustee

Dated this sixth day of January 1890

Attest: George M Crane Recording

Deed for Leeper School

regular bus but Fairfield and Shipe were hauled in a car. It was an ordinary car but when hauling "kids" the driver would hang a sign on the back of his car that said, "School Hack, Stop."

I don't know if Custer hauled any in or not. They had quite a few people living in their area with a few houses left in the Hamlet of Custer and a lot of people lived on Buffalo Street. I find many people today don't know where Buffalo Street is. It is County Road 2 from the Noble -DeKalb County line to County Road 5.

At this time in history the township schools were the responsibility of the township trustee. It was his job to provide and maintain buildings, hire and fire teachers, provide fuel and other school supplies. Also provide transportation for those students whose district school had been closed. The teacher usually, also, did the janitor work. I don't believe there is any more dollar efficient way to run a school than the old township trustee system. The farther money gets from the taxpayer the less efficient it becomes. Usually the people knew the person they were voting for quite well. Most of the school board members I now vote for, I know very little about. Under the township method, if you had a question or concern, you knew who to go to and who was responsible. He didn’t say it wasn't his responsibility and send you to someone else or say the state made me do it.

The trustee was responsible to the state for a few things but nothing like it is now. At the present time the state has its nose in local school business much to far. I never could figure out why when ordinary people get elected to public office they instantly become ultra wise on all matters and think they need to look after and run the peoples business. A few of the large city schools had their own superintendents. There was a county superintendent that served all schools in the county that had no superintendent. His job was to work with the teachers on various matters of problems. He also recommended curriculum, textbooks, kept permanent school records and much more I know nothing about. The County Superintendent would usually visit each school a few times each year and talk with the teachers.

By 1938 several of the one-room schools had been closed and razed. Most of the deeds for the school house land had a restriction which said that if the school was discontinued for school purposes the land reverted back to the farm it came from. By 1938, I believe all the one room schools in townships adjacent to Fairfield Township had been long closed. Fairfield Township is a conservative township. There were several meetings about the school situation. The question was not whether or not to do something about our schools so much, as what to do. One possibility was to transfer our students to schools outside our township. My father, as well as several others, said, "Keep your children in Fairfield Township".

Although Fairfield Township has no towns it has several towns around it. When I was inspector for an election several years ago, the day following the election, the county clerk called me and said I had voted people in Fairfield Township from six post offices. He asked, "Can this be right?" I told him, "Yes, six post offices serve Fairfield Township. They are Wolcottville, Kendallville, Hudson, Ashley, Waterloo and Corunna." Also several telephone exchanges serve Fairfield Township. The conclusion was to build a four room centralized school for 8 grades. In the spring of 1938 five remaining one room schools were closed. They were Shipe, Custer, Hartman, Fairfield and Hesse Cassel. There are quite a few more people live in the north half of Fairfield Township than the south half.

The Fairfield Township Centralized Grade School was built in the summer of 1938. It was built in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. This was a New Deal work project, implemented by President Roosevelt, to make jobs to put people back to work. I haven't seen any figures as to the cost as it was built in 1938, but if my memory serves me right, I think it cost about $40,000. In 1961, additions were made to the original building on the east and west ends. Three new classrooms, a kitchen and an office were added. In December of 1986 the forty-eight year old coal fueled boiler was replaced by a modern oil furnace.

When this school opened in 1938 the township bought 3 new-36 passenger buses. They already had 1 older bus. Under the township system the bus driver owned the bus chassis and the township owned the bus body. After consolidation, the school corp. owned the entire unit and hired the drivers.

In about 1960-61 the State of Indiana said they were discontinuing small schools. If you were a small school you would need to merge with a larger school to meet the minimum enrollment. Fairfield didn't pay much attention for a while and did nothing. As time drew near the dead line, the state said, "For those of you who don't merge voluntary the state will do it for you and assign you to a school." It was then that Fairfield Township begin to hold discussion meetings. These meetings resulted in the merger of Fairfield, Smithfield, Grant and Richland Townships to form the Northwest United School District.

It was a seven-member board appointed by the County Judge and came into being July 1, 1962. It was a two-year term and then part of the board was to be elected for two years and part for four years, in the first election. The seven board members appointed by the Judge were Willard Stonebraker, George Clark, Paul Reinoehl, Robert Dygert, Ernest Sewelin, Fern Morr and Carl Deihl. During this two-year term, Fern Morr died and Lamar Sutton was appointed to fill the vacancy. After serving a while, Lamar moved away and John Graham was appointed to finish the term.

Often these mergered school districts were controversial and Northwest United was no exception. Waterloo was the only school, which had a superintendent. In the community he seemed controversial but not among "his" board members. It was finally, reluctantly, agreed to hire their superintendent (Urban Steckler) one year and then he would step down from his position which he did.

Northwest United hired a new Superintendent (Granville Deaton) the second year and began to make plans to build a new high school. Four sites were chosen by various board members to be considered and then a state man came and evaluated each site by a point system. One site was on the southeast corner of County road 20 and County road 23. He scored it a fair location. Another site was on the northeast corner of U.S. 6 and County Road 27 (Auburn Ashley Road). This site scored the highest of all sites by far. Another site was on the south side of U.S. 6 just west of Waterloo. It didn't score well.

The fourth site was on the southeast corner of County Road 28 (old U.S. 6) and South Wayne St. Waterloo (Old U.S. 27). The state man took one quick look and said, "That is a nice field out there but the location is so ridiculous I won't even consider it." Those who picked this site did so purely for spite. I believe when you are conducting business on any board as serious as choosing a school site or any other business for that matter, any such person should not be on any board if they make decisions based on spite. About this same time it was learned that the South Central School District was also considering building a new high school. Some of the Northwest United School District board members contacted the South Central board members to see if they were interested in a merger. The South Central board members contacted were much interested. The Northwest United board members who were working on the merger then contacted the state to see if they would approve such a merger. The state man said he would not only approve such a merger but would highly recommend it. From this time on the "research " part of the Northwest United board promoted and campaigned vigorously to merge.

The two boards held a few joint meetings and then a vote was taken. The vote was favorable to merge. Bill Stonebraker and I did not vote for this merger because we knew the people we represented did not want this merger. A referendum was held and the people from Fairfield Township did not vote to merge. If my memory serves me right I believe West Smithfield precinct and Ashley did not vote for it either. The very thing they feared would happen, many people believe has happened.

The DeKalb County Central United School District came into being on July 1, 1964. The Judge again appointed the first five member board. Debts and assets are merged in a situation like this. At the time of this merger, I believe Fairfield, Ashley, and Auburn schools had debts. Waterloo was debt free and had about $100,000 cash on hand that the DeKalb Co. Central United School District "inherited."

The South Central School District's superintendent, I believe his name was Hudson, was not interested in the job for the new school district. The Northwest United School Districts Superintendent, Granville Deaton, was hired and the first superintendent for the DeKalb County Central United School District. He served one year and then Dr. James Watson was hired and served 25 years. and then retired. Dr. Keith Perry then became superintendent and serves yet today.

The Fairfield Township Centralized Grade School was opened for the first time in the fall of 1938. It was a new life for most of the township students. Most had never ridden on a big school bus. Most hadn't lived with inside plumbing or electricity. None had ever had a gymnasium at school. This gymnasium was a great value at times when the weather was bad to be outside. When the weather was good the teachers "chased" the "kids" outside. There were five one-room schools closed and four teachers for the new school but not the same four. I think at that time a primary license was required to teach the first four grades. Only one of the five had a primary license and Doris Mertz who had a primary license was hired to teach grades one and two. Each teacher taught two grades. One teacher was designated as acting principal. I attended this school one-year and my brother Willis was my teacher again as was the case when I went with him to Hartman School in 1930. There was no secretary or office. The telephone was located just inside the basement door. When the telephone rung and it was convenient, Willis left the room and answered it. If it was inconvenient for him to leave he would ask a seventh or eighth grade girl to go answer the phone. Inside this basement door also was a switch to ring the building bell. Sometimes someone while searching for the light switch would ring the bell. This basement was deep to accommodate this large tall boiler. I thought that stairs to the basement was about the longest and steepest that I had ever seen. If someone would have fallen down those steps, they would have been headed toward their undesired destiny and when they got to the bottom, would have felt like they had indeed met their fate.

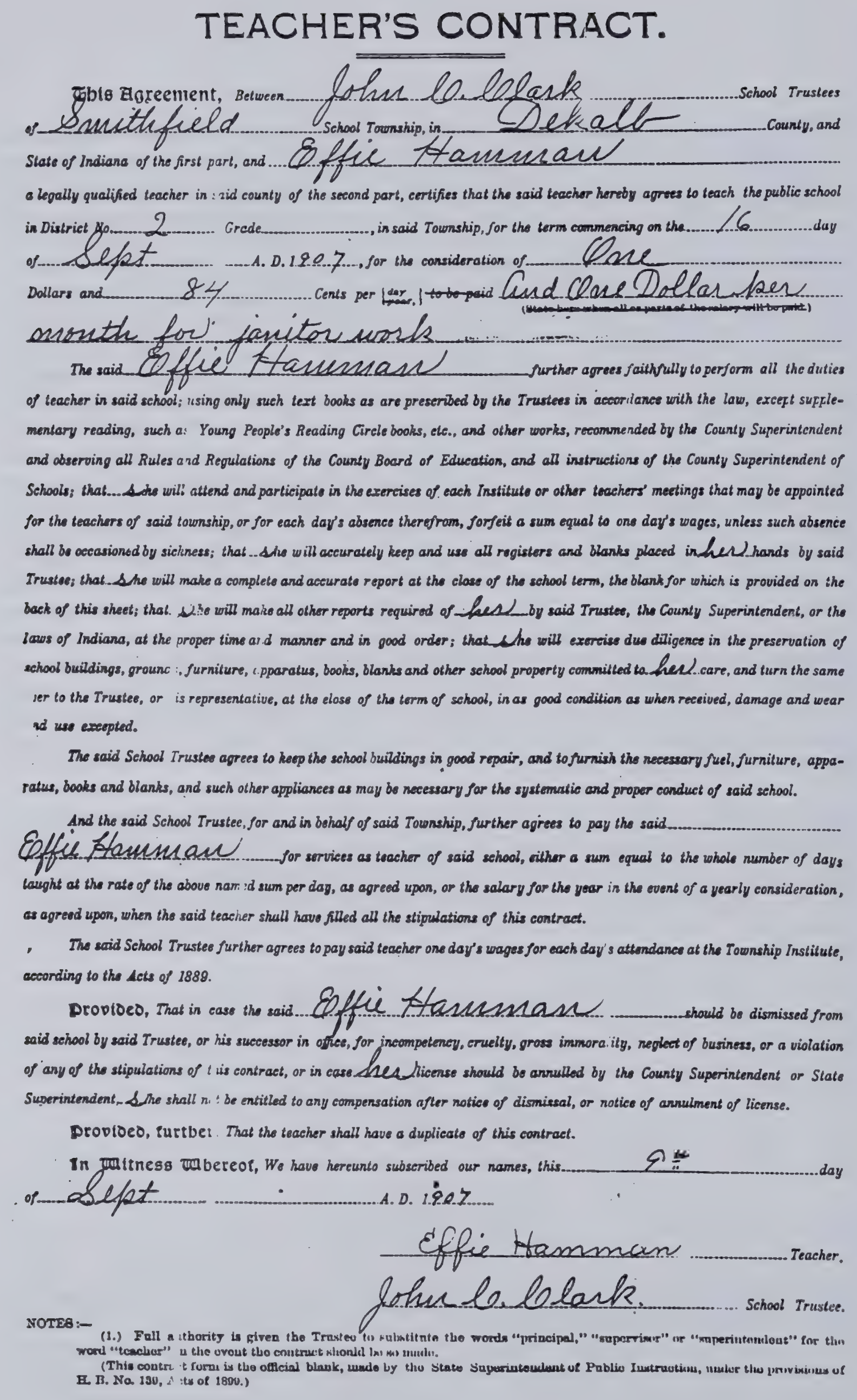
In earlier years the school year was much shorter, probably because much labor was needed on the farms in fall and spring. In most cases education was secondary to farm labor. The earliest record I have of the weeks of a school year is 1889, the year my father began teaching. The weeks in a school year were as follows.

WEEKS IN SCHOOL YEAR

1889 - 1890 - 24
1890 - 1901 - 28
1901 - 1902 - 26
1902 - 1906 - 32
1906 - 1911 - 28
1911 - 1916 - 36
1916 - 1921 - 28
1921 - 1927 - 32

I do not have a record since 1927 but believe it was mostly 32 to 36 weeks since then.

I am including a copy of a teacher's contract, my mother signed in 1907, because I thought it to be interesting by todays standards.



TEACHER'S CONTRACT.

This Agreement, *Between* John C. Clark *School Trustees of* Smithfield *School Township, in* Dekalb *County, and State of Indiana of the first part, and* Effie Hamman *a legally qualified teacher in said county of the second part, certifies that the said teacher hereby agrees to teach the public school in District No.* 2 *Grade*........, *in said Township, for the term commencing on the* 16 *day of* Sept *A. D. 1907, for the consideration of* One *Dollars and* 84 *Cents per day ~~year~~, ~~to be paid~~* And One Dollar per month for janitor work ~~(State here when all or parts of the salary will be paid.)~~

The said Effie Hamman *further agrees faithfully to perform all the duties of teacher in said school; using only such text books as are prescribed by the Trustees in accordance with the law, except supplementary reading, such as Young People's Reading Circle books, etc., and other works, recommended by the County Superintendent and observing all Rules and Regulations of the County Board of Education, and all instructions of the County Superintendent of Schools; that* She *will attend and participate in the exercises of each Institute or other teachers' meetings that may be appointed for the teachers of said township, or for each day's absence therefrom, forfeit a sum equal to one day's wages, unless such absence shall be occasioned by sickness; that* She *will accurately keep and use all registers and blanks placed in* her *hands by said Trustee; that* She *will make a complete and accurate report at the close of the school term, the blank for which is provided on the back of this sheet; that* She *will make all other reports required of* her *by said Trustee, the County Superintendent, or the laws of Indiana, at the proper time and manner and in good order; that* She *will exercise due diligence in the preservation of school buildings, grounds, furniture, apparatus, books, blanks and other school property committed to* her *care, and turn the same over to the Trustee, or his representative, at the close of the term of school, in as good condition as when received, damage and wear and use excepted.*

The said School Trustee agrees to keep the school buildings in good repair, and to furnish the necessary fuel, furniture, apparatus, books and blanks, and such other appliances as may be necessary for the systematic and proper conduct of said school.

And the said School Trustee, for and in behalf of said Township, further agrees to pay the said Effie Hamman *for services as teacher of said school, either a sum equal to the whole number of days taught at the rate of the above named sum per day, as agreed upon, or the salary for the year in the event of a yearly consideration, as agreed upon, when the said teacher shall have filled all the stipulations of this contract.*

The said School Trustee further agrees to pay said teacher one day's wages for each day's attendance at the Township Institute, according to the Acts of 1889.

Provided, *That in case the said* Effie Hamman *should be dismissed from said school by said Trustee, or his successor in office, for incompetency, cruelty, gross immorality, neglect of business, or a violation of any of the stipulations of this contract, or in case* her *license should be annulled by the County Superintendent or State Superintendent,* She *shall not be entitled to any compensation after notice of dismissal, or notice of annulment of license.*

Provided, further, *That the teacher shall have a duplicate of this contract.*

In Witness Whereof, *We have hereunto subscribed our names, this* 9th *day of* Sept *A. D. 1907*

Effie Hamman *Teacher.*

John C. Clark. *School Trustee.*

NOTES:—

(1.) Full authority is given the Trustee to substitute the words "principal," "supervisor" or "superintendent" for the word "teacher" in the event the contract should be so made.

(This contract form is the official blank, made by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, under the provisions of H. B. No. 130, Acts of 1899.)

Fairfield Township

Centralized Grade School

Federal Emergency Administration
of Public Works

Project No. Indiana 1373 D.S.

Ora E. Rowe, Trustee

Advisory Board
Albert W. Hovarter
Ernest J. Fifer
George Henny

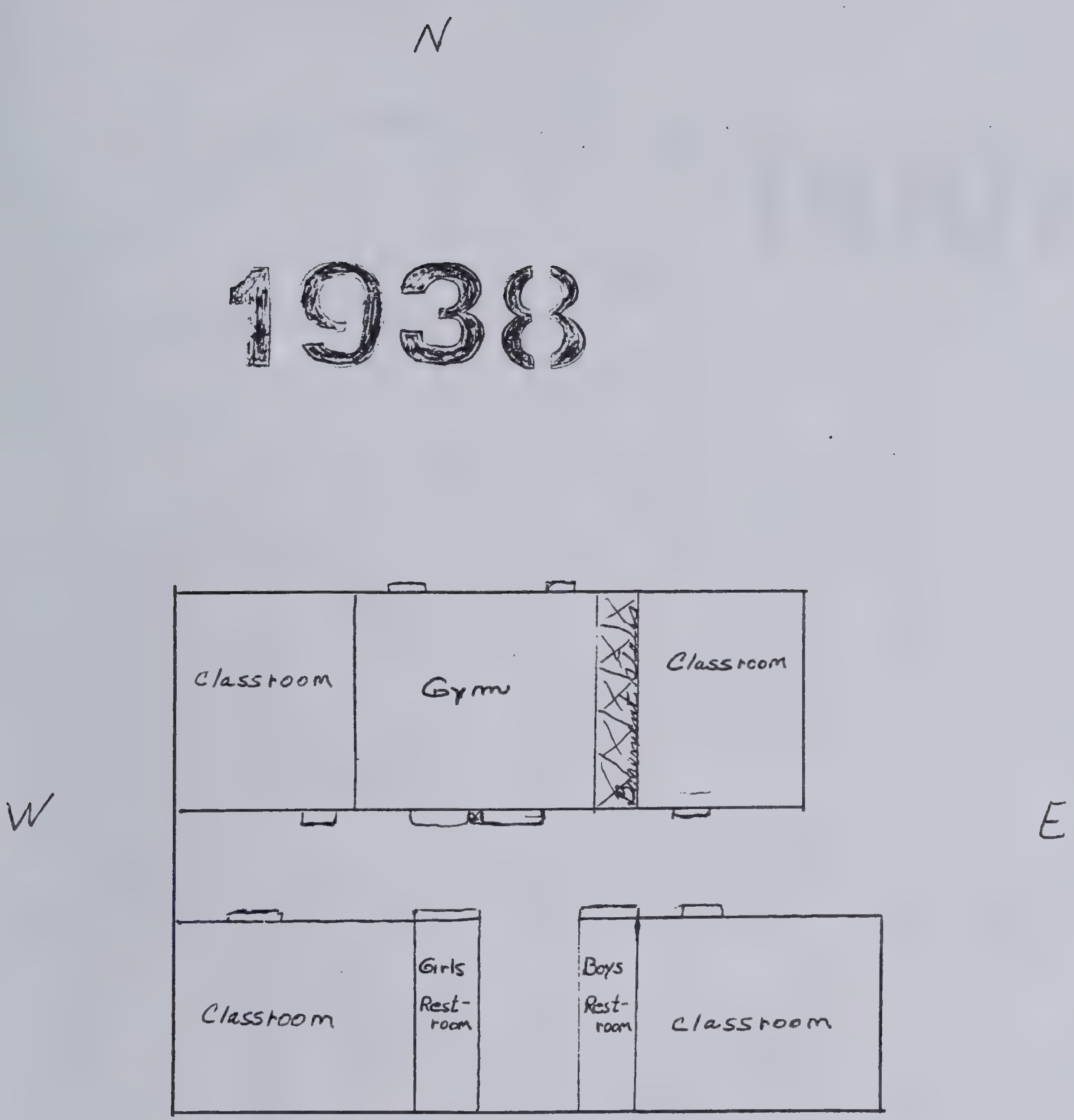
A. M. Strauss Architect

W. R. Dunkin & Son Inc. - General Contractors

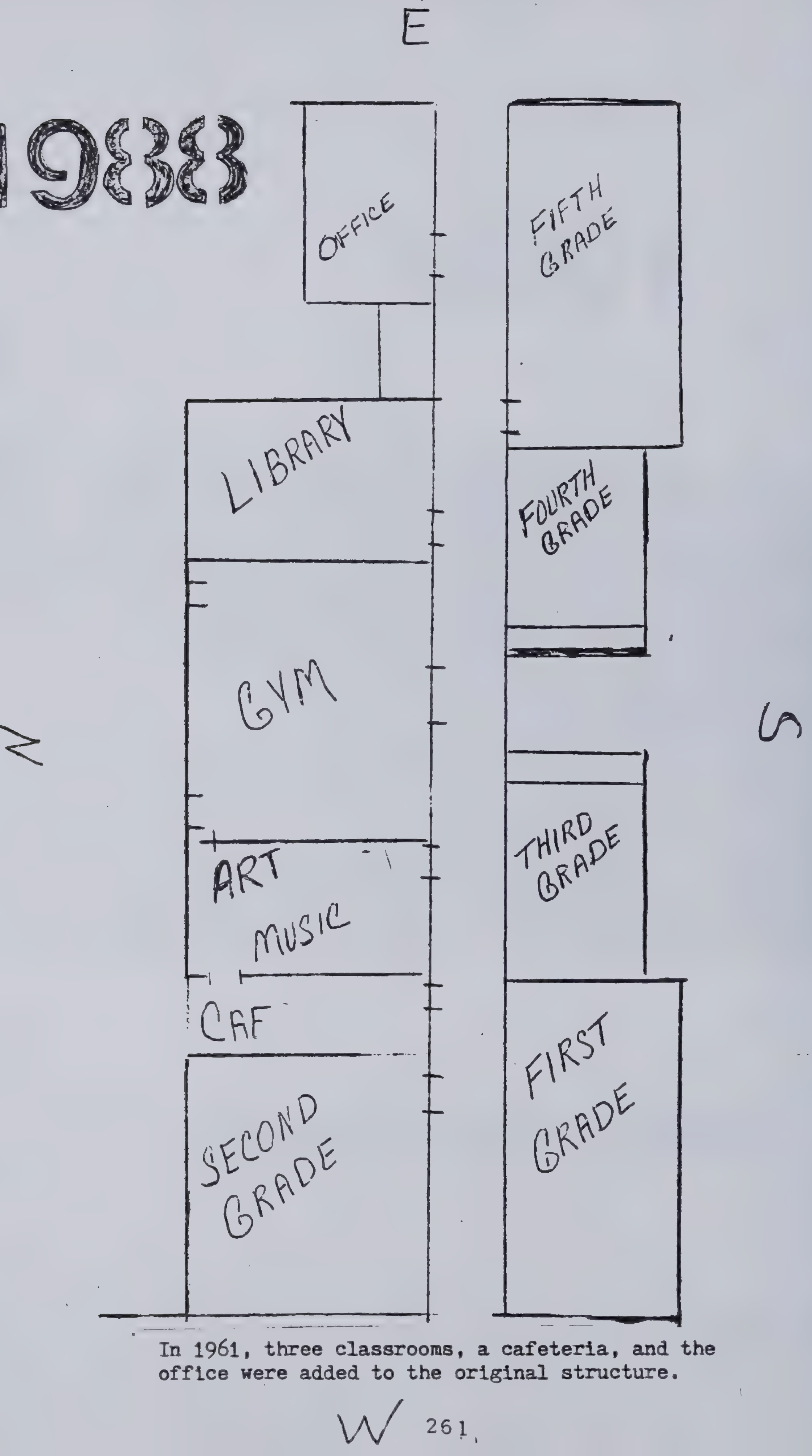
FAIRFIELD ELEM. SCHOOL

1971-1972

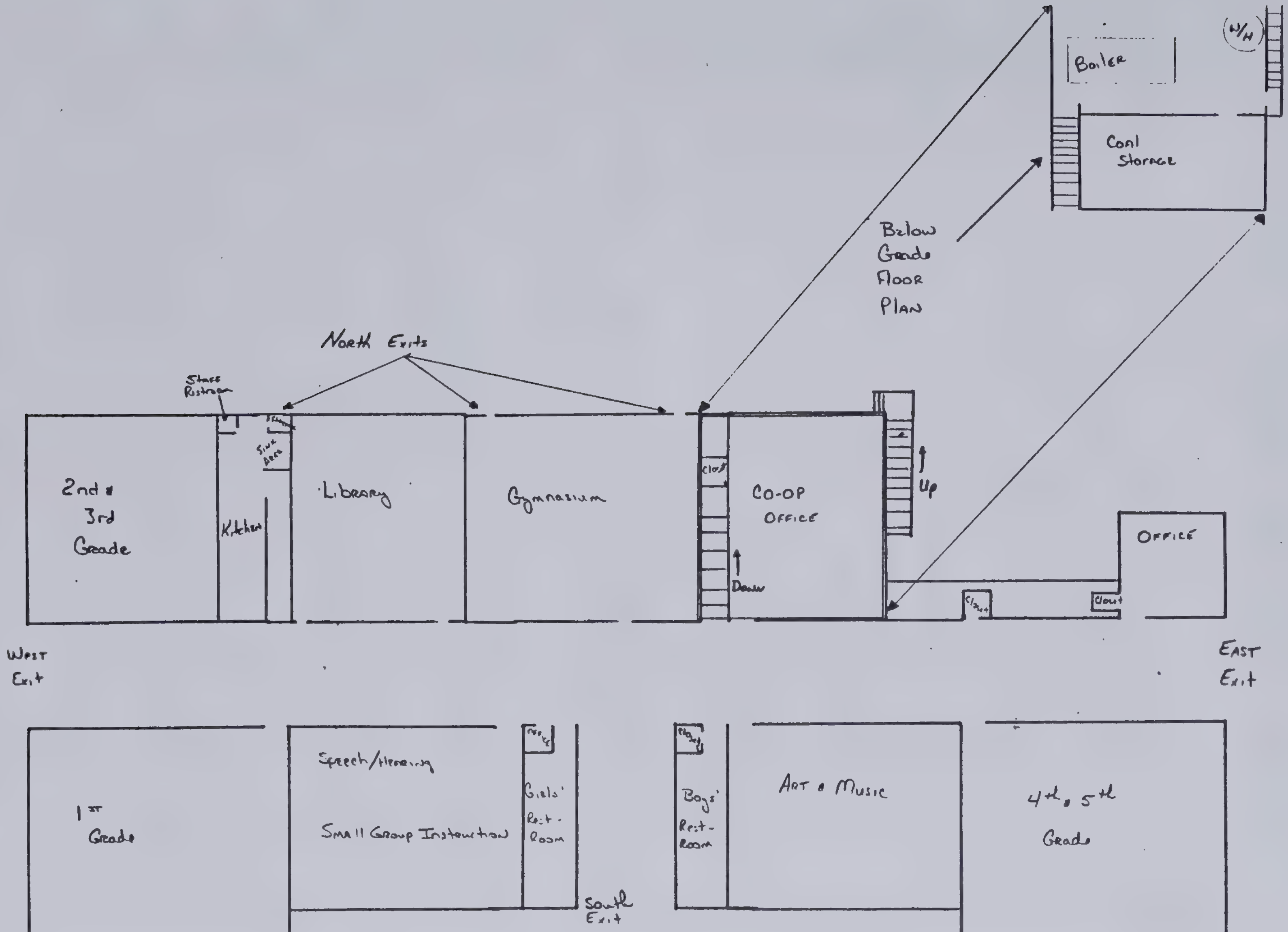
1938


N
W
E
Classroom
Gym
Classroom
Classroom
Girls Rest-room
Boys Rest-room
classroom

1988


E
OFFICE
FIFTH GRADE
LIBRARY
FOURTH GRADE
GYM
N
S
ART
MUSIC
THIRD GRADE
CAF
FIRST GRADE
SECOND GRADE
W

In 1961, three classrooms, a cafeteria, and the office were added to the original structure.


Boiler
W/H
Coal Storage
Below Grade Floor Plan
North Exits
Staff Restroom
Sink Area
2nd & 3rd Grade
Kitchen
Library
Gymnasium
Closet
CO-OP Office
Up
Down
Office
Closet
Closet
West Exit
East Exit
1st Grade
Speech/Hearing
Small Group Instruction
Girls' Rest-Room
Boys' Rest-Room
Art & Music
4th & 5th Grade
South Exit

FAIRFIELD SCHOOL

I have a list of personnel for Fairfield Centralized School. Many of these records were unavailable or vague but I prepared it as best I could with what records I had.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP CENTRALIZED GRADE SCHOOL
FULL TIME CLASS ROOM TEACHERS & PRINCIPALS

Year service began		
1938-1939	-Doris Mertz..Grades..1 & 2	8 yrs
1938-1939	-Harold Reinoehl..Grades 3 & 4 Later principal assistant	40 yrs
1938-1939	-Paul Benneman..Grades 5 & 6	28 yrs
1938-1939	-Willis Reinoehl..Grades 7&8 (Principal)	25 yrs
1946-1947	-Jenny Kuckuck	1 yr
1947-1948	-Faith Myers	7 yrs
1948-1949	-Hazel Scattergood	16 yrs
1954-1955	-Rosa Poer	11 yrs
1960-1961	-Janice Gaetz	3 yrs
1961-1962	-Carole Douglas	1 yr
1962-1963	-Willis Ford (Principal with Corunna)	3 yrs
1963-1964	-Naomia Feagler	1 yr
1963-1964	-Mildred Likens	3 yrs
1963-1964	-Mildred Wagoner	2 yrs
1964-1965	-Florabelle Kuehn Sheehy	3 yrs
1965-1966	-Gail Ream..Kindergarden	1 yr
1965-1966	-Philip Frost..Principal	1 yr
1966-1967	-Ned McIntosh..Principal	2 yr
1966-1967	-Earl Armstrong..Asst. Principal & 5th grade teacher	4 yrs
1966-1967	-Mary Ruth Goudy..Grade 1	5 yrs
1966-1967	-Phyllis Campbell..Grade 3	5 yrs
1966-1967	-Beverly Roberts..Kindergarden & other grades	5 yrs
1967-1968	-Nancy Brandon..Grade 2	1 yr
1968-1969	-Judy Macknic..Kindergarden	1 yr
1970-1971	-Mark Springer..Principal & Grade 5	2 yrs
1971-1972	-Barbara Smith..Grade 2	2 yrs
1971-1972	-Joan Wolff ..Kindergarden	1 yr
1972-1973	-Rita Rackestraw Grill..Grade 3	3 yrs
1972-1973	-Phyllis Weber	1 yr
1972-1973	-Donna Wilhelm..Kindergarden & Grade 2	2 yrs
1973-1974	-Steve Hissong..Grade 5	2 yrs

1973-1974 -Janice Wade..Grade 6...................... 2 yr
1973-1974 -Joyce VanRy..Kindergarden................. 1 yr
1974-1975 -Lou Greek..Grade 3........................ 1 yr
1974-1975 -Linda Kain..Grade 2....................... 1 yr
1975-1976 -Christine Charles..Grade 4................ 1 yr
1975-1976 -Diane Dean..Grade 3....................... 1 yr
1975-1976 -Tedra Wilson..Grade 1..................... 1 yr
1975-1976 -Kristina Kelly..Grade 2................... 1 yr
1976-1977 -Deborah Hundagen..Grades 1 & 2............ 1 yr
1976-1977 -Cathy Reinoehl..Grades 4 & 1 & 2..........20 yrs
1976-1977 -Ruby Schenk..Grade 3...................... 1 yr
1977-1978 -Bruce Hamilton..2 & 3..3 & 4.............. 4 yrs
1978-1979 -Michael Bennett..Head teacher & principal. 5 yrs
1981-1982 -Richard Hostetler..2 & 3 & 4 & 5..........12 yrs
1983-1984 -Leland Fee..Principal..................... 2 yrs
1983-1984 -Karen Cashdollar..Grades 4 & 5............ 1 yr
1985-1986 -Bruce Hamilton..Principal.................12 yrs
1984-1985 -Johanna Keller..Grades 4 & 5..............13 yrs
1986-1987 -Jeanette Sommers..Grade 2.................11 yrs
1987-1988 -Susan Kruse..Grade 1...................... 1 yr
1987-1988 -Beth Martin..Grade 5...................... 2 yrs
1990-1991 -Mildred Kelham..Grade 5................... 6 yr
1990-1991 -Renee Schaab..Grade 5............Part of 1 yr
1993-1994 -Pamela Myers..Grade 4..................... 4 yrs
1996-1997 -Sharon Stonestreet..Grade 5..1st semester.
1996-1997 -Mildred Kelham..Grade 5......2nd semester

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP CENTRALIZED GRADE SCHOOL
SPECIAL PART TIME TEACHERS

Year service
began
1946-47 -Mrs. Cather..Music.........uncertain-1 to 14 yrs
1959-60 -Linda Lowry................................. ?
1960-61 -Wilma Hall..Music........................... 1 yr
1962-63 -Mason Buckner............................... 5 yrs
1966-67 -Dorkus Newkirk..Special Education........... 1 yr
1966-67 -Dortha King..Remedial Reading (at least).... 1 yr
1968-69 -Shirley Rosco..Speech....................... 1 yr
1968-69 -Bonita Bush..Music.......................... 1 yr
1968-69 -Gray Stone..Art............................. 1 yr
1968-69 -George Fratus..Physical Education........... 1 yr
1969-70 -Russell Smith..Physical Education........... 2 yrs
1969-70 -Sally Rathburn.....................not over 1 yr
1969-70 -Shirley Spiegel..Speech & Hearing........... 1 yr
1969-70 -Sally Mahoney..Physical Ed.................. 2 yr

1969-70	-Sally Zintsmaster..Art	27 yrs
1970-71	-Paulette Kaufman..Music	2 yrs
1970-71	-Debra Longenbaugh..Speech & Hearing	2 yrs
1970-71	-Richard Norris..Instrumental Music	1 yr
1971-72	-Barbara Herzer..Physical Ed	4 yrs
1972-73	-Eleanore Sunday..School Nurse	11 yrs
1972-73	-Susan Pinne..Remedial Reading	1 yr
1972-73	-Sonja Ponnitosky..Speech & Hearing	1 yr
1972-73	-Virginia Sharp..District Consular	1 yr
1972-73	-Shirley Utterback..Music	1 yr
1973-74	-Thomas Chaudoin..Art	1 yr
1973-74	-Kathleen Doyle..Music	1 yr
1974-75	-Kathleen McClain..Music-Maybe 1 and the same	1 yr
1973-74	-Carolyn Hohenberger..Developmental Reading	2 yrs
1973-74	-Deborah Thompson..Speech & Hearing	2 yrs
1975-76	-Anna Mae Carper..Music	18 yrs
1975-76	-Jay Goodier..Speech & Hearing	1 yr
1975-76	-Ronda Starkey..Librarian	10 yrs
1975-76	-Cynthia Suetterlin..Developmental Reading	1 yr
1976-77	-Judy Brook..Developmental Reading	3 yr
1976-77	-Steven Harp..Physical Ed	17 yrs
1976-77	-Cheryl Jesionowski.. Speech and Hearing	2 yrs
1977-78	-Mrs. Nancy deal..Social Worker	1 yr
1978-79	-Jill Hamilton..Speech & Hearing	8 yrs
1978-79	-Lorie Johnson..Social Worker	1 yr
1979-80	-Patricia Hughes..Developmental Reading	2 yrs
1981-82	-Deedra Atz..Developmental Reading	1 yr
1985-86	-Laura Crocker..Librarian	3 yrs
1985-86	-Jane Hyland..Speech & Hearing	1 yr
1986-87	-Norma Working..Developmental Reading	2 yrs
1987-88	-Sandra Watt..Speech	1 yr
1988-89	-Kelly Miller..Speech & Hearing	14 yrs
1988-89	-Sue Peterson..School Nurse	?
1988-89	-Susan Neal..Librarian	9 yrs
1989-90	-Susan Zonker..Children's Services	8 yrs
1991-92	-Pam Shoemaker..Developmental Reading	1 yr
1992-93	-Pam Myers......Developmental Reading	1 yr
1992-93	-Mary Jane Smith..Speech & Hearing	5 yrs
1993-94	-Julie Lounds..Developmental Reading	4 yrs
1994-95	-Jill Hamilton..Speech & Hearing Coop	3 yrs
1996-97	-Julia Hall..Developmental Reading	1 yr
1996-97	-Tammy Van Straten..Children's Services	1 yr.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP CENTRALIZED GRADE SCHOOL

AIDS

Year service began		
1974-75	-Connie Stahl	1 yr
1975-76	-Belva Perlich	1 yr
1976-77	-Mary Robinette..Library Aid	1 yr
1976-77	-Nancy Rowe..Developmental Reading Aid	3 yrs
1976-77	-Laura Woodcock.....C.E.T.A. Aid	1 yr
1977-78	-Connie Hoffelder	2 yr
1977-78	-Cynthia Baughman..Library Aid	1 yr
1979-80	-Martha Wallace..Ceta Program Aid	1 yr
1979-80	-Odelia Shepard..Aid	Part yr
1979-80	-Carol Swogger..Coop Aid	4 yrs
1980-81	-Karen Kessler..Aid	Part 2 yrs
1982-83	-Roxanne Hollingsworth..Aid	1 yr
1983-84	-Donna Ranney..Aid	1 yr
1984-85	-Rebecca Tompkins..Aid. & Teacher Assistant..	8 yrs
1985-86	-Barbara Hoff..Developmental Reading Aid	1 yr
1985-86	-Lynne Buckmaster..Aid	2 yrs
1986-87	-Wendy Deskins..Developmental Reading Aid	1 yr
1987-88	-Karen Diehl..Teacher Asst. - Developmental Reading	____
1988-89	-Kathryn Gipple..Teacher Instructional Assistant	____
1992-93	-Julie Troyer..Teacher Instructional Assistant	5 yrs

FAIRIELD TOWNSHIP CENTRALIZED GRADE SCHOOL

BUS DRIVERS

Year service began		
1838-39	-Clyde Farrington	1 yrs
1938-39	-John Getts	12 yrs
1938-39	-William Hasselman	1 yr
1938-39	-Louie Stahl	at least 7 to 10 yrs
1939-40	-Phil Martz	6 or 7 yr
1939-40	-John Voges	6 or 7 yrs
1945 or 1946-47	-Clarence Pease	13 or 14 yrs
1946-47	-Elmer Potts	17 yrs & 1/2 days

1946-47 -Russell Hartman............................ 1 yr
1946-47 -Geo. or Louie Stahl..record uncertain....... 4 yrs
1949-50 -Geo. Stahl........................at least 2 yrs
1951-52 -Harold Skelly...............................46 yrs
1951-52 -Elmer Freed................................ 4 yrs
1955-56 -Robert Heller.............................. 6 yrs
1959-60 -Carol Holden............................... 5 yrs
1961-62 -Donald Perlich..............................36 yrs
1964-65 -Wilbur Stahl............................... 5 yrs
1964-65 -Charles Schweitzer......................... 6 yrs
1969-70 -June Leas...................................28 yrs
1970-71 -Vern Noll.................................. 2 yrs
1970-71 -Tim Colbart...........................1 1/2 yrs
1970-71 -Neil Ramey.................................. 1 yr
1971-72 -John Scrange..........................4 1/2 yrs
1972-73 -Jeanette Banta.............................. 1 yr
1972-73 -Virginia Scrange............................25 yrs
1973-74 -Vance Leas.................................. 1 yr
1979-80 -Meletta Mason...............................18 yrs
1984-85 -Jim Pepple..Unique Student..................13 yrs
1992-93 -Rebecca Tompkins............................ 1 yr
1993-94 -Twylla Pankop............................... 1 yr
1994-95 -Amos Skelly................................ 3 yrs

You may have noticed that I have listed Elmer Pott's years of service as 17 years and 1/2 day. I will explain the 1/2 day. On the first day of school in 1964 Elmer had driven his morning route, picked up all his children, including mine, drove to school, stopped the bus, opened the door for the children to exit and died then and there. A few days before this Elmer had been working for me on the farm. He told me he could drive tractor for me but could not do any kind of work that required exertion.

FAIRFIELD TWP. CENTRALIZED GRADE SCHOOL CAFETERIA EMPLOYEES

Year service
began
1961-62 -Marvle Benkley............................. 3 yrs
1961-62 -Ida Adams.................................. 3 yrs
1964-65 -Neva Smith...Cafeteria Manager..............13 yrs
1964-65 -Shirley Lowe..........................1 to 3 yrs
1967-68 -Marjorie Butler.......................1 to 3 yrs
1967-68 -Barbara Wurm................................ 1 yr
1968-69 -Barbara Shutt.............................. 2 yrs

1970-71 -Marjorie Butler............................. 8 yrs
1978-79 -Ruth McClellan..............................16 yrs
1978-79 -Connie Hoffelder............................ 1 yr
1979-80 -Odelia Shepherd..........................part yr
1980-81 -Karen Kessler..........................part 2 yrs
1982-83 -Delsie Harmes...............................11 yrs
1994-95 -Colleen Alwood.............................. 3 yrs

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP CENTRALIZED GRADE SCHOOL CUSTODIANS

Year Service
began
1938-60 -Harvey Zonker......................at least 22 yrs
John Getts..Probably late 50's -early 60's
Elmer Potts..Early 1960's
Barnhart or Barhydt..very short time
1966-67 -Gerald (Jelly) Donaldson.................... 7 yrs
1973-74 -Barb Shutt..................................14 yrs
1976-77 -Belva Perlich...............................18 yrs
1987-88 -Odelia Shepherd............................. 6 yrs

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP CENTRALIZED GRADE SCHOOL SECRETARIES

1966-67 -Carolyn Martz.............A little more than 1 yr
1967-68 -Sue Smith.............................over 26 yrs
1993-94 -Rebecca Thomkins............................ 2 yrs
1995-96 -Suzanne McKinnon............................ 2 yrs

TWP. TRUSTEES

1934-1942 -Ora Rowe.................................. 8 yrs
1942-1946 -Clyde Farrington.......................... 4 yrs
1946-1954 -Ora Rowe.................................. 8 yrs
1954-1962 -Orlo Deetz................................ 8 yrs
1962-1966 -Ora Rowe.................................. 4 yrs

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1967-68--147
1968-69--146
1969-70--131
1970-71--142
1971-72--137
1972-73--163
1973-74--168
1974-75--152
1975-76--113
1976-77--98
1977-78--79
1978-79--69
1979-80--70
1980-81--72
1981-82--74
1982-83--77
1983-84--64
1984-85--66
1985-86--74
1986-87--80
1987-88--86
1988-89--105
1989-90--102
1990-91--109
1991-92--111
1992-93--114
1993-94--97
1994-95--90
1995-96--87
1996-97--91

FAIRFIELD BIG WINNERS

The Fairfield School participated in an Invitational Basketball Tournament on various occasions. They were usually the smallest school and considered the "Under Dog." The tourney on Feb. 20, 1960, Fairfield won the tourney and that year were BIG CHAMPS. Those on the team are as follows:

Everett Berryhill
David Freed
David Deetz
Jon Grill
Steve Grill
Steve Hartman
Harold Reinoehl (Coach)
Bill McClish
Fred McClish
Bill Mock
Gary Northouse
Tom Parr
Larry Skelly

COOP OFFICE

About 1979 the Four County Coop School moved their office in one room of the Fairfield School. They did quite a bit of remodeling and preparation and had planned to stay five years but after four years moved their offices elsewhere.

FAIRFIELD SCHOOL'S FINAL HOUR

In the spring of 1997 the Fairfield Township Centralized School after 59 years of service is scheduled to close. The students from Fairfield, Richland, and Smithfield Townships, for the most part, and all of Ashley will attend the new Country Meadow School now being built on the southeast corner of County Road 23 and County Road 10.

The fate of the Fairfield School at this time is unknown. There was mentioned of interest to use it for a womens drug rehabilitation center but this is not final at this time and appears, will not happen. The Ashley School also is scheduled to close at the end of this school year, as well as McIntosh School (Old Auburn High School) in Auburn.

The New Country Meadow Elementary School opened in August 1997

Fairfield community basks in school's Four Star glow

By SHERYL PRENTICE

FAIRFIELD CENTER — A crowd of about 150 people jammed into Fairfield Elementary School's tiny gym Tuesday night for the school's Four Star recognition program.

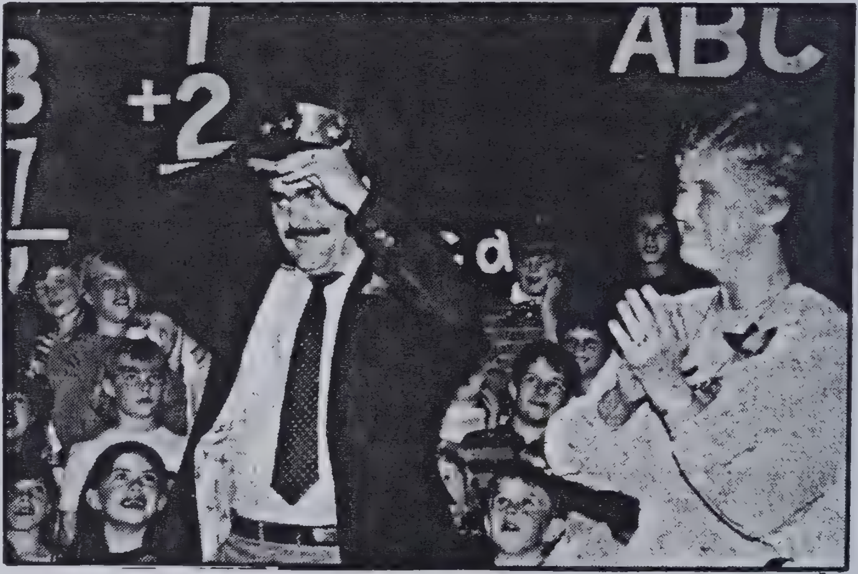
Students, parents, faculty, and many community guests turned out for the program, sporting gold foil stars in honor of the school's designation as a Four Star school by the Indiana Department of Education. The students performed in a 40-minute play called "The Golden Rule."

Principal Bruce Hamilton said Fairfield, with a student body of 106, was one of only three schools in northeast Indiana to receive a Four Star rating.

"I feel privileged to be associated with two of the three schools which received the (four star) designation in northeastern Indiana," he said.

The others were Ashley Elementary with 187 students, where Hamilton is also principal, and Topeka Elementary with 412 students.

Fairfield and Ashley schools are the two smallest schools in the DeKalb Central United School District, and draw students from Fairfield and Smithfield townships.



FOUR STAR GENERAL — Fairfield Elementary Principal Bruce Hamilton (left) tries on his Four Star hat, presented by music teacher Anna Mae Carper (right). Carper said faculty members made the hat for Hamilton, who is the "general" at two Four Star schools, Fairfield and Ashley. (Star photo by Sheryl Prentice)

Hamilton said to qualify for the award, the school had to be in the top 25 percent of all Indiana schools in the areas of attendance, math and language arts scores on ISTEP, a statewide achievement test, and an ISTEP composite score. The school must meet the requirements in all four areas for the Four Star rating. Only 10 percent of Indiana schools met the requirements in all four areas.

ISTEP tests are given to elementary children in grades 1-3. Students in grades 4-5 take the California Achievement Test, which was not used in the formula.

The school received a framed certificate for the honor, which is displayed in the hall by the front entrance.

Ashley Elementary's recognition program will be May 8.

Fairfield was designated as a Four Star School in 1989-90, 1991-92, 1995-96 and 1996-97, indicating that they scored in the top twenty-five percent of all schools in the state in each of the four areas measured in the Indiana Improvement award program.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEMBERS
SINCE 1965-66

President listed first
Secretary listed second
Vice-Presidents are last three

1997-98:

Gary D. Henderson	3276 CR 427, Waterloo, IN 46793
Cameron D. Moore	6479 CR 427, Auburn IN 46706
Rob M. Miller	401 N. Dewey, Auburn, IN 46706
Randall J. Deetz	1986 CR 23, Waterloo IN 46793
Denis A. Winebrenner	400 East 7th, Auburn IN 46706

1996-97:

Rob M. Miller	401 N. Dewey, Auburn IN 46706
Randall J. Deetz	1986 CR 23, Waterloo IN 46793
Gary D. Henderson	3276 CR 427, Waterloo IN 46793
Cameron D. Moore	6479 CR 427, Auburn IN 46706
Denis A. Winebrenner	400 East 7th, Auburn IN 46706

1995-96:

Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Gary D. Henderson	3276 CR 427, Waterloo IN 46793
Randall J. Deetz	1986 CR 23, Waterloo IN 46793
Rob M. Miller	401 N. Dewey, Auburn IN 46706
Cameron D. Moore	6479 CR 427, Auburn IN 46706

1994-95:

Rob M. Miller	401 N. Dewey, Auburn IN 46706
Randall J. Deetz	1986 CR 23, Waterloo IN 46793
Gary D. Henderson	3276 CR 427, Waterloo IN 46793
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Cameron D. Moore	6479 CR 427, Auburn IN 46706

1993-94:

Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Randall J. Deetz	1986 CR 23, Waterloo IN 46793
Jerry A. Durst	1118 Packard Pl., Auburn IN 46706
Gary D. Henderson	3276 CR 427, Waterloo IN 46793
Rob M. Miller	113 N. Baxter, Auburn IN 46706

1992-93:

Gary D. Henderson	3276 CR 427, Waterloo IN 46793
Rob M. Miller	113 N. Baxter, Auburn IN 46706
Randall J. Deetz	1986 CR 23, Waterloo IN 46793
Jerry A. Durst	1118 Packard Pl., Auburn IN 46706
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706

1991-92:

Gary D. Henderson	3276 CR 427, Waterloo IN 46793
Rob M. Miller	113 N. Baxter, Auburn IN 46706
Jerry A. Durst	1118 Packard Pl., Auburn IN 46706
Robert S. Hartman	0343 CR 9A, Hudson IN 46747
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706

1990-91:

Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Robert S. Hartman	0343 CR 9A, Hudson IN 46747
Jerry A. Durst	1118 Packard Pl., Auburn IN 46706
Gary D. Henderson	3276 CR 427, Waterloo IN 46793
Rob M. Miller	113 N. Baxter, Auburn IN 46706

1989-90:

Doris J. Blickenstaff	5377 CR 23, Auburn IN 46706
Robert S. Hartman	0343 CR 9A, Hudson IN 46747
Gary D. Henderson	3276 CR 427, Waterloo IN 46793
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Rob M. Miller	113 N. Baxter, Auburn IN 46706

1988-89:

Doris J. Blickenstaff	5377 CR 23, Auburn IN 46706
Gary D. Henderson	3276 CR 427, Waterloo IN 46793
Robert S. Hartman	0343 CR 9A, Hudson IN 46747
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Rob M. Miller	113 N. Baxter, Auburn IN 46706

1987-88:

Robert S. Hartman	0343 CR 9A, Hudson IN 46747
James F. Littlejohn	1501 Sanders Dr., Auburn IN 46706
Doris J. Blickenstaff	5377 CR 23, Auburn IN 46706
Gary D. Henderson	510 W. Douglas #3, Waterloo IN 46793
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706

1986-87

Doris J. Blickenstaff	5377 CR 23, Auburn IN 46706
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Robert S. Hartman	0343 CR 9A, Hudson IN 46747
Gary D. Henderson	270 W. Maple, Waterloo IN 46793
James F. Littlejohn	1501 Sanders Dr., Auburn IN 46706

1985-86

Lowell L. Stuckey	3089 CR 427S, Waterloo IN 46793
Doris J. Blickenstaff	5377 CR 23, Auburn IN 46706
Robert S. Hartman	0343 CR 9A, Hudson IN 46747
James F. Littlejohn	208 E. 3rd, Auburn IN 46706
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706

1984-85

Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Doris J. Blickenstaff	5377 CR 23, Auburn IN 46706
Robert S. Hartman	0343 CR 9A, Hudson IN 46747
James F. Littlejohn	208 E. 3rd, Auburn IN 46706
Lowell L. Stuckey	3089 CR 427S, Waterloo IN 46793

1983-84

James F. Littlejohn	208 E. 3rd, Auburn IN 46706
Lowell L. Stuckey	3089 CR 427S, Waterloo IN 46793
Doris J. Blickenstaff	5377 CR 23, Auburn IN 46706
Robert S. Hartman	0343 CR 9A, Hudson IN 46747
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706

1982-83

James F. Littlejohn	208 E. 3rd, Auburn IN 46706
Lowell L. Stuckey	3089 CR 427S, Waterloo IN 46793
Doris J. Blickenstaff	5377 CR 23, Auburn IN 46706
Robert S. Hartman	0343 CR 9A, Hudson IN 46747
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706

1981-82

Keith R. Showalter	201 S. Dewey, Auburn IN 46706
Robert S. Hartman	0343 CR 9A, Hudson IN 46747
James F. Littlejohn	208 E. 3rd, Auburn IN 46706
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Lowell L. Stuckey	3089 CR 427S, Waterloo IN 46793

1980-81

Keith R. Showalter	201 S. Dewey, Auburn IN 46706
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Robert S. Hartman	0343 CR 9A, Hudson IN 46747
James F. Littlejohn	208 E. 3rd, Auburn IN 46706
Lowell L. Stuckey	3089 CR 427S, Waterloo IN 46793

1979-80

Keith R. Showalter	201 S. Dewey, Auburn IN 46706
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Jason L. Outland	302 E. 1st, Auburn IN 46706
Lester J. Rekeweg, DC	R #4, Kendallville, IN 46755
Lowell L. Stuckey	3089 CR 427S, Waterloo IN 46793

1978-79

Willis L. Chrisman (died 5-79; Lowell Stuckey appointed 5-31-79)	
Lowell L. Stuckey	3089 CR 427S, Waterloo IN 46793
Jason L. Outland	302 E. 1st, Auburn IN 46706
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Lester J. Rekeweg, DC	R #4, Kendallville, IN 46755
Keith R. Showalter	201 S. Dewey, Auburn IN 46706

1977-78

Donald T. Mefford	757 Greenhaven Terrace, Auburn IN 46706
Willis L. Chrisman	Deceased
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Jason L. Outland	302 E. 1st, Auburn IN 46706
Lester J. Rekeweg, DC	R #4, Kendallville, IN 46755

1976-77

Donald T. Mefford	757 Greenhaven Terrace, Auburn IN 46706
Willis L. Chrisman	Deceased
Nancy E. McNabb	4488 CR 68, Auburn IN 46706
Jason L. Outland	302 E. 1st, Auburn IN 46706
Lester J. Rekeweg, DC	R #4, Kendallville, IN 46755

1975-76

Norman H. Rohm	R #5, Box 640, Angola IN 46703
Donald T. Mefford	757 Greenhaven Terrace, Auburn IN 46706
Charles A. Overmeyer	(Resigned 12-31-75)
Willis L. Chrisman	(Appointed 12-31-75; now deceased)
Keith R. Showalter	201 S. Dewey, Auburn IN 46706
J. Dale Thomas	1844 CR 8, Ashley IN 46705

1974-75
Keith R. Showalter 201 S. Dewey, Auburn IN 46706
Norman H. Rohm R #5, Box 640, Angola IN 46703
Donald T. Mefford 757 Greenhaven Terrace, Auburn IN 46706
Charles A. Overmeyer Golden Yrs. Hmstd., Fort Wayne 46815
J. Dale Thomas 1844 CR 8, Ashley IN 46705

1973-74
Norman H. Rohm R #5, Box 640, Angola IN 46703
Keith R. Showalter 201 S. Dewey, Auburn IN 46706
John H. Hines, MD 803 N. Main, Auburn IN 46706
J. Dale Thomas 1844 CR 8, Ashley IN 46705
Ben Graber, MD (Apptd. 1-9-73 for Loren Dunn) 3189 CR 35, Waterloo

1972-73
Keith R. Showalter 201 S. Dewey, Auburn IN 46706
Norman H. Rohm R #5, Box 640, Angola IN 46703
Loren Dunn 525 S. Oak, Waterloo IN 46793 (Resigned 12-31-72)
John H. Hines, MD 803 N. Main, Auburn IN 46706
J. Dale Thomas 1844 CR 8, Ashley IN 46705

1971-72
Loren Dunn 525 S. Oak, Waterloo IN 46793
William Mertz 1056 CR 12, Corunna IN 46730
Norman H. Rohm R #5, Box 640, Angola IN 46703
Robert D. Ball 1503 Allison Blvd, Auburn IN 46706
John H. Hines, MD 803 N. Main, Auburn IN 46706

1970-71
Norman H. Rohm R #5, Box 640, Angola IN 46703
Robert D. Ball 1503 Allison Blvd, Auburn IN 46706
Loren Dunn 525 S. Oak, Waterloo IN 46793
John H. Hines, MD 803 N. Main, Auburn IN 46706
William Mertz 1056 CR 12, Corunna IN 46730

1969-70
Norman Ritenour Box 6, Pleasant Lake IN 46779
Robert D. Ball 1503 Allison Blvd, Auburn IN 46706
John L. Graham Deceased
William Mertz 1056 CR 12, Corunna IN 46730
Norman H. Rohm R #5, Box 640, Angola IN 46703

1968-69
Robert Dygert R #5, Box 958, Angola IN 46703 (Resigned 8-31-68)
Norman Ritenour Box 6, Pleasant Lake IN 46779
Robert D. Ball 1503 Allison Blvd, Auburn IN 46706
John L. Graham Deceased
William Mertz 1056 CR 12, Corunna IN 46730
Norman H. Rohm R #5, Box 640, Angola IN 46703

1967-68
Norman H. Rohm R #5, Box 640, Angola IN 46703
Robert D. Ball 1503 Allison Blvd, Auburn IN 46706
Robert Dygert R #5, Box 958, Angola IN 46703
John L. Graham Deceased
William Mertz 1056 CR 12, Corunna IN 46730

1966-67	
Robert D. Ball	1503 Allison Blvd, Auburn IN 46706
Robert Dygert	R #5, Box 958, Angola IN 46703
John L. Graham	Deceased
William Mertz	1056 CR 12, Corunna IN 46730
Norman H. Rohm	R #5, Box 640, Angola IN 46703
1965-66	
Robert D. Ball	1503 Allison Blvd, Auburn IN 46706
Robert Dygert	R #5, Box 958, Angola IN 46703
John L. Graham	Deceased
William Mertz	1056 CR 12, Corunna IN 46730
Norman H. Rohm	R #5, Box 640, Angola IN 46703

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION SINCE 1965-66

Denis A. Winebrenner
Rob M. Miller
Randall J. Deetz
Gary D. Henderson
Nancy E. McNabb
Cameron D. Moore
Jerry A. Durst
Robert S. Hartman
Doris J. Blickenstaff
James F. Littlejohn
Lowell L. Stuckey
Keith R. Showalter
Jason L. Outland
Lester J. Rekeweg, D.C.
Willis L. Chrisman
Donald T. Mefford
Norman N. Rohm
Charles A. Overmeyer
J. Dale Thomas
John H. Hines, M.D.
Ben Graber, M.D.
Loren Dunn
William Mertz
Robert D. Ball
Norman Ritenour
John L. Graham
Robert Dygert
James R. Watson
Roger A. Hess
Keith E. Perry
Edward C. Benbow
Richard L. Barkman
Arthur Geo. Rahe

(Upper) The Fairfield Twp. Centralized School built in 1938 and abandon in 1997

(Lower) The Ashley & Smithfield Twp. School, abandon in 1997.

The Hamlet of Fairfield Center

PREFACE
HAMLET

In 1963 Dr. Myron L. Pontius, a native, who grew up in Fairfield Center, wrote a book titled, "The Small Town of Yesterday." This small town he wrote about was Fairfield Center as it was in 1880 and thereafter. He died May 13, 1964 at age 86. This book has not been available for many years and there are some people who would like to have a copy. Since the copyright is no longer valid, I decided to reprint his book and include it along with these other writings. This will then be about everything about Fairfield Township. This last part of my book is the work of Dr. Myron L. Pontius and I give him all the credit for it's original production.

We tried to copy this book by Pontius exactly as he wrote it. It is entirely his work.

I knew Myron Pontius a little and my father knew him quite well. I have read his book several times from time to time and have enjoyed and appreciated it very much each time.

Dr. M. L. Pontius Is Honored Monday By Local Ministers

Dinner Given By Ministerial Association Held At Church Here

Dr. M. L. Pontius and Mrs. Pontius were honored Monday evening by the Jacksonville Ministerial Association, at the Congregational church. Thirty-two persons attended the event which started with a dinner.

Wives of the ministers, Dr. and Mrs. C. P. McClelland, Dr. and Mrs. Gary Hudson, Prof. and Mrs. O. B. Oxtoby, Prof. H. K. Lennox and Rev. and Mrs. Monson were guests. After the dinner there was a program in the Joy Prairie parlor of the church.

Dr. W. Harris Pankhurst, pastor of the Congregational church, in a brief presentation address presented the honored guests with a Shafer desk pen, and a letter of felicitations signed by the members of the association to Dr. Pontius.

The letter follows:

Reverend and Dear Brother:

We the undersigned members of the Ministerial Association of Jacksonville, Illinois, cannot allow you to sever your connection with us without assuring you how deeply we regret your departure.

The memory of your twenty-six years of consecrated work in this city, of your hearty co-operation in cementing the friendship between your church and the other Protestant churches, and of the personal esteem you have won in the hearts of your ministerial colleagues, will remain to bless us and our work long after you are gone.

We are desirous of evincing in some suitable manner our appreciation of your many services so generously given when the interests of the Association appeared to require them.

Permit us therefore to present you with this token of respectful regard so that when you use it, it will remind you of the many friends you have left behind and prompt you to send us a written message once in awhile.

In thus formally bidding you and Mrs. Pontius adieu, we pray God's richest blessing may rest upon you and that you may both be spared many years to promote the cause of Christ which always has been so close to your hearts.

We cordially sign ourselves,
McKendree M. Blair
Max Sykes
H. A. Lothian
Glen J. Schillerstrom
W. C. Meeker
Chas. A. Boyd
O. B. Enselman
Robert W. Hartness
Clarence Parker
Paul W. Moore
A. D. Hermann, Secretary
W. H. Pankhurst, President
Jacksonville Ministerial Asociation.

DR. AND MRS. PONTIUS HONORED

No one will be more surprised than Dr. Pontius when he sees his picture in this issue of the Pastoral Helper.

Friday evening, January 24th, the church and community unite in a farewell reception to Dr. and Mrs. Pontius in the church parlors at 7:30.

Last Sunday evening the Christian Endeavorers presented to Mrs. Pontius a very fine wardrobe bag and to Dr. Pontius a very acceptable gift in a substantial steamer trunk.

On Monday evening, January 20th, the Ministerial Association members and their wives, together with the college presidents and their wives and other representatives of the colleges, assembled at the Congregational Church in a dinner in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Pontius. The president, Rev. Harris Pankhurst, in behalf of the association, presented to Dr. Pontius a statement of appreciation and commendation signed by the members of the Ministerial Association. In addition they presented to him a very beautiful and serviceable fountain pen.

You are requested to remember that next Sunday is Dr. Pontius' last appearance in the pulpit as regular pastor of Central Church. The theme of his message will be THE MAN CHRIST JESUS. This will not be the customary farewell sermon. You will recall that Dr. Pontius preached this sermon several weeks ago. Let every member of the church be present if possible, Sunday morning at 10:45. Bring a friend with you.

Adelaide McCarty, Secretary

FORMER DeKALB RESIDENT APPEARS BEFORE COMMITTEE

Dr. M. L. Pontius of Jacksonville, Ill., who is a native of DeKalb county, left his work in Jacksonville last Sunday going to Chicago in the afternoon and taking a TWA airplane to Washington, D. C., to appear on Monday morning, Nov. 21st, before a committee from the War Department. This department has charge of the rivers and harbors of our country. The hearing was held in the munitions building at 10:45 Monday morning when Dr. Pontius appeared in behalf of many citizens of Jacksonville and central Illinois with reference to a proposed project to dredge Meredosia bay entering the Illinois river at Meredosia, Ill.

This bay is seven miles long and a mile wide at its widest point. A few years ago five hundred thousand pounds of fish were taken from this bay and shipped to different portions of the country. Because of the filling up of the only entrance from the river into the bay it has closed and today there is little fishing there.

Dr. Pontius returned from Washington via Garrett where he stopped for a day to visit his brother, Elmer B. Pontius of Richland township and his sisters, Mrs. Wm. Stomm and Mrs. Ora Rowe of Fairfield township, DeKalb county. He returned to Jacksonville leaving here Wednesday evening.

The Wise Counselor

As Dr. M. L. Pontius closes a pastorate of 26 years at the Central Christian church, he is showered with words of appreciation by those of all faiths who recognize the vast influence for good he has exerted within this community.

His sermons have been heard by many thousands; his words of condolence in time of bereavement solaced aching hearts; his eloquence and logic have impressed audiences for many years. Yet there is one phase of his service, touching the lives of hundreds, with which the public is far less familiar.

Many years ago Dr. Pontius realized that his service to his congregation and the community did not end when he left the pulpit. He was always exhibited sincere interest in the welfare of others. When persons went to him for advice in their problems, he gave it freely and to the best of his ability.

As years passed more people sought his counsel. Personal problems of many kinds were laid before him by adults and young people. They found him sympathetic, willing at all hours of day or night to listen to their troubles. When he had heard them, his counsel was the means by which many of life's tragedies were averted or adjusted.

In recent years Dr. Pontius spent many hours rendering service of this nature. He said little about it. Those in quest of his advice knew that they spoke to a man who held their problems in confidence, who would draw upon his experience both as a minister and friend to solve them.

The hundreds who have benefitted from advice by Dr. Pontius, finding his approach to human problems sound and his solutions effective, are among those who regret most deeply that he is to leave this community.

THE MAN CHRIST JESUS will be the theme of the sermon by Dr. Pontius at ten-forty-five.

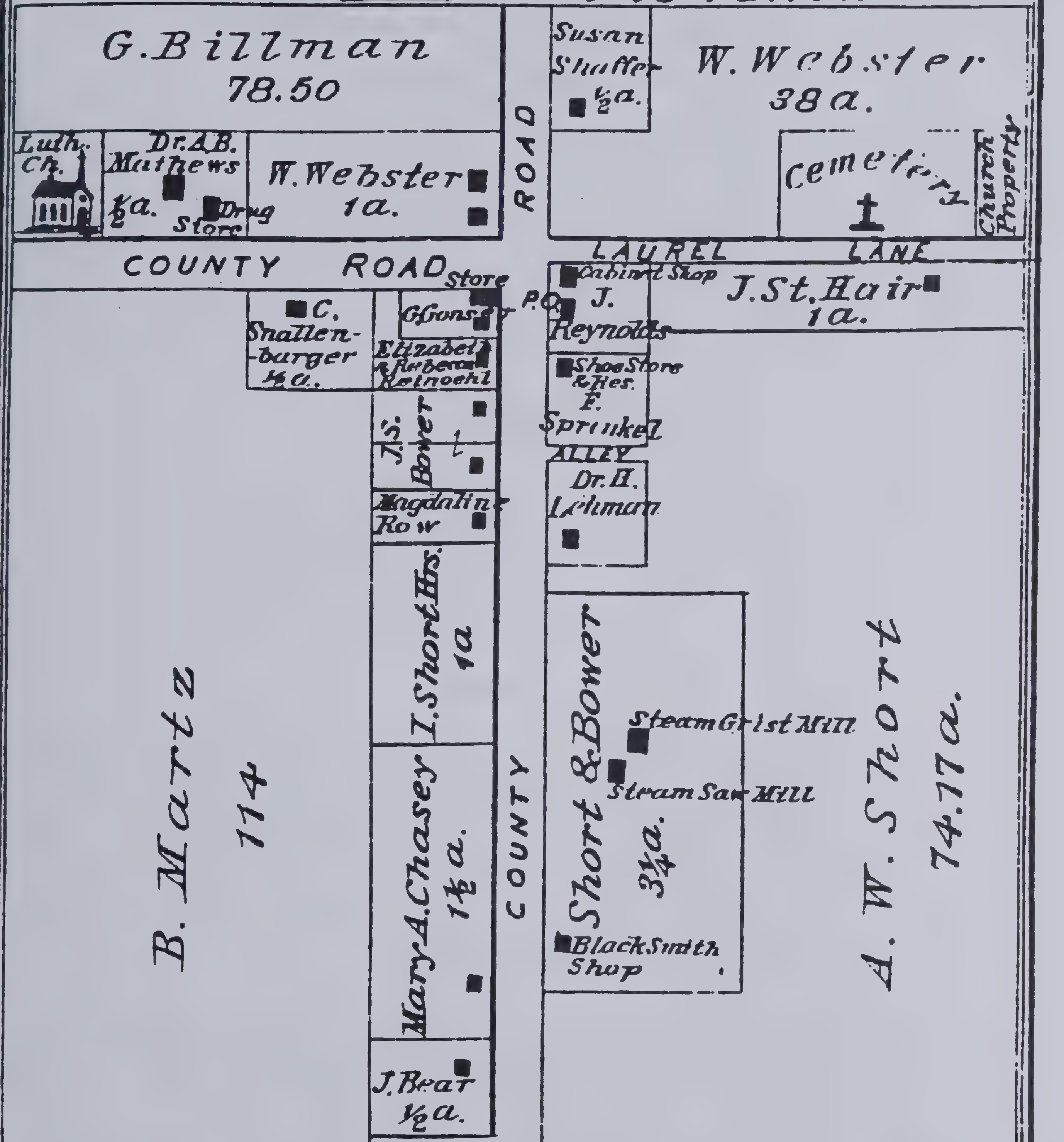
CENTRAL CHURCH

From time to time announcement will be made concerning the supply for Central Church pulpit during the time from the departure of Dr. Pontius to the coming of his successor.

Dr. Pontius urges all members and friends of the church to attend the services during this interim. The interest in every department of the church should be kept high. The young people are heroically handling their problem for Sunday evening. Let the older people follow their excellent example.

FAIRFIELD CENTER

Scale [redacted] *Feet to 1 Inch*


G. Billman 78.50
Susan Shaffer ½a.
W. Webster 38 a.
Luth. Ch.
Dr. A.B. Mathews ½a.
Drug Store
W. Webster 1a.
ROAD
Cemetery
Church Property
LAUREL LANE
COUNTY ROAD
Store
P.O.
Cabinet Shop
J. Reynolds
J. St. Hair 1a.
C. Snallenburger ½a.
G. Gonser
Elizabeth & Rebecca Reinoehl
Shoe Store & Res. F. Sprinkel
ALLEY
J.S. Bower
Magdaline Row
Dr. H. Lehman
I. Short Hrs. 1a
Short & Bower 3¼a.
Steam Grist Mill
Steam Saw Mill
Black Smith Shop
B. Martz 114
A. W. Short 74.77a.
Mary A. Chasey 1½a.
COUNTY
J. Bear ½a.
J. Berkholder

1880

THE SMALL TOWN OF YESTERDAY

By

MYRON L. PONTIUS

Other Books By The Same Author
When Sorrow Comes
The Resurrection of the
Unknown Soldier
Pathways to Comfort
The Worlds Tomorrow

McDaniel Press, Inc.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
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Dedicated in Loving Memory
To
Elijah and Lydia Pontius
Two DeKalb County Pioneers
And
My Grandparents

PREFACE

This is the first in a series of five books upon the general subject, Our Yesterdays. It is a brief history based upon that which the author has seen and heard and experienced in this Small Town until that time when he left to enter College. That remembered goodness which he called mother rehearsed much of the earliest history until the facts were placed indelibly upon the tablets of his memory. In this Small Town there was the only home he knew until he established a home of his own.

In 1880 this village was a type of thousands of small centers of population playing such an important part in the development of that which we call, Our American Way of Life. The few small towns that remain are often called ghost towns because they are rapidly vanishing memories. The author has discovered that there is comparatively little written upon The Small Town of Yesterday. And often that which has been written is inaccurate and incomplete. The writer believes you may be interested in these facts concerning a pioneer village in north-eastern Indiana, with an interesting history, and a marvelous influence upon the civilization which it helped to create in the Central West of our own United States.

This book could be called, A Sacred Memory. Memory is one of the most important faculties of a normal human being, and it is one of the most neglected. It may be active and satisfying to the individual, and interesting and helpful to his friends, or through carelessness or disease it may recede. If one loses his memory completely, oblivion will claim him for its own. A teacher I can never forget said, "You should be ashamed to carry your New Testament in your hands, carry it in your memory". Then he added, "God gave us memories so that we might have roses in December."

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INTRODUCTORY

The author revived the memory of this small town of his boyhood when he became aware of the fact that he is one of the very few who can recall these details of this small town as it was eighty-three years ago.

During the pioneer years these small centers of population were called Settlements. When Abraham Lincoln was a young man he walked from Springfield, Illinois, to Menard County, a distance of twenty-one miles, to make his home in the Settlement known as New Salem. As our country began to push its frontiers westward very slowly, the Settlement became the Small Town or the Village of our yesterdays.

It is interesting to record the fact that in 1880 the vast majority of our ministers and missionaries came from small towns or the thinly settled countryside. For many generations our great men in the development of industry, finance, education, politics, etc. came from the country and the small towns in the east and the Central West.

The writer has spent much time and effort in gathering facts about the small towns of northern Indiana. And in verifying that which he recalls or has been told, and by talking with descendants of those who were the early settlers of this small town.

With very careful and persistent efforts in procuring all facts about this small town that are available, there may be other valuable data which is buried in the irrevocable past. You may be assured that which is here recorded is based upon indisputable history.

FAIRFIELD CENTER IN 1880

Fairfield Center, Fairfield Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, was a small town of no inconsiderable importance in business, industry and even in education and religion. Let us procure a word picture of this town as it was about eighty-three years ago. The purpose is to identify every home and business in this small town and give the name of at least one person in each home; in most instances the head of the household or business.

Upon the western boundary of the village we find the one room brick schoolhouse. It was more than the public school house of the town and township. The schoolhouse was a community center, and many different programs were presented there. Upon Election Day the voters of Fairfield Township assembled in the schoolyard. They came early and remained outside of the building until the trustee of the township opened the door and in a loud vice repeated these words, "Yes! Yes!! The polls are open!" Then the men entered the schoolhouse and voted for their favorite candidates. The modern system of voting privately was unknown at that time.

In our imaginary journey through this small town let us notice that a short distance east from the schoolhouse, across the road on the south side there was a large brick house, the home of Benjamin Martz. Returning to the north side of the road and continuing east a few rods there was a large white frame semi-gothic building, the home of the Lutheran church. Continuing east upon the north side of the highway there was a large dwelling, the home of Dr. Aaron B. Matthews. He was known to every citizen in Fairfield Township because he received the "astonishing" pension of THIRTY DOLLARS per month. East of the home of Dr. Matthews and upon his lot, there was a small business building in which he operated a Drug Store.

Continuing east a few rods and upon the south side of the highway there was a two story, frame, unpainted house, the home of Andrew Camp. Returning to the north side of this road running east and west, and several rods east from the Drug Store, there were a number of buildings including a large barn. Beyond the barn six or eight rods east there was a large house, the home of the Websters who operated a Tavern or Hotel. Other rooms of the Hotel (one room each), extended north from the home of the Websters. In 1880 many a traveling man or a transient found board and lodging there.

Let us keep in mind that so far as Fairfield Center is concerned there are two highways. The one coming from the west and passing the school house ended as it entered the main highway, through the town of Fairfield Center, extending north and south. Upon the north-western corner of the intersecting highways was the Webster Hotel!

As we move south across the road (from the west), and upon the south-western corner of the intersecting highways there was a large two story frame building painted white. This was the home of the general store owned and operated by J.H. Knauer who lived in Corunna, four miles south of Fairfield Center. This store carried a large stock of dry goods, hardware and groceries. When weather and road conditions permitted, a huckster from the store drove two large horses hitched to a heavy wagon which carried a "miniature store" into the farming area surrounding the village. He exchanged his goods for farm produce (eggs, poultry, butter, etc.), as he called at each farm home.

Early in the eighties this store building burned at night, a total loss. At that time the store was managed by Harve Knauer, son of the owner. The writer with his mother was present as the building burned.

In our journey we now move south from the store upon the west side of the main "street" of the small town. South of the Knauer store there was a beautiful white gabled house the home of Aunt Betsey and her aged sister. Few young people in 1880 knew the surname of Aunt Betsey but all respected and loved her. I hesitate to mention this for it may not be correct; but somehow I think the surname of Aunt Betsey was Echert.

South of the home of Aunt Betsey there was a large unpainted house the home of Thomas Elson. South of the Elson home there was a long frame business building where George Weamer operated a grocery. South of this grocery there was a two story white house the home of Cyrus Martin. In 1884 Mr. Martin became the village postmaster, serving many years. In 1880 the United States mail was brought each weekday to Fairfield Center, from Corunna. After leaving the mail, the carrier continued his journey about four miles north to Custer. Leaving the mail there he continued north to Salem Center in Steuben County.

Salem Center was the end of his route. The mail carrier used a large buggy usually drawn by two "western ponies," and he seldom missed a trip regardless as to weather or road conditions. After leaving and receiving mail at Salem Center he drove south to Custer, then on to Fairfield Center leaving and receiving mail at each place. Then he felt he had ended his labors for the day and drove more slowly to Corunna. Often it was late in the afternoon when he reached our village. There was no rural mail delivery for Fairfield Center until after the turn of the century.

South of the home of Mr. Martin there was a large square frame house, the home of Mose Lower who worked at the saw mill. Continuing south about ten rods and across the "hollow" and over a small stream flowing east, upon a hill there was a large white house the home of Mrs. Chasey and her daughter, Mrs. Beck and her grandson George Beck. Upon the lot south of the home of Mrs. Chasey there was a large well cared for house, the home of Dr. O.F. Rudolph. The Doctor had his office in a one story building (gabled), adjacent to his home. His office was upon the north-east corner of his lot, facing west.

Dr, Rudolph frequently talked with the writer, who as a boy did odd jobs for him in the office and caring for his horse in the stable. While the doctor was a native born citizen his antecedents were born and lived in Germany. His education was limited. He attended the public school for eight years. He had never seen a Medical College. He had no license to practice medicine; he needed none! He had come to Fairfield Center from Ohio in the late seventies. Before leaving Ohio he spent several weeks in a Doctor's office, watching him carefully as he greeted his patients, examined them and prepared their medicine. He learned to take the pulse count and read the "fever" thermometer. He said he made note of the medicine the doctor was giving his patients and bought a quantity before coming to Indiana.

At his home in Fairfield Center he hung up his sign, Dr. O.F. Rudolph, Physician and Surgeon! He told me his first patient was a Mr. Deetz who lived in the country. He had been ill for a number of years. Doctors had declared Mr. Deetz could not get well! The family told Dr. Rudolph Mr. Deetz would soon die! The patient told him his days were numbered, but he wanted to see the new Doctor. Dr. Rudolph told me he gave the patient what was supposedly a careful and thorough examination. Then he told Mr. Deetz he could cure him. A very risky promise! The Dr. gave the patient a big dose of Epsom Salts. When he returned he went through with the examination again, if possible more carefully, and then he gave a smaller dose of Epsom Salts and this procedure was followed for several visits. Finally he began to give the patient calomel, also huge doses of quinine, and the patient got well! The Doctor said, "Then my success as a physician was assured. Had Mr. Deetz died while I was treating him I would have moved."

South of the home of Dr. Rudolph there was a frame, unpainted house with five rooms, the home of Samuel E. Pontius. About twenty rods south of the home of Mr. Pontius, there was the southern boundary of Fairfield Center. There upon a small farm of twenty acres were two houses both frame, one small, the other a two story structure, the home of James B. Bower. Across the highway upon the east side there was a large frame white house the home of David Ansley. They had an adopted son Walter Davidson Ansley.

North of the Ansley home, upon the east side of the main road through Fairfield Center, there was a road from the east which ended at the main highway. Had it continued it would have entered the lot owned by Mr. Pontius. This road from the east is mentioned because about one mile east upon a large hill was the home of one of the pioneers of Fairfield Township, John T. Urey. A son Samuel C. Urey was a successful schoolteacher. Samuel Urey married Miss Cora Reinoehl. Among the children born to them was Harold C. Urey who became a great scientist. Dr. Harold C. Urey discovered Heavy Water and because of this discovery and his scientific achievements he received the Nobel Prize. Now retired, he resides in California and continues an abiding interest in, and an unusual love for, everything that is scientific in our world and in the universe. He was born in Walkerton, Indiana, where his father was teaching school. However, his father and mother were natives of Fairfield Township, and considered that their home until they moved to southern California. Dr. Harold C. Urey as a boy attended the public school in Fairfield Township, not far from Fairfield Center.

In 1886 Samuel C. Urey taught the public school, a special session, at Pleasant Hill one-mile south of Fairfield Center. I attended the term he taught there. One summer afternoon something very unusual occurred during the school hours. There was a strange noise and the windows rattled in the little one room frame schoolhouse. The teacher knowing we were frightened assured us that the noise was probably caused by some farmer driving a heavy wagon on a hill near the schoolhouse. Later the truth was revealed. the noise was caused by a slight tremor from the earthquake at Charleston, South Carolina!

In a special file of letters addressed to me by a few great men, there is one from Dr. Harold C. Urey. In this letter he indicates that one day he and his brother were sent from the Urey home to Fairfield Center on an errand. As they approached the village a sudden storm overtook them and they sought shelter in the home of Samuel Pontius. It was not long before their mother, Mrs. Cora Reinoehl Urey came for them, with a horse and buggy. Dr. Harold C. Urey wrote, "She came to rescue us from the demon storm."

"How is Heavy Water used and why is it of such great importance to scientists?" "Or of what value is Heavy Water to science?" These questions have been asked by those who have heard me mention this remarkable discovery by Dr. Urey. While my knowledge of science is very limited I shall endeavor to present a partial answer. The scientific name for Heavy Water is Deuterium, a stable isotope of hydrogen used in the hydrogen bomb, in the process of nuclear reaction. It is also called heavy hydrogen, quite naturally, and has a weight of atomic 2 or 3. It is my understanding that the discovery by Dr. Urey has many other uses valuable to science. Dr. Harold C. Urey is easily one of the truly great men born and reared in northern Indiana. In grateful recognition of him a bronze tablet should be placed in Fairfield Township. The logical place for such a plaque is Fairfield Center, the CENTER of Fairfield Township.

North of the road made famous by the Urey family and upon the east side of the highway running through Fairfield Center, there was a large apple orchard known to every youngster in the village. North of the orchard there were many farm buildings including large barns where James B. Bower kept his horses and mules and oxen, wagons and bobsleds, etc. North of these buildings there was a large mill yard. In the south-eastern portion of the mill yard there were large piles of newly sawed native lumber, piled very carefully, awaiting buyers sure to come. In 1880 about one-third of the original forests remained in north-eastern Indiana.

North of the mill there was a large well equipped sawmill owned and operated by James B. Bower. Eighty-three years ago there were hundreds of large logs brought to the mill yard each season. This sawmill was one of the largest in northern Indiana, and it was in operation the greater portion of the year. Mr. Bower was an expert sawyer. When very large logs were brought which could not be sawed with the number one circular saw, another saw just above it was used. These saws were set so accurately that the large board or plank did not reveal clearly where one saw joined the other in the sawing process. I think these saws moved in opposite directions. Logs of more than four feet in diameter could be sawed easily. The older citizens declared there had never been an accident in the operation of the sawmill and it had been in constant use for many years.

However, one evening when the mill had shut down for the day there were in the sawmill but two men, Charles Martin the fireman and James B. Bower. The boiler and engine providing power for the mill were down stairs. The sawmill was built over a small valley. The sawmill was on the upper floor. That evening Mr. Bower was busy up stairs sitting upon a stool and learning over the big saw sharpening the large teeth, Mr. Martin, not knowing that Mr. Bower was working over the saw, turned on the steam power and the large saw began to move as if cutting a log! Mr, Bower realized that he was but a few seconds from certain death became frightened and yelled loudly to Mr. Martin who could not hear him. Fortunately a few seconds before the steam was released, he had turned away from the saw teeth, but was sitting upon the stool! He was uninjured. When he became somewhat composed he went down stairs and what he told Mr. Martin I cannot write, for he did not get those words from the Sunday School quarterly! I witnessed the near accident. When all was over I became sick and Mr. Bower had to take me home, as he said to himself but loudly enough for me to hear, "Little boys should stay at home."

When this sawmill was in normal operation, in addition to ordinary lumber, there was produced quarter sawed white and red oak lumber, shingles, lath, etc. Many men were employed by Mr. Bower. Large trees were cut down in the forests and they had to be measured for logs of commercial value, then the logs were transported to the sawmill, often a considerable distance, on wagons or bobsleds. More than a dozen men were employed in the sawmill. They used the sturdy flat car on iron rails and with "cant" hooks moved the logs on the car into the sawmill. Inside the mill men were at work sawing slabs into stove wood lengths, sawing shingles and lath. "Off bearing" often required two men. Also several men to assort new lumber and place it properly in the temporary yard just north of the sawmill. If it was custom work it had to be marked so the owner could remove it quickly from the small yard. If the lumber belonged to Mr. Bower it had to be hauled to the lumberyard south-east of the sawmill and it required experienced men to pile green lumber awaiting a buyer. At the period of which I am writing, this industry meant much to Fairfield Center and the entire community.

North of the sawmill and the space where newly cut lumber was placed temporarily (much custom sawing was done by Mr. Bower), there was a one and one-half story building, frame and painted white. This building was the home of the Fairfield Center flourmill, where wheat, corn and buckwheat were brought to be processes into flour. Much of this flour was packed in kegs and barrels made of native wood (there were no paper sacks and few fabric sacks in 1880 in

Fairfield Center), and taken by drays to many portions of Northern Indiana. Often quantities of his high quality flour were taken to Corunna to be shipped to other markets.

Because there were no railway facilities at Fairfield Center, early in the eighties, James B. Bower and Alfred Weirich moved this flour mill, building and machinery, to Waterloo, Indiana, where there were railroad accommodations adequate for their needs. This left an undesirable vacancy in the industrial life of the small town. However, the venture proved to be unprofitable and it was not long before Mr. Bower moved his family back to the home upon the southern boundary of Fairfield Center. With renewed determination he then gave his attention to the sawmill.

Eighty-three years ago north of the flour mill and upon the top of a hill, there was a large well built white house the home of Dr. Henry Lehman. This was the largest and most beautiful home in Fairfield Center. North of the home of Dr. Lehman there was a small one and one half story frame house, the home of Stephen Sprinkle, Sr. In a small but nice appearing business building of one story, facing the highway (in fact very near the highway), there was the home of the Boot and Shoe Repair Shop of Mr. Sprinkle. He was more than an ordinary workman; he made to order fine boots and shoes and acquired an enviable reputation because of his remarkable skill.

North of the repair shop of Mr. Sprinkle there was in 1880 a two story frame building, the home of Jerome Reynolds, known to his fellow-townsmen as "Jerry." He served an apprenticeship and was a very good cabinetmaker. His products, often made to order, were used in many a home of Fairfield Township and beyond these limits.

Jerome Reynolds was a skilled workman, widely known and deservedly popular. He was postmaster at Fairfield Center for a quarter of a century, or until the time of his death in 1884.

Mr. Reynolds had a keen sense of humor. He is remembered by living descendants who have historic evidence concerning many things, which he did. Among them there was the fact that he had a peculiar habit in shaving. The writer, a boy under school age, saw him sitting upon the floor of the living room in his home like a tailor, excepting when he was sharpening his razor. He sat upon the floor near the stove with his back against the wall. He had some kind of a contraption, which he fastened to the toe of his large boot. In this invention there was a hook into which he fastened his razor strop. When he sharpened his razor the speed made me dizzy. He moistened a large shaving brush, and as there was soap in the shaving mug, he soon had a generous supply of creamy lather. When he lathered his face I could not tell who or what he was. Then he took his large straight edge razor and shaved his face smoothly, without a nick and without a mirror!

North of the home of Mr. Reynolds there was a lane extending east about twenty rods from the main highway in Fairfield Center. Upon the north side of this lane, about ten rods from the highway, there was the Fairfield Center Cemetery. The natives called it a graveyard. It was the property of Fairfield Township and the grave lots were free to any resident of the Township. There was no sexton. Neighbors opened and closed the grave.

Eighty-three years ago one dreamed that someone might write an article for an American magazine entitled. "The High Cost of Dying." In 1880 the average expense of a burial service including the coffin and the services of an undertaker was not more than twenty-five dollars. This statement is correct. My father died in November 1890. Mr. Shafstall, an undertaker in Hudson, Indiana, was called and he took care of my father's body in our home. The day of the funeral service the undertaker returned with a coffin and remained until the body had been interred. The total cost was thirty dollars!

In 1880 upon the south-east corner of the old graveyard, and across the lane, on the south side, there was a large dwelling, a two story building, the home of John Stair, at that time pronounced as if it was spelled Stairs. West of the home of Mr. Stair about a half dozen rods there was a large one story gabled building facing the lane. This was the village blacksmith shop. But John Stair was more than a blacksmith. He was a trained mechanic and understood the art of tempering metals. He repaired buggies, wagons and farm machinery; he made horse shoes and horse shoe nails. Mr. Stair shod horses, mules and oxen. He was a quiet and a very unusual man. No one ever accused him of becoming angry or using offensive language. If the occasion really demanded it, he could use words of more than one syllable!

Mr. Stair told me when he was not busy (many a day he worked twelve hours), he made wrought nails! These were in common use eighty-three years ago. School children came to his shop to see Mr. Stair work at the forge and the anvil. Strange as it may seem to the reader, the children enjoyed the odor of burning soft coal. Often they repeated for their friend, the poem entitled, "The Village Blacksmith."

Friends have requested me to present the names of several persons in Fairfield Center in 1880 who might have been First Citizens, according to my memory and judgment. I am naming four men and in this order. Jerome Reynolds, James B. Bower, Dr. O.F. Rudolph, and John Stair.

THE COFFIN FACTORY

Yes, it is true! In 1880 there was a factory in Fairfield Center. Jerome Reynolds was the manufacturer. Often he sold his product to undertakers. If the order came from the local community the coffin was made after the person had died. The pattern had not changed for decades.

The wood used was poplar or pine. At that time poplar lumber was easily procured. Both pine and poplar could be cut, planed and nailed perfectly. When the "box" was completed it was stained with what I heard Mr. Reynolds say was, "A quick drying stain, and then varnished." The color was a very dark cherry, almost black. There was a wood cover stained like the "box." Other workmen could saw or nail the wood which had been cut out for them; but there was one thing they could not do.

At the head of the coffin there was a piece of wood cut out of the cover and a large glass inserted. Over the glass there was placed a very ornate lid, not a part of the long cover. Mr. Reynolds placed the glass and made the lid. He said, "If properly made and fitted it removed the plainness from the coffin."

Do you remember your first concept of death? When I was a lad under school age, my mother took me to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds. Mrs. Reynolds said, "Jerry take this little fellow with you to your shop." That day Mr. Reynolds gave me my first idea of death. He arranged his words to accommodate my immature mind. I listened with reserved doubts. I became quiet and frightened when I heard him say to a workman, "This coffin is to be six feet long." He was very kind to me as he explained these new mysteries. Later when I could better understand, my mother told me many things about Mr. Reynolds and his strange work. I have a clear remembrance of her answers to my persistent questions concerning death, coffin and burial.

The coffins made by Mr. Reynolds were lined with a white material resembling lace; and there was a lace-like pillow at the head. Three handles upon each side drew my attention for they were as bright as the silver dollar I had seen. The visit to the shop of Mr. Reynolds was never forgotten. Even now I remember him as if it were yesterday.

In 1880, and many years before and after that date, it was the custom after the funeral service conducted by the minister, for the undertaker to request each person present to walk slowly, one person following another, as they approached and passed the coffin. the ornate lid had been removed exposing the upper portion of the body.

During this strange march the organist played while the choir sang very emotional hymns; often rudely called "tear jerkers." When these men and women had returned to their seats, the undertaker approached members of the family or families of the deceased. Each one went to the coffin to express his grief. As a boy and later as a minister I revolted against this public portrayal of sorrow. Many of the ministers and singers of that fading period believed they had failed if they did not cause the mourners to weep bitterly, often loudly. Ministers today believe they have failed if they do not in their message cause the sorrowing to weep less.

During the second decade of the twentieth century this incident occurred. The soloist at a funeral service said, "I had my reward as I sang, because of the copious tears of the family." When I rebuked her for that statement I was severely criticized.

Today all this seems strange indeed. However for years after the dawn of our century, those in sorrow would tarry at the grave-side while the sexton filled the grave! As the earth, often clods, dropped upon the "rough box" containing the coffin in the bottom of the grave, the sorrowing relatives would break out, in loud and weird lamentations. They returned to their homes uncomforted.

STRANGE CUSTOMS

Eighty-three years ago everything associated with death was black. The hearse and the coffin or casket were very black. The hearse was drawn by black horses. Bibles were bound in black. The Minister and the Undertaker wore black clothes. Those in sorrow wore black garments. Frequently men in sorrow wore a black band around one sleeve of the outer coat. During the funeral services in the church men in the sorrowing families did not remove their hats. Hats were removed at the graveside regardless as to weather conditions.

Women in sorrow wore heavy veils, unconscious of the fact that this custom may be traced back to primitive times when women wore heavy veils at the burial service to prevent the evil spirit from recognizing and harming them.

When a death occurred in the home the undertaker turned mirrors, often framed pictures, against the wall. In the first decade of the twentieth century this custom was continued by a few undertakers. In vain I endeavored to discover why this was ever practiced. No doubt it was a fading superstition.

If a death occurred in Fairfield Center or in the country the large bell in the tower of the Lutheran church was heard. Following the ringing of the bell there was one tap sounded for each year the deceased had lived. Citizens kept a mental list of the seriously ill, thus prepared to count the taps and determine who had died. Almost without exception the funeral service was conducted in the church. As the procession approached the church the bell was tolled; and this was repeated when the attendants left the church for the burial.

CONDENSED FACTS

In 1880 Fairfield Center reached its height in business, industry and in population. It was considered an unusual village of diversified industrial activity. At that time the population was not more than one hundred and twenty-five, including children.

The land of Fairfield Township was very fertile. In this Township there were thousands of large tall white oak, yellow poplar, hickory and red oak trees that had to be cut down and burned before a crop could be raised. Today these trees would be worth more than the land.

Fairfield was the last Township in DeKalb County to be settled and organized. This was due to two things. First, the Township is in the extreme north-western portion of the county. Second, the dense forests, (many of them), had to be destroyed and this required much time and labor. The commissioners of DeKalb County granted a petition of the settlers to organize the Township in 1844.

The name Fairfield was given to this portion of the county because pioneers entering this section referred to the land that had been cleared and produced such good crops, as FAIR FIELDS. In 1880 an improved farm in Fairfield Township sold for fifteen dollars per acre. Ten years later this farm had doubled in value.

In 1848 the first frame school house was built in Fairfield Township at Fairfield Center. It was poorly constructed and crudely furnished. The benches were built against the wall. In 1877 lightening struck this building not long after the pupils had been dismissed for the day. After the disaster it was not used as a schoolhouse. The red brick school house at Fairfield Center was erected in 1879. It was sold and torn down in the late thirties of the twentieth century.

One of the first settlers in that which later became Fairfield Township was Willard Childs. He walked from his home in Onondaga County, New York to Fort Wayne, then he walked on to Kendallville in Noble County where at that time there were two cabins. There he hired a guide to lead him through the wilderness of trees and swamps to DeKalb County. He arrived at what later became Fairfield Township on March 4th, 1837, the day Martin VanBuren was inaugurated Eighth President of the United States. There may be those who read these pages with amazement, perhaps skepticism as they come to the statement that Willard Childs walked the entire distance from south central New York to DeKalb County, Indiana in 1837. However the statement is true.

William Lung was born in New Market, Virginia. In the family there were sixteen children. William Lung married and moved to Whitley County, Indiana. He purchased a farm near the small town of Peabody. During the early days of the Civil War Mr. Lung enlisted in the Union Army, and served through the War and was honorably discharged at New Market, Virginia the place of his birth. While he served in the Union Army, his brothers were serving in the Army of the Confederacy.

Immediately after he was discharged from the Union Army he walked the entire distance from New Market, Virginia to Fort Wayne, Indiana. At Fort Wayne he was offered a ride to Columbia City in Whitley County, Indiana. He refused the ride saying, "I have walked all the way from New Market, Virginia to Fort Wayne, now I shall walk the remaining miles to my farm home near Peabody."

The men and women who boast so proudly today when they walk fifty miles over good roads, are twentieth century pikers compared with Willard Childs and William Lung.

The early settlers of Fairfield Township were sturdy and worthy pioneers. Many of these brave men and women came from Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. They realized the possibilities of these Fair Fields, as well as the hardships to be endured; the rigorous climate, the chills and ague, and what they discovered was even worse, the heavy forests, and the trees which had to be cut down and burned.

Eighty-three years ago there were few libraries in northern Indiana; and not one in Fairfield Township, and no daily newspapers. Many citizens received a weekly county newspaper, and not a few subcribed for the weekly issues of the Chicago Inter Ocean, and the Toledo Blade. Very few magazines came to the post office at Fairfield Center. Books were few in number, and selections poor, but they were read eagerly, often re-read.

Nearly all I have written centers around the year 1880. That year was but thirty-six years after Fairfield Township was organized. The United States census of 1880 gives Fairfield Township a population of One Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Eight. In this township corn averaged forty bushels per acre.

The three small towns, Fairfield Center, Custer and Salem Center to which a mail carrier brought mail each week day for many years, have passed out of existence so far as business is concerned. One man living not far from the site of that which was called Custer told me, "I never heard of the burg." Salem Center and Fairfield Center today present no evidence they were once small towns of considerable influence and importance in social and business activities.

Eighty-three years ago in Fairfield Center there were, The Post Office, the Cabinet Shop, The Large General Store, A Grocery, A Drug Store, A part Time Barber Shop, A Coffin Factory, A Boot and Shoe Repair Shop, The Webster Tavern or Hotel, A Flour Mill, A Saw Mill, A Shingle Mill, Three Physicians, A Justice of the Peace, A School Teacher and a School of Forty Pupils, A Minister and a Church with approximately One Hundred Members.

Tradition persists that in 1880 there was in Fairfield Center a Cooperage Plant. This may be true. However I discovered no convincing facts that would justify me including it in the above paragraph.

In Fairfield Center eighty-three years ago in the late springtime one could see women going out into the country to gather carefully green stalks of rye. These were placed in the watering trough where the horse and cow drank. After they were bleached they were removed with great care and while wet were braided as the women braided their hair, using several stalks at a time. While quite moist these braids were sewed together and cleverly woven into hats for the family. My grandmother made a straw hat for me which I wore with great pride, because she made it, and it looked well and was a perfect "'Fit."

FOR MEN ONLY

Of more than ordinary interest is the fact that in Fairfield Center about 1880 we were told that at least eighty-five percent of the adult male population wore some kind of hirsute appendage. The most common were whiskers. Quite often they were well trimmed and very long. Frequently the proud owner of a long, heavy beard would tell a boy like me, "Sonny it protects my throat! I do not have colds and sore throat! And I do not fear lung-fever!"

Eighty-three years ago the story was told of a man living in Fairfield Township who wore a long, beautiful beard. One day his little grand-daughter was sitting upon his lap running her fingers through his beard. Suddenly she asked, "Grand-pa, what do you do with your long beard at night?" Very much surprised he answered, "Well, child, I do not know; but I will let you know in the morning!"

That night Grandpa went to bed a disturbed, depressed man. No one had ever asked him such a question! His long beard, the pride of his life, had never bothered him at night. He placed his heavy beard upon the covers, he was very uncomfortable. He tucked the beard beneath the covers and it seemed to choke him. He tried lying upon one side, then the other side. No relief was in sight. He arose in desperation, procured a pair of large shears and cut the whiskers off below his chin; then he slept soundly.

Many a young man not caring to raise a beard, preferred chin whiskers, a few "bristles" upon the center of the lower lip, commonly called a goatee because they resembled the whiskers of a Billy Goat. Others wore a beard, excepting the upper lip was shaved. Not a few men had what were called, "Side Burns or Mutton Chops." The face was shaved smoothly excepting each side of the face above the lobes of the ears. It was not uncommon to see younger men wearing a Mustache. All the face was shaved excepting the upper lip. Often the mustache was waxed and curled. One dude wore a mustache measuring nearly ten inches from tip to tip. Instead of straining coffee through the mustache, he used a mustache cup, antique today.

PIONEERS WERE SELF-SUSTAINING

Fairfield Center and the surrounding country were not exceptions. Eighty-three years ago nearly every family had upon the back of the lot a number of buildings, including a chicken coop, a smoke house, a pig pen and a small two story barn, large enough to accommodate a horse and cow, and a quantity of hay and straw, corn and oats in the second story.

The cow was necessary as no milk was sold anywhere. The horse was just as much needed, if the family could afford one. Often there was a shed built against one side of the barn where a buggy and a two wheel cart were kept.

In the pig pen one or two pigs were kept in the early autumn and fattened to provide meat for the winter. Often a steer was purchased in the late fall to provide beef for the family. The "bone meat' of the pigs were used immediately. The butchering came with the cold weather. Sausage and head cheese were made from portions of the pork. The large hams and shoulders of the pigs were well trimmed and sugar cured. Later they were smoked in the smoke house with smoke arising from slowly burning hickory wood. When thoroughly smoked the hams and shoulders were placed in muslin bags and hung in the smoke house to be eaten in the spring and long summer. They were well preserved.

Often strips of boneless beef were cut and smoked to provide dried beef for the family. It was very imperative for each family to provide these items for themselves as no canned food was sold in the stores excepting salmon and sardines.

In pioneer days hosiery was made in the home for the entire family. Mothers and grand-mothers, even young girls, were skilled in the art of knitting. they used wool yarn and common knitting needles in making shawls, scarfs, wristlets, stockings, socks, caps, mittens, etc. True a few of these could be purchased at the store; but I must remind you again that money was very scarce.

The minister of the local church received a salary of $150.00 a year. This was not "self-sustaining." To this small income there was added each year at least two "donations." A Sunday school of about forty members was held each Sunday morning. The church service followed with a larger attendance. Usually there was a worship service conducted each Sunday evening. The minister preached at the Lutheran church in Sedan each Sunday afternoon. During the weekdays the church building was locked securely, unless opened for a funeral service.

WINTERS WERE LONG AND COLD

Eighty-three years ago the only fuel for heating and cooking was wood. It was easily procured but required much hard work. Men, even small boys, made excellent use of the axe and saw. The division of labor in the pioneer home caused the boy or boys to assume the job of keeping the wood box filled with wood cut the proper length for the stoves. Of course the boy or boys had for their use the axe and the bucksaw and the sawbuck. This is not a mistake, as these strange words represented different essentials in home work in 1880.

Many of the families living in the small towns and in the country, had no light at night excepting that provided by tallow candles. These candles were made in the home. The first lamp for burning kerosene oil was made in 1860, some authorities say it was not in use generally until in the seventies of the nineteenth century. About 1880 many families in the small towns and the country did not have money to buy kerosene lamps. And the vast majority of these families considered the use of kerosene oil VERY dangerous.

In these pioneer days the population was overwhelmingly rural and these settlers were skilled in the art of making candles. Candle moulds and candle holders were on sale in every store.

It may be difficult for those who read these pages to imagine a small boy of seven years walking many miles alone after school closed on Friday afternoon, to the home of his grand-parents who lived all of their lives in a log house. At bed time he was given a candle holder with a lighted candle in it and sent alone upstairs to bed. It was a cold night and the only heat in the entire upstairs in that log house was that which came from the stove pipe and emerged through the "thimble" in the floor. This heat came from a wood stove on the ground floor. And the fire in that stove burned low during the long night. He slept, or tried to sleep in a feather bed. If you have never had this experience you cannot understand what it is like. He could not get the feathers divided properly in the "tick." He told his grand-parents that he felt like the earth, hot in the middle and cold at both ends. He was more than ready to arise when they hammered upon the stove pipe and called that breakfast was ready. As it was still dark they gave him another lighted candle for the one which he "snuffed" out when he rolled into the feather bed. The grand-parents had retired; there was no reason why they should arise so early excepting force of habit. After breakfast there was nothing to do but sit and wait for daylight.

When he walked to his home in Fairfield Center on Sunday afternoon he told his mother he had a "bully good time." And he was earnestly telling the truth. He had walked alone over a rough country road for nearly six miles. His grandmother had candy and cookies and a pair of red mittens made just for him. She had attached to each mitten the end of a strong strand of yarn which was placed over and around his neck to prevent him from losing a mitten. And he had helped his grandma make candles which he brought home to present proudly to his mother. And last but not least he had escaped, for two days, his athletic exercise of sawing wood and carrying it into the wood box!

During these cold, long winters pioneers had few matches. They were available but expensive for the masses, and I repeat money was scarce. The first friction match was made as early as 1834. Fire was kept somewhere in the house the greater portion of the year. Men and women lighted their clay tobacco pipes with coals from the stove or fireplace. Prior to 1834 and for many decades later in the small towns and in the country of the middle west, the only match was a slender sulphur splint producing fire when drawn quickly through a double fold of sand paper. Much later than 1880 my grand-father had the sand paper and the sulphur splints. Do not misunderstand me. Matches were in use in 1880 in Fairfield Township, but the average family had little money, hence they used matches if at all only when very necessary.

During the cold winters it was not unusual, in the morning, to discover that the wood pump had "froze up." Then water was heated and carried to the pump to thaw the ice so the family could have a supply of water for the home. Very often clean snow was melted to provide water.

An old weather report, which I discovered, kept by a pioneer, indicated that eighty-three years ago the winters were long and unusually cold. Snow covered the ground from late autumn until the middle of March excepting "The January Thaw." Sleighs and bobsleds were used continuously in the long winters. Buffalo Robes were in common use. The top of the robe was a Buffalo hide, the long hair outside, properly tanned, and lined by a tailor. Bells were placed upon the harness of the horses hitched to the bobsleds and sleighs. Once heard one could never forget the "music" of the sleigh bells.

STRANGE BUT TRUE

During my early boyhood I enjoyed the privilege of being with a genuine pioneer. She was ninety-two years old. Her body was strong, her mind clear and her memory good. She had lived in Fairfield Center for many years. The following are a few things she told me. The first paragraph presents her peculiar lingo.

"Sonny I has lived a long time. Times has changed since I was a girl. Gals and wimmin are like boys and men. No one wants to work. That is what I calls work. Jails is full. Crime is on the up turn. Everyone is in debt. People has lost their sense and religion. The country is goin' to the dogs."

Her grand-mother had taught her how to make soap. There was very little manufactured soap on the market at Fairfield Center in 1880. She took pride in declaring she was the champion soap maker left in Indiana, as she displayed awards presented for her excellent soap.

She told me when plain water passed through wood ashes it became strong lye. Neighbors had helped her place several old wood salt barrels, each one on a large poplar board. These were placed upon improvised platforms, which were made so one end of each board was lower. Beneath the low end of each board she placed a small iron kettle. She filled the barrels with wood ashes and kept pouring water on the ashes at the top of each barrel. She cut creases in the low end of each board so the lye would flow easily into the kettles. She empties the lye from the small kettles into a large kettle, which hung from a hickory pole, each end of which rested upon wood boxes. When she had the proper quantity of lye in the large kettle, she really began to make soap.

She brought quantities of fat from pork and beef which she called "left overs" in the kitchen. She was careful not to tell me what else she placed in the large kettle. After kindling a fire under the kettle, she dismissed me and watched her task of soap-making.

After a long time she called and showed me her product. It was soft soap. Dark and thinner than jelly. I was told that this was crude soap, used only for scrubbing and cleaning greasy pots and pans.

After she had removed the soft soap and cleaned the large kettle she began what she called, "makin' real soap." For several days she accumulated more lye which she put in the large kettle. When all seemed ready she brought from her home what she called refined fat from pork and beef. There were other ingredients which she did not explain to me. When she began to weigh and measure these things carefully; she dismissed me several times; finally I took the hint and left.

Several days later she called me to her home and asked me to look upon her finished product. It was hard, white soap. As good and as fine as any soap I have ever seen or used. She did tell me she had gathered certain herbs which were put in the soap, "to give it a good smell." Grandma Martin was an unforgettable character. She stubbornly refused to reveal her formula. It was buried with her.

During the late autumn it was a common sight to see men and women digging a hole in the soft earth of their garden. They dug a round hole about four feet in diameter and at least twelve inches deep. Into this hole they placed clean, dry wheat straw. From the large garden they pulled heads of carefully selected cabbage, untrimmed. These were placed upon the straw at the edge of the circular hole and around it, the heads turned toward the center of the hole. Other heads of cabbage were placed upon the first layer and this was continued until they had a wall of cabbage. Then carefully picked apples, pears, turnips, etc., were placed upon the straw center, until the fruit and vegetables resembled a mound. Upon the mound they placed much dry straw, and over the straw they shoveled, with care, at least fifteen inches of dry earth. Upon the earth mound they placed boards. When properly made the fruit and vegetables were fresh and good until early spring.

During the winter when the family had consumed the vegetables and fruit stored in the cellar under the house, they opened a small hole in this mound of earth and removed fresh vegetables and fruit as their needs required. The fruit and small vegetables were the first removed. They exercised much care in closing the hole each time the mound was opened.

The pioneers did not can vegetables or fruit. These were canned later than 1880. Raspberries, wild cherries, apples, peas and beans, and even sweet corn were dried. When prepared for drying they were placed upon racks made of lath and covered with paper and muslin.

The ears of sweet corn were prepared and boiled in a large boiler. As it cooled the corn was cut from the cobs, then it was ready to be dried. Apples were peeled with a peeler which did excellent work. When each apple was quartered and cored and sliced it was ready for drying. These wood racks were then placed with fruits and vegetables in an oven at very low heat (often in an outdoor oven.) More often the wood containers were placed upon a tin roof to be dried by the sun. Fruit and vegetables dried this way were enjoyed through the winter. After they were dried they were placed in muslin bags and labeled. Properly dried they seldom spoiled.

During the hot summer, cream, milk and butter for table use were often placed in a tin or wood pail to which was attached a long rope. The pail and contents were lowered into the "dug" well. When meal time came they were drawn from the well, and they were cold.

In the country near Fairfield Center there were milk houses, used only during the summer. These were one room gabled buildings with no floor but the earth. There was a large, long home made box of native lumber with the top open and each end closed. This long box was inside of the milk house. At the lower end there was a sliding board which opened when necessary to drain out warm water. The cold water supply for this channel was brought in the milk house from a nearby spring or well. The open top of the box was wide enough to receive easily gallon crocks. In these crocks were placed milk, cream, butter and even "smearcase." There was a small hole in the lower end of the channel so the water never arose above the top of the crocks. Over each crock there was a very clean, planed poplar lid. I never saw a milk house that was not kept very clean.

During the early spring the roads were often almost impassable. Doctors made their calls upon patients, riding horse back. Often the mail carrier sat in the saddle upon his horse as he delivered and received mail which was in bags hung upon the pummel of the saddle. Usually these muddy and often rough roads did not continue long in the spring.

Eighty-three years ago the old log barns were rapidly being replaced by large frame barns; a few of them were bank barns. Many of the frame barns were very large, as more live stock and larger crops were raised. Often these barns were from fifty-five to eighty feet long and proportionately wide and high. Live stock were kept in the lower portion of the barn, with hay and grain in the mows above. At harvest time the sheaves of wheat were stored in the barn to be threshed later.

The raising of the frame work of the barn, commonly called a barn raising, was a community event which drew large crowds of men and women. Long before that day carpenters were busy with the axe and adze and many other tools shaping the large sills, beams, in fact every part of the frame of the large barn preparing for "that day." They were under the command of a very competent and experienced leader. Upon the barn raising day many neighbors were present to aid the workmen, all under the direction of the leader who had great responsibility. Upon this long looked for day all who were working were assured of two things. First a big meal at noon. Second a large group of spectators. The heavy sills were easily placed upon the foundation of stone masonry. Experienced men used pike poles in raising the large portions of the frame work for the barn. These pike poles were long round straight pieces of carefully selected hickory wood. In the small end of the pike pole there was a rod of iron with a sharp point extended several inches from the end of the pole. The top of the pole with the point of iron was supported with a strong iron band.

As the heavy beams, etc., were lifted from the ground and at the command of the leader, the workmen sank the points of the pike poles into the wood, and at the command of the leader as they lifted and pushed, he would cry loudly, HE-O-HE, and this cry was heard very often until the large beam was in place in the framework of the barn. All heavier parts of the barn were raised in this way.

There was present among the on-lookers a minister. Someone said, "Parson you may get ideas here for your church work." The minister smiled and said, "Yes, but I would have to change that cry ""HE-O-HE." He waited quietly until some curious by-stander asked, "What do you mean?" His laconic reply was this, "In my church work it would be necessary for me to cry, "She-O-She."

At this barn raising I stood near my friend the aged Mr. Bower. To me he was WISE MAN number four. Later I sat upon the ground near him. He said to me, "Do you realize that this large barn as you will see it next fall, is now in the mind of that leader?" Of course I did not. Then he mentioned a name I had never heard. He said, "Plato once wrote these words, 'In the realm of nature everything upon this earth was once an idea in the mind of God. That tree was first an idea in the mind of God; then it became a tree.' Just so this large barn as it will be when completed is now an idea in the mind of this leader crying HE-O-HE." This profound thought expressed so clearly by this aged man disturbed me very much. I had never heard of Plato. I repeated this statement to many men and women including my school teacher. And in each instance I received the same reply, "You misunderstood this aged man." Later I discovered I had not misunderstood him. And this statement has been of inestimable value to me. I desire that you, unless you have already done so, will think this statement of Mr. Bower through to its ultimate revelation.

PIONEERING UPON AN AMERICAN FRONTIER

Mr. Bower was a typical pioneer upon an American Frontier, during the nineteenth century. He lived for more than one hundred years and he lived not in vain. When he was dying a physician in Fairfield Center said to the family, "There is no disease in this man's body and mind. The peculiar machine we call his human body has completely worn out."

When Mr. Bower was old and I was young he answered for me the question which is easily implied in the subject of this chapter. I wrote that which he said, reading it again to him for corrections, to enable me to quote him accurately. His words here revealed have been used many times by me. The words even now are an inspiration. He is another unforgettable character in my memory. God bless the memory and influence of such a man.

Young man you have asked me to present that which I think has been the dynamic power and the ultimate purpose of an American Pioneer upon the ever-western movement of the American Frontier.

"During my long experience as a pioneer I have cut down trees of the forest, and raised crops where crops had never been raised. I have placed live stock where live stock had never been. I have built two homes for myself and my family, one of them a log house. I have drained swamps, and helped built roads and bridge streams. I aided my neighbors in erecting and furnishing two church buildings, and one of the first log school houses in DeKalb county. I have fought successfully the drought, the flood, the pestilence and the famine. I have fought the miasma of sloughs. I resisted, unafraid, the dangers of frontier experiences which threatened my family and me. I have fought a thousand battles with myself. I have fought all these and I have won." Then he paused and hung his head as if solemn meditation; and added, "God and I have fought and won!"

The above is a marvelous portrayal of the indomitable will, the never-die courage, the persistent perseverance and the unrelenting determination of many a pioneer facing the ever-moving frontier preparing the way for the progressive civilization which has followed such heroic service.

A PERTINENT QUESTION

Since the writer has of necessity written these pages several times, friends who have read them have asked germane questions. I shall mention one.

"Is your interest in and your almost reverence for the past, due to your advanced age?" Without doubt an affirmative answer must be given to this question. It is quite natural and certainly very human for one to respect his antecedents. It becomes more true as one grows older. This fact alone creates a lively interest in the history of days long since past.

But when anyone declares that the pioneers were so much better than the people of today, or the present is so much superior to the past, it is well to mix reason with sentiment, fact with fancy or fiction.

The pioneers of whom I have been writing were living vigorously, perhaps dangerously, as they faced so many strange and untried experiences on the American Frontier. They were compelled to be self-sufficient every day. They were not so different from us excepting of necessity they had to live simply, practically and not unhappily. Doubtless they developed some characteristics and habits which we might do well to emulate.

Often they had to deal quickly with new and difficult problems, including lawlessness which frequently required an aroused and quickened community conscience.

In a western county where I once lived there was an Anti-Horse Thief Association, to which I belonged. No horse had been stolen in that county for very many years. This Association was perpetuated to recall the days when this type of lawlessness was common, and to remember the successful manner in which the pioneers solved the problem. In those faraway days in that county they would hang a man for horse stealing before they would hang a man for murder. It did not mean that these sensible people believed that horse stealing was a greater crime than murder. It did mean that in that county they had created an awakened and quickened community conscience concerning the crime of horse stealing, and when that crime was committed the criminal was quickly apprehended and summarily dealt with; not by officers of the law, but by brave and determined men representing the pioneers.

If it is possible in one period of our history to create and maintain an aroused and quickened community conscience upon one crime disturbing organized society; why in the name of reason is it not possible to have an awakened and aroused community conscience upon every crime disturbing our societal peace and welfare?

Today we make a sad mistake when we think there is inherent power in a law placed upon the statue books. Law is merely a vehicle in which power may ride. It is next to impossible for good law enforcement officers to cope successfully with crime unless back of them and the law there is an awakened and aroused citizenry. That lesson many of our pioneers taught us. Well may we study their experience.

These pioneers were no better and no worse than we are today. Human nature has changed very little since the dawn of recorded history. Honesty, truthfulness, fairness, justice and unselfishness; and hate, dishonesty, injustice, greed, and stealing are the same today as they were in 1880. We learn slowly to inhibit certain tendencies and desires, but human nature changes little if at all.

MY STORY

That which I have written will be published under the subject, THE SMALL TOWN OF YESTERDAY. Perhaps not because it merits publishing; certainly not for personal gain. This story is written and published to pay a debt long overdue, to the Small Town of Fairfield Center which nurtured me, encouraged me, shaped my life and influenced me tremendously in my effort to serve those who kindly received my ministrations! GOD BLESS THE MEMORY OF THE SMALL-TOWNS OF OUR YESTERDAYS!

LOOKING BACKWARD

I returned to the scene of my boyhood,
After many a long year had passed;
For years I had dreamed of this visit,
Which had become a reality at last.

The hills were mountains in my boyhood,
In valleys were wild rushing streams,
Distance would lend its enchantment,
As I walked many miles in my dreams.

I found my heart sinking within me,
When everything old had changed,
Just as if through some magical power
The new was planned and arranged.

Now distance seemed lost in my memory,
And the wild rushing streams, a brook.
The mountains had vanished forever,
My face wore a most startled look.

The house which I thought was a mansion,
Was no more than a cottage that day,
The church which had been a cathedral,
Was so small, I had nothing to day.

Is it true that the eyes of my boyhood,
Magnified everything, without a mar,
And the eyes of my mature manhood,
Can see things as they actually are?

I'm glad for the experiences of boyhood,
When things looked so big and so grand,
And if in my old age they shrink some,
I will smile and somehow understand.